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Medicine 7 Feb Afternoon

1. **Horse rider fall and scratches some days ago presented with lock jaw and spasm due to tetanus toxin which is**
A-Erythrotoxin
B-Enterotoxin
C-Neurotoxin
D-Endotoxin

Ans: C

Explanation:
Exotoxin >Neurotoxin

2. **Patient with AIDs presented with respiratory symptoms. Drug given what does the drug inhibits**
A-Protein synthesis
B-Cell wall synthesis
C-DNA synthesis
D-RNA synthesis

Ans: C

Explanation:
In AIDS commonly pneumocystis pneumonia occur for which trimethoprim sulfha methaoxazole given which inhibit folic acid which is crucial for DNA synthesis.

3. **Polysaccharide antigen conjugated to increased immunity with vaccine:**
A- Meningococcal
B- Pertussis
C- tetanus toxoid
D- Polio

Ans: A

4. **6 month baby diagnosed with whooping cough(Pertussive) drug given for this is**
A- Meronem
B- Erythromycin
C- Ampicillin
D- Cefixime
E- Ciprofloxacin

Ans: B

5. **Which vitamin other than folate is thought to be responsible for Neural tube defects**
A-Vitamin B6
B-Vit A Deficiency
C-Vit A excess
D-Vitamin D Deficiency
E-Vitamin D excess

Ans: C

6. **A patient has congenital stricture of aorta with post valvular stenosis. Which cells/layer involved**
A-Collagen
B-Elastin
C-Fibrillin
D-Smooth muscle cells

Ans: B

7. **Old age Patient presented with thigh trauma during operation continuous bleeding. Baseline coagulation profile deranged. PT , APTT , fibrinogen raised and platelet count low. On inquiry, History of bruises since 06 months, no other abnormality. It is related to**
A-Sepsis and DIC
B-Accidental heparin during surgery
C-Warfarin used before surgery
D-Occult carcinoma likely Prostate (Previous history

Ans: A

8. **Obese patient with myxedema. Thenar wasting and loss of sensation on lateral palmar aspect due to**
A-Cubital tunnel syndrome
B-Ulnar nerve damage
C-Carpel tunnel syndrome
D-Radial nerve damage

Ans: C

9. **VEGFR inhibitor can be given in treatment of which of the following cancers of lung:**
A- Small cell carcinoma
B- Non-small cell carcinoma
C- Adenocarcinoma
D- Squamous carcinoma
E- Atypical carcinoid

Ans: B

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10. **Patient presented with RHC pain dermatome for cholecystitis include:**
A- T3 – 9
B- T10 – 12
C- T7 – 9
D- T8 – T12
E- T7 – L1

Ans: C

11. **Regarding Fat embolism syndrome what is true**
A-Can occur before 12 hours
B-Fatal in over 80% of cases
C-Can produce clinical symptoms 5-10 days after injury
D-Less common in female

Ans: B

12. **Patient with clinical symptoms of Cushing syndrome . The doctor thought that problem is at the level of receptor. Where is the receptor of cortisol located.**
A-Plasma membrane
B-Nucleus
C-DNA
D-Cytoplasm

Ans: D

13. **Child is agitated, with coarse features having edema and ascites What is the underlying cause**
A-Deficiency of protein in diet leading to hypoproteinemia*
B-Deficiency of Calories in diet leading to hypoalbuminemia
C-Increase protein intake
D-Decrease lipid intake

Ans: A

14. **A 20 years old patient presented with cough and dyspnea. Which of the following is supportive of asthma**
A-FEV1 <12%Reversible with bronchodilators
B-FEV1 Reversible 12% with bronchodilators
C-FEV1 Reversible >20% with bronchodilator
D-FEV1 remain same after bronchodilator

Ans: B

15. **A patient had Injury to Axilla, patient can't extend his index and loss of sensation over dorsum of thumb and index Nerve damaged is**
A-Ulnar
B-Median
C-Radial
D-Axillary
E-Musculoskeletal

Ans: C

16. **Patient with stroke having weakness in left leg and foot. Artery involved is**
A-MCA
B-ACA
C-PCA
D-ICA

Ans: B

17. **2 years old child with history of recurrent fractures without trauma. Same history in other members of family. What is the inheritance of the disease**
A-AR
B-AD
C-X linked recessive
D-X linked dominant

Ans: B

18. **Virus transmitted by Blood transfusion**
A-Hep A
B-Hep B
C-Hep C
D-Hep D
E-Hep E

Ans: B

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Explanation:

CMV >Hep B >Hep C

19. **An 8-month-old baby boy has history of repeated attacks of sinusitis, rhinitis, diarrhea and 2 episodes of pneumonia. On investigations his B lymphocytes are reduced with deficiency of all types of globulins. Diagnosis?**

A- Isolated IgA deficiency
B- Common variable defeciency
C- X linked agammaglobulinemia
D- Sjorgen syndrome
E- Thymic agenesis

Ans C

20. **A 20 years old female presents with primary amenorrhea. On examination breast developed with sparse axillary hair and vagina present. On USG absent ovaries and uterus. Diagnosis**

A-CAH
B-Androgen insensitivity syndrome
C-Klinfilter syndrome
D-Down syndrome

Ans: B

21. **A patient of Breast carcinoma. On investigation mets seen in peritoneum, liver and ovaries. Route of spread?**

A-Lymphatic
B-Seeding of tumour
C-Venous connections
D-Subpleural lymphatic plexuses
E-Axillary lymph nodes

Ans: C

22. **Patient with HTN, has increased GFR. What is the reason for increased GFR.**

A-Increased glomerular hydrostatic pressure*
B-Increased glomerular oncotic pressure
C-Increased Bowman capsule hydrostatic pressure
D-Decrease lymphatic flow

Ans: A

23. **A young patient presented with sore throat fever and goiter. On examination his throat was congested, fever was 102F and goiter was observed. Labs showed TSH down, T3, T4 normal. What drug will you prescribe?**

A-Methimazole
B-PTU
C-Co amoxiclav
D-Propranolol

Ans: C

Explanation:

Most likely diagnose is acute pharyngitis for which co amoxiclave is best choice and TSH low due to subclinical hyperthyroidism secondary to systemic illness.

24. **Which of the following drug has highest bioavailability when given orally?**

A-Propranolol
B-Nitroglycerine
C-Digoxin
D-Metformin

Ans: A

25. **Glucose is absorbed in PCT through**

A-Facilitated diffusion
B-Primary active transport
C-Simple diffusion
D-Secondary active transport

Ans: D

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Explanation:

- Glucose transport across membrane due to its concentration difference – Facilitated diffusion.
- Glucose is absorbed in renal tubules through – 2ndry active transport (Na-glucose Co).
- Glucose transported to placenta by – Facilitated diffusion.
- Amino acids are absorbed from kidney to blood by – 2ndry Active Transport
- Chloride and Urea transported by – Passive diffusion.
- Oxygen taken up to lung through – Simple Diffusion > Passive diffusion.
- Local Anasthesia crosses Placenta by – Simple diffusion > Passive diffusion.
- Primary Active transport uses – Pump.
- Glucose transported to placenta by – Facilitated diffusion.
- Chloride and Urea transported by – Passive diffusion.
- Oxygen taken up to lung through – Simple Diffusion > Passive diffusion.
- Local Anasthesia crosses Placenta by – Simple diffusion > Passive diffusion.

26. **Patient presented with outward (Abducted) deviation of Right eye. Which of the following nerve is damaged?**
A-Left occulomotor
B-Right occulomotor
C-Left trochlear
D-Right trochlear
E-Right abducens

Ans: B

27. **Mitral valve opens in which phase of cardiac cycle?**
A-Mid of Atrial systole
B-Start of atrial systole
C-Atrial diastole
D-End of isovolumetric relaxation

Ans: D

28. **True regarding epinephrine**
A-Act on Beta receptors only
B-Doesn't act on Alpha receptors
C-Causes vasodilation
D-Increases TPR

Ans: D

29. **Which of the following has the highest pre potential?**
A-Atrioventricular node
B-Ventricle
C-Sinoatrial node
D-Atria

Ans: C

30. **Patient with right sided weakness and has upper motor neuron lesion of facial nerve. Where is the lesion?**
A-Pons
B-Midbrain
C-Medulla
D-Internal capsule

Ans: D

31. **Activation of parasympathetic system will cause?**
A-Ejaculation
B-Mydriasis
C-Bronchoconstriction
D-Sweating

Ans: C

32. **A patient having Pansystolic murmur and Atrial fibrillation he is suffering from**
A- AS
B- PS
C- MS
D- MR
E- TR

Ans: D

33. **Young Patient with 5 episodes o vomiting and no other symptom On investigation an air fistul between pancreatic tail and GI Where is the fistula?**
A-Colon
B-Descending colon
C-Stomach
D-Duodenum
E-Jejunum

Ans: D

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34. **A female was advised eye drops for eye infection. Two days later she complains of sour taste. The drops from eyes go first into?**
A-Nasopharynx
B-Oropharynx
C-Mouth
D-Nose

Ans: A

35. **Increase viscosity of blood causes decrease in**
A-Systolic BP
B-Diastolic BP
C-Pulse pressure
D-Capillary perfusion

Ans: D

36. **A patient sustained a splinter injury from a blast, resulting in damage to the pericardium. During surgery, the pericardium was found to be damaged on the inferior side. The surgeon inserted her fingers into the pericardium to locate a piece of shrapnel, moving inferiorly, then upwards and to the right, where her fingers stopped at a cul-de-sac near the base of the heart, formed by a fold of the pericardium. What is the most likely location of her fingers?**
A- Coronary sulcus
B- Coronary sinus
C- Oblique sinus
D- Costodiaphragmatic recess
E- Costomediastinal recess

Ans: C

37. **A young patient has history of fever on and off from last few months. On examination he has enlarged lymph nodes and there is history of weight loss . Doctor advised Methotrexate. Methotrexate inhibits?**
A-Folic acid
B-Dihydrofolate reductase
C-B12
D-Xanthine oxidase

Ans: B

38. **A young boy collapsed while playing in school and died. On autopsy medium vessel involvement found this is due to**
A-Giant cells arteritis
B-Takayasu arteritis
C-Kawasaki disease
D-Alport syndrome

Ans: C

39. **Which of the following has repeated sequence of trinucleotides?**
A-Down syndrome
B-Turner syndrome
C-Klinefelter syndrome
D-Fragile X syndrome

Ans: D

40. **A patient presents with a bee sting. The doctor is looking for his emergency kit with injectable epinephrine. What is the doctor trying to prevent?**
A-Local reaction
B-Systemic anaphylaxis
C-Delayed hypersensitivity
D-Angioedema

Ans. B

41. **A mother (Rh-negative) delivers her first baby without complications and does not receive Rhogam. After 18 months, she delivers her second baby, who develops hydrops fetalis. What type of hypersensitivity reaction is involved?**
A-Type 1
B-Type 2
C-Type 3
D-Type 4

Ans: B

42. **A 10-year-old girl has recurrent headaches relieved by paracetamol. Imaging shows a tumor in the pineal gland. What is the most common tumor at this site?**
A-Pineocytoma
B-Pineoblastoma
C-Germinoma
D-Glioma

Ans: C

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43. **A child with a recurrent history of tonsillitis undergoes a tonsillectomy. During surgery, bleeding occurs from the right tonsillar artery. This artery is a branch of which vessel?**
A-Lingual artery
B-Facial artery
C-Ascending pharyngeal artery
D-Descending palatine artery
Ans: B

44. **A patient after an RTA comes to the ER. There is no history of blood loss. On examination, BP is 80/40 mmHg, pulse is 60 bpm, and the patient has warm peripheries. What type of shock is this?**
A-Septic
B-Hypovolemic
C-Anaphylactic
D-Neurogenic
Ans. D

45. **A girl with different BP at upper and lower limb and a murmur. On investigation anomaly seen ?**
A-Patent truncus arteriosus
B-Coarctation of aorta
C-Patent foramen ovale
D-Ostium secundum
Ans: B

46. **T cells are related to which of the following conditions?**
A-ANCA-associated vasculitis
B-Vasculitis
C-Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (Type 1 DM)
D-Insulin-independent diabetes mellitus (Type 2 DM)
Ans. C

47. **A 18 years old young lady died suddenly. There is only short history of fever and headache. On autopsy heart is enlarged weight 102 g and small lymphocytes in the myometrium. Infectious cause is?**
A- Pericarditis
B- Coxsackie B virus
C- Myocarditis
D- Adeovirus
Ans: B

48. **A lady with pain abdomen radiating to back. Labs showed raised amylase and lipase. On investigation a cyst with necrosis seen. Type of necrosis**
A-Fat necrosis
B-Coagulative
C-Fibrinoid
D-Liquifective
Ans: A

49. **A patient with history of dysphagia to fluids for 3 months. Also episodes of vomiting containing food contents and no GERD. On CXR air fluid levels seen behind heart. Diagnosis is**
A-CA esophagus
B-Achalasia
C-Mallory weise tear
D-Gastritis
Ans: B

50. **Patient has autoimmune hypothyroidism & Addison's. What is the diagnosis?**
A- APS Type 1
B- MEN 2A
C- MEN 2B
D- Schmidt Syndrome
E- Carpenter Syndrome
Ans: D

51. **A patient with dysphagia undergoes an endoscopy, which reveals patches of discoloration but no ulcers. Barrett's esophagus increases the risk of which condition?**
A-Adenocarcinoma
B-Signet ring adenocarcinoma
C-Squamous cell carcinoma
D-Lymphoma
Ans: A

52. **Patient presented with cough and hemoptysis having Mass in the right lower lung and smoking history and giant pleomorphic cells on microscopy. What is the diagnosis?**
A- SCLC
B- Squamous cell lung carcinoma
C- Large cell lung carcinoma
D- Adenocarcinoma
Ans: C

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53. **Feathery necrosis in liver is seen in**
A-Hemochromatosis
B-Copper deposition
C-Glycogen deposit
D-Thalasemia

Ans: B

54. **Pacemaker cells of intestine**
A-Myenteric layer
B-Muscular layer
C-Interstitial cells of Cajal
D-Submucosal plexus
E-Enterochromaffin cells

Ans: C

55. **After an automobile accident splenectomy done. After two months patient presents to Emergency with septic shock and fever. Culture showed clusters of gram positive bacteria, catalase negative. Causative organism for this overwhelming infection is:**
A- Klebsiella
B- Mycoplasma
C- Pseudomonas
D- Staph Aureus
E- Strep Pneumonia

Ans: E

56. **Which type of polyp has potential to become malignant?**
A-Serratus
B-Hemartomatous
C-Adenomatous
D-Hyperplastic
E-Tubular

Ans: C

57. **A patient presents with dysphagia. Endoscopy reveals a mass with an intact mucosa. Histology shows spindle cells and CD117 positivity. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A-GIST (Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor)
B-Leiomyoma
C-Leiomyosarcoma
D-Adenocarcinoma
E-Squamous cell carcinoma

Ans: A

58. **6 month old baby cause loose motion after every feed immediately due to**
A- Lactose intolerance
B- Gastrocolic reflex
C- IBD
D- Psychogenic

Ans: B

Explanation:
Lactose intolerance develop usually after 6-8 h of feed
Gastrocolic reflex cause immediate loose motion after feed

59. **Female patient present with increased frequency and urgency was diagnosed as UTI case microscopy shows gram negative motile rods urease positive lactose non fermenting on macconkey agar likely organism involved is:**
A- Pseudomonas
B- Compylobacter
C- Proteus merabilis
D- Klebsiella
E- E. coli

Ans: C (FA)

60. **Two siblings who lives most of the time in home away from sunlight. Which of the following is most likely deficienct in them?**
A-24 hydrocholecalciferol
B-1-25 dihydrocholecalciferol ?
C-24,25 dihydroxycalciferol
D-25 Hydroxyvitamin D

Ans: D

61. **Patient with Hypercalcaemia and squamous cell carcinoma of lung found. Which is responsible for the symptoms?**
A-Parathyroid hormone
B-ACTH
C-Parathyroid hormone related peptide
D-TSH

Ans: C

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62. **Chemotherapy advised for a cancer. Tumour size shrink by?**
A-Necrosis
B-Phagocytosis
C-Apoptosis
D-Atrophy
Ans: C

63. **A patient is diagnosed with generalized lymphadenopathy and large B-cell lymphoma. What is the treatment of choice?**
A-Surgery alone
B-Surgery followed by chemotherapy
C-Surgery followed by radiotherapy
D-Radiation alone
E-Chemotherapy
Ans: E

64. **patient has a urinary tract infection (UTI) and thickened mucosa of the urinary bladder. What is the primary protective mechanism of the bladder against infections?**
A-Glycocalyx
B-Thickened mucosa
C-Thickened submucosa
D-Urothelial tight junctions
Ans: D

65. **A young man is diagnosed with a testicular tumor. After resection, it was classified as non-seminomatous. Which of the following markers will be elevated?**
A-ALP (Alkaline Phosphatase)
B-Acid Phosphatase
C-Beta-hCG
D-PSA (Prostate-Specific Antigen)
Ans: C

66. **$5HT_3$ antagonist given to a patient for diarrhea. What drug would that be?**
A- Diphenoxylate
B- Dicyclomine
C- Loperamide
D- Alosterone
Ans: D

67. **Asian cholangio hepatitis caused by**
A-Schistosoma hematobium
B-Clonorsis sinensis
C-E coli
D-HSV
Ans: B

68. **A patient had an RTA which resulted in Posterior dislocation of Acetabulum resulting in Pain in Knee & Hip joint. Which nerve injury is most likely responsible for these symptoms?**
A-Superior Gluteal Nerve
B-Pudendal Nerve
C-Sciatic Nerve
D-Femoral Nerve
E-Obturator Nerve
Ans: C

69. **A patient with long history of betel net use. Which of the following is a premalignant lesion predisposing to squamous cell carcinoma of mouth?**
A-Leukoplakia ?
B-Erythroplakia
C-Submuscal fibrosis
D-Actinic keratosis
Ans: C

70. **A patient has History of cough and hemoptysis. On X-ray a lesion seen in upper lobe of lung. Histology showed a lesion with megacells this is related to**
A-Small cell lung Carcinoma
B-Large cell lung Carcinoma
C-Squamous cell carcinoma
D-Adenocarcinoma
Ans: B

71. **Baby born and on 1 minute was resuscitated and ETI was passed. What would be the APGAR of the baby at birth?**
A- 0-2
B- 3-4
C- 5-7
D- 8-10
Ans: A

72. **A tennis player presents with weakness in thumb movements. The posterior/deep branch of the radial nerve is trapped by which muscle?**
A-Anconeus
B-Supinator
C-Brachioradialis
D-Extensor carpi radialis brevis
E-Pronator teres
Ans: B

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73. **Head nurse was teaching student nurses about IM injections. She stressed specifically on intragluteal injections to be administered in superolateral quadrant. This is to prevent injury to which nerve?**
A-Superior gluteal
B-Inferior gluteal
C-Sciatic
D-Femoral
E-Obturator

Ans: C

74. **A patient presents with hypoglycemia and Hepatomegaly. A glycogen storage disease known as von gierke disease is diagnosed. Which enzyme is deficient in this patient?**
A- Alpha 1,4 Glucosidase
B- Glucose 6 Phosphatase
C- Myophosphorylase
D- Alpha 1,6 Glucosidase

Ans: B

75. **Doctor asked a junior to check the patellar reflex. Where to hit?**
A- Medial collateral ligament
B- Medial patellar retinaculum
C- Lateral patellar retinaculum
D- Patellar ligament

Ans: D

76. **35 year old man with perforated gastric ulcer complains of pain in his stomach, it is observed that pain comes from peritoneal irritation by gastric contents in lesser sac , which of the following nerves contains sensory nerve fibers that conveys this sharp stabbing pain**
A- Greater splanchnic nerve
B- Lower intercostal nerve
C- White rami communicates
D- Vagus nerve

Ans B

Explanation:
Gastric pain - Greater splanchnic nerve
Peritoneal irritation - Lower intercostal nerves

77. **15 years old patient has history of pallor, weakness and recurrent fever. Investigation shows Translocation (t15:17) Which of the following is WHO classification?**
A-Acute lymphocytic leukemia minimally differentiated
B-Acute lymphocytic leukemia undifferentiated
C-Acute promylocetic leukemia
D-Aplastic anemia

Ans: C

78. **A patient present in semiconscious condition with BSR(blood sugar random) 450,PH= 7.2 HCO3=18, and PC02= 40 which is the following is the result of low insulin**
A-Increased lipogenesis
B-Ketone bodies formation
C-Increased protein synthesis
D-Reduced ketones

Ans: B

79. **Beta globulin are synthesized in?**
A-B cells
B-Plasma cells
C-T cells
D-Spleen

Ans: B

80. **A young boy with absence seizures was prescribed Ethosuximide. What is its mechanism of action?**
A-Activates GABA type B receptors
B-Enhances GABA receptors
C-Inhibits T-type Ca^{2+} channels
D-Blocks Na^{+} channels
E-Inhibits NMDA receptors

Ans: C

81. **Many types of microbes cause infections in human. Which of the following may have either DNA, RNA but never both?**
A-Bacteria
B-Fungi
C-Viruses
D-Parasites

Ans: C

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82. **A young boy presents with a history of repeated bouts of vomiting and is now unable to pass urine. Laboratory investigations show an elevated BUN (> Creatinine). What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A-Acute Tubular Necrosis (ATN)
B-Post-renal azotemia
C-Pre-renal azotemia
D-Chronic kidney disease
E-Glomerulonephritis

Ans: C

83. **A patient with MI died on 5th day. What will be seen on autopsy**
A-Lymphocytes
B-Macrophages
C-Lymphocytes
D-Plasma cells

Ans: B

84. **A patient of MI. The artery supplying apex of heart is blocked. Which artery supply apex?**
A-PDA
B-LCX
C-LAD
D-Left marginal artery

Ans: C

85. **Finding in polycythemia rubra vera other than increased Hb?**
A-Decreased erythropoietin
B-Decreases platelets
C-WBC defect
D-Increase erythropoietin

Ans: A

Explanation:
In polychthemia vera EPO low vs Secondary polycythemia in which EPO high.

86. **A lady with pallor and weakness. She is having low Hb 8.4g/dl , MCV low a dn pencil cells with occasional target cells seen on peripheral smear . Which investigation to confirm the diagnosis?**
A-Ferritin
B-Hb Electrophoresis
C-TIBC
D-Serum iron

Ans: B

87. **A lady with pregnancy at 30th week had uterine contractions. She is concerned if her baby will be able to breath. What does the breathing in neonates depends upon?**
A-Number of type 1 pneumocytes
B-Number of type 2 pneumocytes
C-Size of lung
D-Quantity of Surfactant

Ans: D

88. **Melanin deposition causes which pigmentation?**
A-Flesher rings
B-Kaiser Fleisher ring
C-Haab's Stria
D-Krukenberg spindle

Ans: D

Explanation:
Krukenberg spindle is deposition of melanin in posterior segment of cornea associated with pigment dispersion syndrome.

89. **27 years old woman presented with the complaints of weight gain, amenorrhoea and fatigue. Last year, she experienced a complicated delivery requiring a 2units of blood transfusion. She was unable to breastfeed. On examination she has dry skin and hypotension. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Conn disease
B- Sheehan syndrome
C- Addison syndrome
D- Nelson syndrome

Ans: B

90. **Which drug increases metabolism of other drugs?**
A-Cimetidine
B-Phenobarbitone
C-Digoxin
D-Moxifloxacin

Ans: B

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91. **Elderly patient after stroke. difficulty in phonation and word forming. Area involved?**
A-Inferior posterior prefrontal cortex
B-Motor area
C-Superior prefrontal cortex
D-Wernike area

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Broca aphasia – Motor aphasia + Non- fluent + area 44 and 45 + inferior frontal gyrus
- Wernicke aphasia – Sensory aphasia + fluent Non sense speech + area 22+ superior temporal gyrus. In wernike aphasia Patient has Difficulty in comprehending spoken words and Unable to Read(Alexia) Or Write in understandable language(Agraphia)
- Global aphasia – Both Wernicke and broca aphasia + arcuate fasciculus
- Anomic aphasia – Mild fluent aphasia + failure of word retrieval + angular gyrus

92. **A patient with congenital anomaly TOF. Which will be seen in this patient?**
A-Aortic stenosis
B-Overriding pulmonary outflow tract
C-Right ventricular hypertrophy
D-Interatrial defect

Ans: C

93. **Patient with ankle sprain due to excessive inversion while playing. Ligament damaged?**
A- Deltoid
B- Anterior talofibular
C- Posterior talofibular
D- Calcaneonavicular

Ans: B

94. **A patient presented with patechiae. No previous history of bleeding or family history. Which is the most likely cause?**
A-Platelets 50000
B-Platelets 20000
C-Hemophilia
D-VWD

Ans: B

95. **A 68y man who is a known case of liver cirrhosis has developed ascites. What is the mechanism for the development of ascites?**
A-Decreased colloidal pressure
B-Because of portal vein tributaries
C-Congestive heart failure
D-Salt retension

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Cause of ascities in CLD - Portal HTN
- Cause of edema in CLD - Decrease oncotic pressure

96. **Regarding free fatty acids in the blood**
A-Metabolically inert
B-Freely circulate in blood
C-Use in lipid synthesis
D-None

Ans: A

97. **A patient having Pruritic xanthomas. Raised cholesterol, Chylomicrons and TGs. Type of hyperlipidemia?**
A-Type 1
B-Type 2a
C-Type 3
D-Type 4
E-Type 2b

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Prurutic Xanthomas – Type 1
- Achlis Xanthomas – Type 2
- Palmar Xanthosmas – Type 3
- Type 4 associated with DM , Heart disease and obesity

98. **Which has highest cholesterol?**
A-VLDL
B-Chylomicrons

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C-HDL
D-LDL
E-IDL

Ans: D

Explanation:

- Lipoprotein with highest triglyceride:
- Chylomicron > VLDL > Chylomicron remnants > LDL
- Lipoprotein with Highest Cholesterol:
- LDL > VLDL > HDL > Chylomicron
- Lipoprotein with Highest Protein: HDL > LDL > VLDL > Chylomicron

99. RBCs membrane contain a protein which helps it pass through the small capillaries without breaking.

A-Spectrin
B-Fibrillin
C-Elastin
D-Myosin

Ans: A

100. A woman came for hysterectomy. She is a known asthmatic. Which analgesia should be given post operatively?

A-Ketorolac
B-Pethidine
C-Ketamine
D-Morphine

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Drug used for abdominal pain and biliary colic – Hyoscine
- Drug used for Acute pancreatitis - Pethidine > Morphine
- Drug used post-operative Ketorolac >Pethidine
- Drug used post-operative in asthmatics - Pethidine
- Anesthetic in Asthmatics – Ketamine

101. Amino acids that are strictly ketogenic

A-Leucine and lysine
B-Leucine and isoleucine
C-Tyrosine
D-Tryptophan and lysine

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Ketogenic – Leucine and Lysine
- Postive charge – HAL (Histidine, Arginine & Lysine)
- Negtive Charge – Aspartate and Glutamate
- DNA has – Histidine

102. A known hypertensive on clonidine came with BP of 200/104 mm Hg. On history it was revealed that he ran out of his medicine. What should be advised

A-Don't advise medicine and refer to psychologist
B-Restart clonidine and check BP 12-24 hrs later
C-Stop clonidine and shift to Beta blocker
D-Start alpha blocker

Ans: B

103. CCK produced by:

A- S cells
B- K cells
C- I cells
D- D cells
E- G cells

Ans: C

Explanation:

- Secretin – S cells (duodenum)
- GIP – K cells (duodenum, jejunum)
- Cholecystokinin – I cells (duodenum,jejunum)
- Somatostatin – D cells (pancreatic islets, GI mucosa)

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- Gastrin – G cells (antrum of stomach,duodenum)

104. A girl came with primary amenorrhea. On USG bicornuate uterus. What abnormality led to this?

A-Failure of fusion of paramesonephric duct
B-Failure of fusion of mesonephric duct
C-Abnormal division of wolfian duct
D-Abnormal enlargement of tubules

Ans: A

105. How do antigens move through the intestinal wall?

A-M cells
B-Antigen-presenting dendritic cells
C-Enterocytes
D-Goblet cells
E-Peyer's patches

Ans: A

106. Patient with acid base disorder having Na 144, K+ 4.5, Cl 105 and HCO3 17. Calculate anion gap

A-24
B-22
C-20
D-30

Ans: B

Explanation:

Note: no option of 26.5 if we add Potassium then Ans will be 26.5 but there was no such option so use second formula without potassium Anion gap=Na -(Cl+HCO3)
144-(105+17)
144-122= 22

107. For effective communication between patient and DR

A- Having sound medical knowledge
B- Updating skills
C- Listen patient with observing the expression
D- Do Active listening to patient
E- Listen the patient and give appropriate treatment

Ans: D

108. Mother noticed swelling below hyoid bone in child first presented when he was 3 year old since than it is increasing it is

A- Accessory thymic tissue
B- Thyroglossal cyst
C- Hyoid cyst
D- Accessory thyroid tissue

Ans: B

109. Part of DNA not encoding but causing mutation

A-Trinucleotides repeat
B-Tandem repeats
C-Dual repeat
D-Tandem expression

Ans: B

110. Nystagmus is a feature of lesion of which area?

A-Medulla
B-Midbrain
C-Cerebellum
D-Pons

Ans: C

111. A patient with fever , night sweats and weight loss. O/E lymphadenopathy. CT scan showed calcifications. Type of calcification.

A-Metastatic
B-Dystrophic
C-Mixed
D-Myogenic

Ans: B

Explanation :

Dystrophic Calcification

- TB (lung and pericardium)
- granulomatous infections
- liquefactive necrosis
- fat necrosis
- infarcts
- thrombi
- schistosomiasis
- congenital CMV
- toxoplasmosis
- rubella
- psammoma bodies
- CREST syndrome
- atherosclerotic plaques

Metastatic Calcification

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- Kidney
- Lung
- Gastric mucosa

112. **A student's name is called by teacher, he turned his head in the direction of sound. Which part is involved in localisation of source of hearing?**
A-Superior salivary nucleus
B-Inferior colliculus
C-Superior colliculus
D-Associater auditory area

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Superior colliculus – Vision
- Inferior colliculus – Auditory

113. **A 30-year-old patient is brought to the emergency department after a road traffic accident (RTA). He complains of difficulty in breathing and decreased chest movements on the affected side. Chest X-ray reveals a radiolucent (black) shadow on one side. Rib fractures are also noted. What is the most likely cause of decreased chest movement?**
A-Pneumothorax
B-Fluid in the pleural cavity
C-Hemothorax
D-Lung Abscess

Ans: A

114. **A patient with dyspnea. Stony dull note on percussion. Diagnosis?**
A-Pleural effusion
B-Consolidation
C-Pneumonia
D-Fibrosis

Ans: A

115. **Erythropoietin mechanism of action?**
A-JAK STAT
B-IRP-1 and IRP-2 (insulin regulatory pathway)
C-Protein synthesis or something
D-Lipid synthesis

Ans: A

116. **Female having UTI Gynecologist advised urine R/E shows pus cells organism is gram +ve catalase +ve coagulase -ve which organism is involved ?**
A- Staphylococcus aureus
B- Staphylococcus epidrmitis
C- Staphylococcus saprophyticus
D- Streptococcus pyogens

Ans: C

117. **A patient of pulmonary tb started on ATT developed GI disturbance include Nausea , vomiting, diarrhea and dyspepsia. Which of the following ATT causes GI disturbance?**
A-INH
B-Ethionamide
C-PAAH
D-Streptomycin

Ans: B

118. **72 years old patient with hoarseness of voice. On indirect laryngoscopy vocal cords not opening. Which muscle is damaged?**
A-Lateral cricoarytenoid
B-Vocalis
C-Posterior cricoarytenoid
D-Medial cricoarytenoid

Ans: C

119. **Cell membrane is most permeable to ?**
A-O2
B-CO2
C-N2
D-CO

Ans: B

120. **Half life of drug is 10 hours. If it is given through continuous infusion it will achieve steady state in?**
A-10 hours

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B-20 hours
C-30 hours
D-40 hours
E-60 hours

Ans: D (4-5 half lives)

121. **A young boy with ALL admitted. On chemotherapy, developed whitish patches in mouth. Diagnosed as oral thrush**
A-Nystatin
B-Pencillin
C-Griseofulvin
D-Amphotericin

Ans: A

122. **Which drug undergo extensive changes in body and found in active and inactive forms? Repeated**
A-Diazepam
B-Adrenaline
C-Atropine
D-Streptomycin

Ans: A

123. **A woman having parotid swelling diagnosed as Pleiomorphic adenoma, the most common benign tumor of the salivary glands, arises from which germ layer?"**
A- Benign tumor of endodermal origin
B- Benign tumor of ectodermal origin
C- Benign tumor of mesodermal origin
D- Benign tumor of mixed origin

Ans: D

124. **A patient has history of weight gain , Hypertension , abdominal striae . Her Cortisol level is high. suppressible with high dose dexamethasone and ACTH low Problem lie in?**
A-Adrenal medulla
B-Adrenal cortex
C-Pituitary
D-Hypothalamus
E-Small cell lung Carcinoma

Ans: C

125. **16 year old girl taking hydrocortisone not tolerating now will prescribe prednisolone. What dose should be given now she was taking hydrocortisone 20mg morning 10mg night.**
A- 10mg
B- 2.5 mg
C- 7.5 mg
D- 5mg
E- 1mg

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Taking total Hydrocortisone 20mg morning +10mg night =30mg 1mg Prednisolon equal to 4mg
- Hydrocortisone it means 0.25mg prednisolone equal to `1mg Hydrocortisone
- Hence, 0.25 x 30=7.5

126. **In Morbidly obese women Which will be decreased?**
A-FEV1
B-FRC
C-Tidal volume
D-PEFR

Ans: B

127. **Mother (Rh-negative) delivers her first baby without complications and does not receive Rhogam. After 18 months, she delivers her second baby, who develops hydrops fetalis. What type of hypersensitivity reaction is involved?**
A- Type 1
B- Type 2
C-Type 3
D- Type 4

Ans: B

128. **Method to detect Duffy antibodies is**

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A- Normal temperature saline
B- Polyethylene glycol
C- Polygeline something
D- RBCs & papain stain

Ans B

129. **Sodium concentration and absorption controlled by?**
A-Aldosterone
B-Renin
C-AG-2
D-ADH

Ans: A

Explanation:
- ECF Volume regulated by Aldosterone
- Maintain and regulates ECF osmolarity -ADH
- Regulates Serum osmolarity - ADH >Aldosterone
- Total body Water and electrolytes balance regulated by ADH
- Total body Water and electrolytes balance maintained by - Aldosterone
- Maximum Water and Na absorbed by the affect of -Aldosterone

130. **Which of the following causes increase in renin level?**
A- Increase plasma osmolarity
B- Increase sodium delivery to macula densa
C- Decrease stretch on cardiac receptor
D- Exercise

Ans: C

131. **A young boy with proteinuria (Nephrotic range) What is the most common presentation?**
A-Localized edema
B-Generalized edema
C-Hematuria
D-HTN

Ans: B

132. **A patient with trauma to mandibular area. O/E tongue deviated to the side of lesion. Nerve involved?**
A-Vagus
B-Hypoglossal
C-Glossopharyngeal
D-Lingual

Ans: B

133. **Watery diarrhea resolve spontaneously within one week cause is**
A- Giardiasis
B- Vibrio
C- Entamoeba
D- Rota virus.

Ans: D

134. **During exercise, peripheral chemoreceptors respond to?**
A- Increased PaCO2
B- Decreased PaO2
C-CSF PH
D-Arterial CO2

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Central Chemoreceptor Respond to (Sequence wise)
  - 1-CSF PH or Interstitial PH (Increase H ions)
  - 2-Increase CO2 In Arterial Blood Peripheral Chemoreceptor (Carotid and Aortic body) Respond to
    - 1-Decrease O2
    - 2-Arterial PH (H ions)

135. **A patient came with blurring of vision and history of repeated accidents. He claims to not be seeing vehicles coming from left side of the road. Lesion most likely in?**
A-Optic chiasma
B-Visual cortex
C-Optic nerve
D-Geniculate body

Ans: B

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136. A patient with left hand involuntary flying movements of one hand that subsides with sleep. Lesion in?
A-Caudate
B-Hypothalamus
C-Globus
D-Thalamus
E-Contralateral subthalamic nucleus

Ans: E

137. Steep curve of dose adjustment shows
A-Decrease renal excretion
B-Increase efficiency in low dose
C-Small dose produces change
D-Large dose produce changes

Ans: C

138. Female patient presented with feeling of fullness in lower pelvis/abdomen diagnosed as glandular ovarian Carcinoma . All of the tissue microscopically appear abnormal it is
A-Well differentiated
B-Poorly differentiated
C-Moderately differentiated
D-Variable

Ans: B

139. A patient has Brain cyst in Right parietal lobe organism responsible is
A-Taenia solium
B-Taenia saginata
C-Ecchinogranulosus
D-Histoplasmosis

Ans: A

140. Major response of body to metabolic acidosis is
A-CNS depression
B-CNS excitation
C-Increase respirator rate
D-Decrease respiratory rate

Ans: C

Explanation:
Response of body to acidosis - Increase respiratory rate
Acidosis cause - CNS depression

141. A 32 year old woman presented with fever , dry cough and throat pain , headache , palpitations and heat intolerance for 1 week. There were fine tremors of outstretched hands . Palms were warm and sweaty. Thyroid was diffusely enlarged , soft nontender but no bruit . Investigations reveal hb 11.1g/dl , WBC 3500/cmm , polymorph 48% and lymphocytes 52%. Serum FT3 8.7pmmol/1 and serum FT4 205 pmmol/1 and TSH 0.4mlU/I. Radioupate was reduced . It subsides within two weeks cause is
A-Riedel thyroiditis
B-Hyperthyroidism
C-Subacute thyroiditis
D-Hashimoto thyroiditis

Ans: C

142. Patient present with fever which is negative for malaria . He has Leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, petechiae which factor makes him a candidate for hospitalisation
A-Tender lumbar region
B-Shifting dullness on abdomen
C-Lymphadenopathy
D-Rash on abdomen

Ans: B (Likely Dengue infection)

143. A patient has Right upper abdominal pain fever and bradycardia And rash on abdomen this is due to
A-Salmonella typhi
B-Entameoba histolytica
C-Shigella
D-Staph aureus

Ans: A

144. In long bone femur head fracture what is most common complication
A-Thrombosis
B-Avascular necrosis
C-Thrombocytopenia
D-Amniotic fluid embolism

Ans: B

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145. **Young boy suddenly collapsed in marathon, brought to hospital had Ventricular tachycardia, defibrillation done , recovered, now again V tach developed and died despite resuscitation cause is**
A-Dilated cardiomyopathy
B-HOCM
C-MI
D-Pulmonary edema

Ans: B

146. **Man runs marathon in high hilly areas, takes low calorie diet, but ends marathon in middle position , not improving ? Why?**
A-Low conversion of glucose to ATP
B-Low utilisation of O2 by tissue
C-Low availability of O2
D-More availability of O2

Ans: C

147. **A patient has Low fev1/fvc ratio, high total lung capacity cause is**
A-Fibrosis
B-ILD
C-Emphysema
D-Asbestosis

Ans: C

148. **A COPD is now having increase dyspnea, cough with sputum, decrease breath sounds and wheezing what is next step in management**
A-ABGs
B-PFTa
C-CT chest
D-Sputum culture

Ans: C

149. **A person has history of snake bite presented to emergency where he was given anti snake venom. What type of immunity it will provide**
A-Artificial active
B-Artificial passive
C-Natural active
D-Toxoid

Ans: B

150. **A patient has problem in seminefrous tubules but his testosterone level is normal what other can be affected**
A-Increase LH
B-Increase FSH
C-Decrease estrogen
D-Decrease FSH
E-Decrease LH

Ans: D

151. **patient has history of muscle weakness , hypotension and hyponatremia , Hyperkalemia , hypoglycemia . He has dark pigmentation of skin . This is due to**
A-Growth harmone decrease
B-Both Cortisol and Aldosterone decrease
C-Aldsosterone decrease
D-Cortisol decrease

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Aldosterone deficiency will cause Addison disease leading to muscle weakness hyponatremia Hyperkalemia.
- Cortisol deficiency will cause mostly hypoglycemia

152. **Anti diabetic drug used in cardiac condition that help in preventing mortality**
A-Acarbose
B-Pioglitazone
C-Empagliflozin
D-Metformin

Ans: C

153. **A middle age Patient had vision issues some weeks ago which resolved, now having issue of limbs of weakness and there is history of peripheral tingling. MRI shows multiple demyelinating lesions diagnosis will be**
A-Myasthenia gravis
B-GBS
C-Multiple Sclerosis

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D-Transverse myelitis

Ans: C

154. **In Hemochromatosis which gene mutation?**

A-ATP7B
B-C281Y
C-C282Y
D-ATD2Y

Ans: A

155. **A female was diagnosed with pulmonary TB. She has been taking OCP for 2 years. She suddenly started vomiting and Her Beta HCG came positive. Which of following drug caused OCP failure**

A- Isoniazid
B- Pyrazinamide
C- Rifampicin
D- Ethambutol

Ans: C

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1. **Which of the following is the site of action of glucokinase?**
A-liver cells
B-Skeletal muscle
C-Skin
D- Adipose tissue

Ans: A

2. **What is the primary action of insulin on carbohydrates?**
A- Promotion of gluconeogenesis
B- Promotion of glycolysis
C- Promotion of glycogenolysis
D- Inhibition of glycolysis

Ans: B

3. **Which of the following anticoagulant is secreted by Mast cells?**
A- Heparin.
B- Plasminogen.
C- Warfarin
D- Fibrin
E- Dicumarol

Ans: A

4. **If a G6PD deficient patient has children with a partner who has normal G6PD levels what will be the genetic outcome for their children**
A- 50% affected, 50% normal
B- All children will be normal
C- All males affected, No females affected
D- All females affected, No males affected

Ans: B

5. **An 18 year old married female patient presents with right iliac fossa pain, vomiting and fever. Her TLC count is 24000, despite these symptoms, her heart rate and blood pressure remain within normal range, Her LMP was three weeks ago which of the following structure is most likely effected**
A-Fallopian tubes
B-Ovary
C-Appendix
D-Uterus
E-Ureters

Ans: C

6. **Mechanism of action of allopurinol is**
A-Excretion of uric acid
B-Inhibition of Xanthine oxidase enzyme
C-Stimulation of production of uric acid
D-Activation of urate oxidase

Ans: B

7. **Which of the following drug is excreted with minimal metabolic change?**
A- Paracetamol
B- Aspirin
C- Streptomycin
D- Isoniazid

Ans: C

8. **How to confirm ovulation has occurred**
A- Estrogen
B- Progesterone
C- Inhibin
D-FSH
E- Pre-ovulatory levels of LH

Ans: B

9. **A 12 years old boy presents with nasal bleeding, runny nose, facial swelling, proptosis, and loss of smell. CT imaging reveals a mass which is extended into infratemporal fossa, what is likely diagnosis**
A- Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
B- Adenoid hypertrophy
C- Polyp
D- Allergic rhinitis
E- Sino-nasal polyposis

Ans: A

10. **Which of the following base pair mutation occurs in sickle cell disease?**
A- Adenine to thymine
B- Thymine to adenine
C- Cytosine to guanine
D- Guanine to cytosine
E- Adenine to cytosine

Ans: A

Explanation:

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Sickle cell anemia is caused by single base pair substitution in beta globin gene, where the sixth amino acid , glutamic acid, is replaced by valine due to change from GAG to GTG (Adenine to Thymine)

11. **How will chef differentiate between garlic flavours/taste?**
A-Sensory stimuli
B- Sensory transmission
C-Motor stimuli
D-Mixed stimuli

Ans: A

12. **A patient presents with cough and greenish sputum which of the following antibiotic is drug of choice in this patient**
A- Ampicillin
B- Ceftazidime
C- Ceftriaxone
D- Ciprofloxacin
E- Gentamycin

Ans: B

Explanation:
- This is pseudomonas infection
- For Pseudomonas DOC is - Ceftazidime
- For Pseudomonas UTI DOC is — Ciprofloxacin

13. **A patient presents with high fasting glucose with family history of diabetes was started on antidiabetic drugs, which of the following drug reduces the absorption of glucose from intestine**
A- Metformin
B- Glicazide
C- Pioglitazone
D- Sitagliptin

Ans: A

14. **A patient presented with polydipsia, polyuria, body aches, renal stones, on lab investigation there was increased levels of calcium, decrease levels of serum phosphate, increase levels of PTH**
A- Primary hyperthyroidism
B- Primary hyperparathyroidism
C- Secondary hyperparathyroidism
D- Tertiary hyperparathyroidism
E- Hypercalcemia of malignancy

Ans: B

15. **A man presents with chest pain and sweating for past 3 hours, His troponin I levels are raised, and having ST elevation in inferior leads, which of the following is initial management of this patient**
A- Aspirin + Prepare for thrombolysis
B- LMW heparin S/C + morphine for pain
C- Aspirin + Call cardiologist for PCI
D- Aspirin + CABG
E- Aspirin + Anticoagulation

Ans: A

16. **A female presents with mass in upper outer quadrant of breast which of the followings are draining axillary lymph nodes of this area of breast**
A- Apical
B- Central
C- Anterior
D- Posterior
E- Lateral

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Nipple drainage – Ant. Axillary (Pectoral)
- Upper lateral – Anterior axillary mainly
- Lower lateral (Inferior) – Ant. axillary + Sub diaphragmatic + Internal mammary.
- Medial Quadrant – Mainly to Internal mammary (Internal thoracic)
- Lower Inner Medial Quadrant – Inferior Phrenic (Sub Diaphragmatic)
- Tail of Breast – Posterior (Scapular) Lymph Node
- Path of Axillary lymph flow – Anterior and posterior
- Quadrant of Breast Lymph – Medial and lateral

17. **Rate of chromosomal abnormality in live births**
A- Less than 1%
B- 1-5%
C- 5-10%
D- 10-15%

Ans: A

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18. **What happens to drugs in Phase one Biotransformation reaction?**
A- Oxidation
B- Reduction
C- Oxidation and reduction
D- Conjugation

Ans: C

19. **When phenylalanine enzyme is deficient then which of the following reaction will be disturbed?**
A- Phenylalanine to Serotonin
B- Phenylalanine to Melanin
C- Phenylalanine to Tryptophan
D- Phenylalanine to Tyrosine
E- Phenylalanine to Melatonin

Ans: D

20. **Most common site of berry aneurysm:**
A- Aorta
B- Carotid arteries
C- Cerebral arteries
D- Vertebral arteries
E- Renal arteries

Ans: C (ACA)

21. **Multiple myeloma immunoglobulin levels in order of prevalence**
A- IgM75% IgA15% IgG 22%
B- IgA55%IgM 75%IgG 2%
C- IgG 55%IgA21%IgM 2%
D- IgG 55%IgM75% IgA 22%

Ans: C (Davidson)

Explanation:
Classification of multiple myeloma

Type of monoclonal(M) protein	Relative frequency
IgG	55
IgA	21
Light chain only	22
Others(D,E, non-secretory)	2

22. **A patient presents with fissuring of angles of mouth and corneal vascularization is due to deficiency of which of the following vitamin?**
A- Niacin
B- Biotin
C- Riboflavin
D- Folate
E- Vitamin C

Ans: C (FA)

23. **A [illegible] postmenopausal bleeding, her endometrial biopsy was taken which shows increase endometrial thickness, increase N:C ratio, but basement membrane was intact**
A- Carcinoma in situ
B- Carcinoma
C- Hyperplasia
D- Dysplasia
E- Metaplasia

Ans: A

24. **A patient presents with low urine specific gravity, urine osmolarity was 90, He was given desmopressin intravenously, after giving desmopressin there was no any change in urine osmolarity, which of the following is your diagnosis**
A- Nephrogenic DI
B- Central DI
C- SIADH
D- Psychogenic polydipsia

Ans: A

25. **A 30y old male patient presents with joint pain and generalized weakness, on Lab investigation HB=9g/dl, MCV=68, , and ferritin was 800 which of the following is the cause of his condition?**
A- Anemia of chronic disease
B- Iron deficiency anemia
C- Sideroblastic anemia
D- Thalassemia

Ans: A

26. **A 35years old patient presents in Eye OPD with presenting complain of that he is seeing blood vessels in front of his eyes**
A- Hallucination
B- Retinal detachment
C- Entopic phenomenon
D- Optical illusion

Ans: C

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27. **A 2 year old child presents with jerking movements of right upper and lower limbs, His father further states that his son also had such 5 episodes in past, which of the following neurodevelopmental disorder most likely he has**
A- Neuronal degeneration
B- Neural crest cells unable to migrate
C- Neural tube defect
D- Corticospinal tract defect
E- No proper myelination of neurons

Ans: D

28. **Cranial nerve 3 Nuclei located in:**
A- Pons
B- Midbrain
C- Medulla
D- Cerebellum
E- Thalamus

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Midbrain – CN 3 & 4
- Pons- CN 5 – 8
- Medulla – CN 9, 10 and 11

29. **A patient presented with paralysis of right limb and loss of face sensation on left side, along with B/L homonymous hemianopia lesion present in which of following?**
A- Brain stem
B- Forebrain
C- Midbrain
D- Cerebral cortex
E- Substantia nigra

Ans: B

30. **Regarding glucoronidation true is:**
A- Increase absorption.
B- Increase solubility of drug there by its urinary excretion
C- Is phase l reaction
D- Make drugs fat soluble metabolites

Ans: B

31. **Which of the following is true regarding Retinoblastoma?**
A- 10% childhood tumours
B- 80% hereditary
C- Giant cells on histology
D- If parents are normal of effected child then 12% chances of siblings to have it

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Retinoblastoma arises from primitive retinoblasts of developing retina with the loss of the function of Rb tumor suppressor gene It accounts for about 2% of all childhood cancers In 60% of cases, loss of both Rb copies is acquired, 40% cases are inherited Histology shows abnormal pattern of retinoblasts such as Flexner-wintersteiner rosettes, homer-wright rosettes, and fleurettes

32. **A 35-year old male patient presents with a history of recurrent infection over past year, he has been hospitalized multiple times for pneumonia and most recently was treated for bacterial meningitis and a severe GIT infection, again he is admitted in hospital for pneumonia, on investigation he has been diagnose as a case of AIDS, through which of the following we will diagnose this pneumonia is due to AIDS,**
A- CD4 cells count less than 100cells/mm3
B- CD cells count more than 100 cells/mm3
C- CD cells count less than 10cells/mm3
D- CD cells count more than 500cels/mm3

Ans: A

33. **Haemolytic disease of new-born is associated with**
A- Direct combs test positive with raised IgG
B- Indirect combs test positive with raised IgG
C- Both IgG and IgM raised
D- Direct combs test positive with raised IgM

Ans: A

34. **Choriocarcinoma spreads predominately via:**
A- Lymphatics

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B- Direct invasion
C- Blood
D- Peritoneal seeding

Ans: C

35. **Genitourinary TB spreads via:**
A- Direct extension
B- Lymphatics
C- Ascending infection
D- Haematogenous

Ans: D

36. **Cells are connected with each other through which of the following?**
A- Desmosomes
B- Gap junctions
C- Tight junctions
D- Hemidesmosome

Ans:C

37. **A 36 weeks pregnant women with DVT develops left sided hemiplegia which of the following congenital anomaly is most likely present in her**
A- Primum ASD
B- Secundum ASD
C- VSD
D- PDA
E- TOF

Ans: B

38. **A 2 years old child presents with microcephaly, micrognathia, hypertelorism, palpebral folds, low set ears and hypotonia. What is the type of karyotype is present in this child?**
A- 45XO
B- 47XXY
C- 46XY
D- 22q11

Ans: D

39. **MOA of carbamazepine?**
A- Calcium channel blocker
B- Voltage gated sodium channel blocker
C- Dopamine receptor antagonist
D- Blocking K channels

Ans: B

40. **A 40 year old man, after RTA presents with loss of consciousness and dilated pupil. Which of following nerve is affected?**
A- Trigeminal nerve
B- Optic nerve
C- Oculomotor nerve
D- Facial nerve

Ans: C

41. **32. A child presents in OPD with recurrent infections diagnosed as a case of cystic fibrosis which of the following findings you will see on CT chest?**
A- Cystic opacities
B- Vesicular opacities
C- Bronchial dilation with thickened walls
D- Nodular opacities

Ans: C

42. **X-linked agammaglobulinemic has a defect in**
A- Pro-B to B cell maturation
B- Precursor T to CD4 cell maturation
C- Plasma cell maturation
D- T cell receptor signalling

Ans: A

Explanation:
In X-Linked (bruton agammaglobulinemic) Defect in BTK, a tyrosine kinase gene =no B-cell maturation from pro-B cells

43. **A runner experiences pain in the back of knee, aggravated when the knee is flexed against resistance likely affected muscle is**
A- Biceps femoris
B- Gluteus Maximus
C- Popliteus
D- Quadriceps femoris

Ans: A

44. **A patient presents with nystagmus on rightward gaze, and a left eye does not move inward on right gaze. Where is the lesion**
A- Right MLF
B- Left MLF
C- Right oculomotor nerve
D- Frontal eye field lesion

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Ans: B

45. **In enzymology, the term max refers to the maximum rate of reaction achieved by an enzyme when it is saturated with substrate. Which of the following mechanisms of transport is most analogous to Vmax?**
A- Simple diffusion
B- Facilitated diffusion
C- Active transport
D- Endocytosis
E- Exocytosis

Ans: B

46. **A female patient presents in Gynae OPD with third degree UV prolapse, which occurs due to damage of uterosacral ligament Which of the following structure attaches the uterosacral ligament to the cervix?**
A- Anterior pelvic wall
B- Rectum
C- Urinary bladder
D- Round ligament
E- Posterior pelvic wall (sacrum)

Ans: E

47. **In homeostasis the word Gain is for:**
A- Negative feedback
B- Exaggeration of the Positive feedback
C- Exaggeration of the negative feedback
D- Positive feedback

Ans: C

48. **A 02 years old child presented with a midline swelling just below the hyoid bone. The swelling was noticed at 03 months of age and is slowly increasing in size, with movements on protrusion of tongue, the condition most likely is:**
A- Accessory thymic tissue
B- Bronchial cyst
C- Craniopharyngioma
D- Ectopic thyroid gland
E- Thyroglossal duct cyst

Ans: E

49. **Young children having early adolescents with a prominent forehead, everted looking ears and long longitudinal mandible and hypergonadism, which of the following is repeated sequence of Triple codons in this case?**
A- CAG
B- CTG
C- CGG
D- GAA

Ans: C (First aid)

Explanation:

- **Huntington** –CAG and Autosomal dominant
- **Myotonic dystrophy** – CTG and AD
- **Fragile X** – CGG and X Dominant
- **Friedreich ataxia** – GAA and AR

50. **A patient in the ward has a blood pressure reading of 180/100mmhg intravenous furosemide was administered, what should be next appropriate step in management?**
A- Start ACE inhibitors
B- Start CCBs
C-Start thiazide diuretic
D- Start beta blockers
E- Observe the patient

Ans: E

51. **Which of the following is drug of choice in atrial fibrillation?**
A- Digoxin
B- Flecanide
C- Propranolol
D- Amiodarone

Ans: C

52. **A 35year old man presents with progressive muscle weakness, fatigue, and occasional muscle cramps, on labs investigation he has electrolyte imbalance which of the following is most likely underlying cause?**
A- Hypomagnesaemia
B- Hyperkalemia
C- Hyponatremia
D- Hypernatremia
E- Hypokalemia

Ans: E

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53. **On ECG of a girl, you see saw tooth waves, with p waves in a ratio of 3:1. Her pulse is regularly irregular. Which of the following has occurred?**
A- Atrial flutter
B- Atrial fibrillation
C- Ventricular tachycardia
D- Ventricular fibrillation
E- Ventricular flutter

Ans: A

54. **Regarding the bronchial asthma the most probable finding will be?**
A- FEVI reduces
B- FEVI increases
C- FRC increases
D- FEV1/FVC < 65%
E- FEV1 >65%

Ans: D

55. **Leptin acts on its receptor to mediate its effects. What is the mechanism of action, and what type of receptor changes occur?**
A-Opens ion channels
B-Closes ion channels
C-Enzyme-linked receptor
D-Gi protein-coupled receptor
E-Gs protein-coupled receptor

Ans: C

56. **In organophosphorus poisoning death occurs due to which of the following**
A- Cardiac arrhythmia
B- Respiratory failure
C- Kidney failure
D- Hypovolemic shock

Ans: B

57. **An ECG of patient with electrolytes disturbances shows U wave, inverted T wave, prolonged PR interval on ECG due to:**
A- Hypomagnesaemia
B- Hyperkalemia
C- Hyponatremia
D- Hypernatremia
E- Hypokalemia

Ans: E

58. **A 25 year old patient presents with symptoms of allergic rhinitis, including sneezing, nasal congestion and post nasal drip, which of the following nuclei receives the sensory input related to these symptoms?**
A- Nucleus tractus solitarius
B- Spinal trigeminal nucleus
C- Dorsal motor nucleus of vagus
D- Nucleus ambiguus

Ans: B

59. **Erythropoiesis is ineffective in which of the following?**
A- Erthroblastosis fetalis
B- Hemolytic anemia
C- Sideroblastic anemia
D- Beta thalassemia
E- Anemia of chronic disease

Ans: D

60. **Stab injury wound healing with abundant collagen & raised lesion projecting beyond original wound:**
A- Keloid
B- Hypertrophic Scar
C- Contracture
D- Atrophic scar

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Keloid extends beyond boarders of original wound with claw-like projections typically on earlobes, face & upper extremities.
- Hypertrophic Scar is confined to boarders of original wound.

61. **A female with short stature hand swollen and neck and is now 20 years of age with amenorrhea and absent secondary sexual characteristics likely karyotype of this diagnoses is**
A- Down syndrome
B- Klinefelter syndrome
C- Achondroplasia
D- Turner syndrome
E- Patau syndrome

Ans: D

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62. **Which of the following is management of a woman with symptoms of DIC; Hb is 9g/dl, PT and APTT are raised and decrease platelets**
A- Whole blood
B- RBC concentrate
C- FFPs
D- Fresh whole blood
E- Cryoprecipitate

Ans: C

63. **Skeletal system derived from:**
A- Mesoderm and neural crest cells
B- Ectoderm
C- Mesoderm
D- Endoderm
E- Splanchnopleuric mesoderm

Ans: A

64. **Diet in Patient with Type 1 hyperlipidaemia**
A- Decrease intake of cholesterol and saturated fats
B- Decrease fat intake with weight reduction
C- Decrease vegetables
D- Increase Fat intake and low Vegetables

Ans: A

65. **First pass metabolism effect can be avoided through which route?**
A- Sublingual
B- IM
C- PO
D- PR

Ans: A

Explanation: IV > SL > IM

66. **Pencil cells are found in which of the following anemia?**
A- Iron deficiency anemia
B- Folic acid anemia
C- Vitamin B12 anemia
D- Hemolytic anemia

Ans: A

67. **WBCS travel between endothelial cells & exit via blood vessel into tissues through a process termed as**
A- Margination
B- Opsonization
C- Diapedesis
D- Rolling
E- Chemo taxis

Ans: C

68. **Infection form Face is spread to cavernous sinuses via:**
A- Inferior Ophthalmic vein
B- Maxillary vein
C- Emissary veins
D- Superior ophthalmic vein
E- Facial nerve

Ans: D

69. **Infection form Face is spread to cavernous sinuses via:**
A- Inferior Ophthalmic vein
B- Maxillary vein
C- Emissary veins
D- Superior ophthalmic vein
E- Facial nerve

Ans: D

(Question repeated two times in Exam)

70. **A female Patient with lesion in brain, present with Resting tremor, stooped posture, and shuffling gate and expressionless face, Lesion in which part of brain:**
A- Cerebrum
B- Cerebellum
C- Substantia nigra
D- Pons
E- Medulla

Ans: C

71. **50years old patient presents with oliguria after taking quack medicine. On urine DR there was pale colour urine, with specific gravity of about 1.010, and slightly raised urea, LFTs shows slightly raised ALT other parameters of LFTs were in normal range, there was also hypercalcemia**
A- Acute glomerulonephritis
B- Acute icteric phase of hepatitis
C- Nephrocalcinosis
D- Acute tubular necrosis

Ans: C

72. **A female patient after thyroidectomy developed hoarseness of voice. Examination reveals vocal cords are in**

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medial position which of the following is most likely damaged?
A- Posterior Cricoarytenoid
B- Lateral Cricoaretynoid
C- Vocalis
D- Thyroarytenoid
E- Cricothyroid

Ans: A

73. **During swallowing which of the following is true?**
A- Larynx move downwards
B-Soft palate moves down
C- Vocal cords adduction
D-Epiglottis don't change position

Ans: C

Explanation:
- During pharyngeal phase of swallowing vocal cord approximation (Adduction) and upward and anterior movement of larynx occur simultaneously

74. **Fibers are not visible in Hyaline cartilage leading to its clear appearance. It is due to:**
A- Glycosaminoglycans
B- Hyaluronic acid
C- Chondrocytes
D- Proteoglycans

Ans: A

75. **Which of the following is activated in Lung?**
A- AG1
B- AG2
C- Bradykinin
D- Renin

Ans: B

Explanation:
- AG1 is converted into AG2 in Lung while AG2 is activated in lung.

76. **Which of the following is common source of pulmonary thromboembolism?**
A- Deep veins of leg
B- Femoral artery
C- Popliteal vein
D- Saphenous vein

Ans: A

77. **A 35 years old male presents with complain of respiratory distress lab investigations shows elevated levels of eosinophil count which of following can be cause of his condition**
A- Hay fever
B- Asthma
C- Parasitic infection
D- Pneumonia

Ans: B

78. **An Eight years old boy looking pale present with respiratory symptoms with history of eating mud, he vomited and a 6 inch long worm came out of his nose, what could be the causative organism?**
A- Pin-worm
B- Taenia solium
C- Echinococcus granlosus
D- Ascaris
E- Tape worm

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Respiratory Symptoms – Ascaris
- Fisherman with anemia + Ecchymosis -Vitamin C deficiency
- Fisherman with anemia – B12 Deficiency – Diphyllobothrium
- Microcytic anemia – Ankylostoma
- Conjunctival swelling – Loa Loa
- Rectal prolapse – Trichuris Trichura
- Muscle (Myalgia) – Trichinella Spiralis

79. **Plasma protein drugs related:**
A- Temporarily inactive
B- Inactive until activated by liver
C- Only act in blood
D- Excreted in or max in GFR

Ans: B

80. **Which of the following cells are not present in pancreas?**
A- Mucus cells
B- Beta cells
C- Alpha cells
D- Delta cells
E- Serous cells

Ans: A

81. **Type 1 hyperlipidaemia is due to**
A- Lipoprotein lipase deficiency
B- Apo C1 mutation
C- Apo B excess
D- LDL receptor deficiency

Ans: A

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82. **Which type of antibodies are present in DM Type 1?**
A- Anti JAK t1d
B- Anti GAD
C-Anti TK 1
D-Anti TSH

Ans: B

83. **Which one present in saliva that break glycosidic bond?**
A- Lacto peroxidase
B- Lactoferin
C- Mucin
D- Lysozyme
E- IgA

Ans: A

84. **MOA of diazepam**
A- Inhibition of GABA receptors
B- Enhance GABA α receptor
C- Inhibition of Na voltage gated channels
D- Stimulation of Na channels
E- Inhibition of T-type calcium channels

Ans: B

85. **The patient presents in OPD diagnosed as a case TB he was put on ATT which of the following ATT causes liver damage**
A- Isoniazid
B- Pyrazinamide
C- Ethambutol
D- Rifampicin
E- Streptomycin

Ans: B>A(Katzung)

86. **Young boy present with headache and fever on examination neck stiffness was present kerning sign positive and rashes all over the body diagnosed as a case of meningitis which of the following is causative organism**
A- Gram negative dipplococcus
B- Gram positive dipplococcus
C- Gram positive bacilli
D- Gram negative bacilli

Ans : A

87. **A child presents with signs of meningitis and hydrocephalous which of the following ocular finding is most likely present?**
A- Retinal detachment
B- Papilledema
C- Conjunctival hemorrhage
D- Optic neuritis

Ans: B

88. **A patient with peptic ulcer has Epigastric pain carried by which of the following nerve?**
A- Intercostal nerve
B- Greater splanchnic nerve
C- Lesser splanchnic nerve
D- Least splanchnic nerve
E- Internal Thoracic

Ans: B

89. **In urea cycle, one nitrogen comes from histidine and another comes from which of the following**
A- Glutamate
B- Aspartate
C- Arginine
D- Alanine

Ans: B

90. **In ETC (electron transport chain) Antimycin A inhibits which enzyme**
A- Coenzyme q
B- NADH dehydrogenase
C- Cytochrome bc1 complex
D- Succinate dehydrogenase

Ans: C

Explanation:

- Complex 1(NADH dehydrogenase complex) inhibits by – Rotenone
- Complex 3 (Cytochrome bc1 complex) inhibited by – Antimycin A
- Complex 4 (cytochrome c oxidase complex) inhibited by – Cyanide, CO and Azide

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- Complex 5 (ATP synthase)inhibited by – Oligomycin

91. A patient develops abdominal bloating and constipation after surgery. Despite adequate hydration, there is no passage of flatus or stool after 72 hours of laparotomy. What is investigation of choice?

A- USG abdomen
B- CT abdomen
C- MRI
D- X-ray abdomen erect and supine

Ans: D

92. Stab wound at left 5th ICS just lateral to sternum structure damage will be:

A- Left lung
B- Left pleura
C- Pericardium
D- Left bronchus
E- IVC

Ans: C

93. A patient is unable to raise and abduct his arm initially up to 15 degrees but after 15 degree passive movement of arm is possible which of the following muscle is damaged?

A-Supraspinatus
B- Infraspinatus
C- Deltoid
D- Serratus anterior

Ans: A

Explanation:

- **Up to 15 degree**=Supraspinatus
- **15 to 90 degree**=Deltoid
- **Beyond 90 degree**=Serratus anterior and Trapezius

94. Which protein defect is responsible for Marfan's syndrome?

A- Elastin
B- Fibrillin
C- Collagen
D- Actin
E- Myosin

Ans: B

95. Which of the following is most important property of IgM?

A- It is large molecule
B- It releases early in infection
C- Involves in primary immune response
D-It releases in late infection

Ans: B

96. Sprained ankle resulting from excessive eversion most likely demonstrates which structure is damage?

A- Talofibular ligament
B- Deltoid ligament
C- Tendon calcaneus
D- Interosseus ligament

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Inversion (Ankle Sprain) Ligament damage – Lateral Ligament > Talofibular >Calcaenofibular
- Eversion Ligament Damage – Medial
- Collateral (Tibial collateral ligament) or Deltoid ligament

97. In appendicitis pain around the umbilicus pass thorough:

A- Sensory through T10
B- Sympathetic nerve at T10
C- Parasympathetic
D- Ilioinguinal nerve

Ans: B

98. Which of the following nerve causes tongue weakness?

A- Lingual nerve
B- Facial nerve
C- Glossopharyngeal nerve
D- Hypoglossal nerve

Ans: D

99. Atrial Fibrillation is characterized by

A- Irregular P wave with QRS Complete
B- Saw Tooth P wave
C- Pulse deficit
D- Increase p waves

Ans: C

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100. **Which of the following drug is excreted without significant Biotransformation in body is.**
A- Streptomycin
B- Aspirin
C- Paracetamol
D- Procaine
E- Isoniazid

Ans: A

101. **A 60 year old male patient present in ER with sudden onset of inability to speak, right sided weakness and visual field loss, on examination, he has hemiplegia predominately effecting the upper limb, aphasia and right homonymous hemianopia his lower limbs are mildly effected compared to the upper limbs**
A- MCA
B- ACA
C- PCA
D- Vertebral artery

Ans: A

102. **A 6 year old boy was presented in OPD with complain of excessive eating (hyperphagia) and rapid weight gain over the past year, on examination, he is obese, with short stature, small hands and feet, and almond-shaped eyes, he has also mild intellectual disability and behavioral issues, which of following you are suspecting in this child?**
A- Angleman syndrome
B- Fragile X syndrome
C- Prader-willi syndrome
D- Klinefelter syndrome

Ans: C

103. **A 25year old male with no know co-morbid presents in OPD with complain of fever, productive cough and pleuritic chest pain, chest x-ray confirms right lower lobe pneumonia, which of the following is most appropriate outpatient treatment ?**
A- Ceftriaxone 2g BD
B- Penicillin + clarithromycin
C- Pipercillin + Tazobactum 4.5g TDS
D- Ceftriaxone + clarithromycin

Ans: B

104. **A 60 year old male with known chronic renal failure presents with fever, cough, and crepitation on auscultation chest x-ray shows bilateral infiltrates suggestive of pneumonia, which of the following is most appropriate antibiotic in this patient?**
A- Azithromycin
B- Ciprofloxacin
C- Ofloxacin
D- Tetracyclin

Ans: A

105. **A 22 year old medical student is reviewing the process of erythropoiesis and the associated cellular components in the bone marrow while studying lymphocyte population, he recalls that certain lymphocytes are more abundant in circulation, considering the normal distribution of lymphocyte subtypes in the peripheral smear which of the following statement is most accurate?**
A- B lymphocytes are more than T lymphocytes
B- T lymphocytes are more abundant than B lymphocytes
C- B and T lymphocytes are present in equal quantities
D- NK cells make up the majority of lymphocytes

Ans: B

106. **Decreased absorption of carbohydrates in the small intestine can occur due to deficiency of which of the following enzymes?**
A- Amylase
B- Sucrase
C- Lactase
D- Maltase

Ans: B

107. **when acidic chime enters the duodenum from stomach, which of the following hormone is released in response?**
A- Gastrin
B- GIP
C- CCK
D- Secretin

Ans: D

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108. **During exercise person feels tired due to subjective feeling of:**
A- Increased heart rate
B- Dehydration
C- Lactic acidosis
D- Low Oxygen
E- Low glucose

Ans: A

Explanation:

- During Exercise subjective feelings of getting tired is due to – Increased Heart rate
- After Exercise feeling of getting tired is due to – Increased Lactic acid

109. **Young child presents in Pediatrics OPD with abdominal distention, hair changes, rough skin and muscle wasting which of the following conditions child is suffering from**
A- Marasmus
B- Kwashiorkor
C- Thyroid disease
D- Pituitary problems
E- Myopathy

Ans: B

110. **Which of following genetic elements is capable of moving from one location to another within the genome and may carry functionally important genes?**
A- Transposons
B- Introns
C- Promoters
D- Operons

Ans: A

111. **A 28y old male patient known case of ulcerative colitis presents in OPD with abdominal pain, bloody diarrhea, and urgency which of the following is the most appropriate initial treatment for managing this acute condition?**
A- Antibiotics
B- 5-amionosalicyclic acid
C- Loperamide
D- Steroids

Ans: D

112. **A 35-years old male patient presents in OPD with persistent, burning, and lancinating pain in the upper face following an episode of vesicular eruptions on the medial side of the eye and lateral aspect of the nose, the pain is severe, exacerbated by light touch and follows a dermatomal distribution the patient reports a prior history of herpes zoster infection in the region, which nerve is most likely involved?**
A- Ophthalmic nerve
B- Maxillary nerve
C- Mandibular nerve
D- Facial nerve

Ans: A

113. **Which of the following enzyme deficiency occurs in Maple syrup urine disease?**
A- Branched chain Alpha ketoacid dehydrogenase
B- Phenylalanine hydroxylase
C- Homogentisatic acid synthase
D- Tyrosinase

Ans: A

114. **A patient present In OPD with two separate readings confirming type 2 diabetes mellitus, what should be the initial step in management?**
A- Start insulin
B- Start Metformin And life style modifications
C- Advice weight loss and dietary modifications
D- Start sulfonylurea

Ans: B

115. **Most reliable sign of irreversible cell injury**
A- Cell membrane damage
B- Mitochondrial damage
C- Nuclear karyorrhexis
D- Autophagy of cell
E- Massive Ca influx

Ans: A>E

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116. **A 45-year-old male presents with fatigue, joint pain, hepatomegaly and darkening of his skin, laboratory results show a very high ferritin level, which of the following can be cause of his condition?**
A- Acute infection
B- Iron deficiency anemia
C- Hemochromatosis
D- Hemosiderosis

Ans: C

117. **Which of the following is characteristic feature of malignancy?**
A- Pleomorphism
B- Metastasis
C- Invasion
D- Dysplasia
E- Increase N/C ratio

Ans: B

Explanation:
- For malignancy – Metastasis > Invasion of adjacent tissues > Pleomorphism > increased N/C ratio

118. **In Mitral stenosis, ECG shows**
A- Biphasic p wave in lead 2
B- P mitrale in lead 2
C- P mitrale in lead 4
D- P mitrale in lead 1

Ans: B >A

119. **A middle aged woman was diagnosed with moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma of stomach and she had a history of biopsy few years ago that showed premalignant condition. Most likely diagnosis is:**
A. Atrophic gastritis
B. Nonspecific gastritis
C. Hamartomatous polyp
D. Hyperplastic polyp
E. Juvenile polyp

Ans: A

120. **A 28 year old female patient present in OPD with a butterfly rashes on face , she also reports joint pain , photosensitivity, mouth ulcers, what is most likely to be observed in this patient with suspected SLE**
A- Decrease complements levels
B- Increase complements levels
C- Elevated WBC count
D- Elevated C-reactive protein

Ans: A

121. **The sensation of rectum distension is carried via which of the following?**
A- Sympathetic nervous system
B- Parasympathetic nervous system
C- Sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system both
D- Sensory nerves
E- Rectal nerve

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Distension of rectum carried by – Parasympathetic
- Pain of rectum carried by – Sympathetic and parasympathetic

122. **Foam cells in atheroma are formed by:**
A- Neutrophils
B- Eosinophil
C- Monocytes
D- Macrophages
E- Basophils

Ans: D

123. **Asthma is diagnosed by which of the following?**
A- Spirometry
B- Flow cytometry
C- Chest X-ray
D- Pre and post drug Spirometry
E- Blood gas analysis

Ans: A

124. **A patient had chest pain died after with 24 hours after MI what is the cause of death?**
A- Interventricular Septal rupture
B- Papillary muscle rupture
C- Cardiac arrhythmia
D- Ventricular pseudoaneurysm

Ans: C

Explanation:
- **4h Post MI – Arrhythmia**
- **4-24h Post MI – Arrhythmia**
- **1-3 Days Post MI – Fibrinous Pericarditis.**
- **4-7 Days Post MI – Cardiac Tamponade.**

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125. **A young boy presents with painless testicular tumor. After histopathology, radiotherapy was decided which of the following testicular tumor boy is suffering from?**
A- Lymphoma
B- Seminoma
C- Yolk Sac Tumor
D- Choriocarcinoma
E- Teratoma

Ans: B

126. **What is the use of Pharmacokinetics to calculate the thresh hold of drug?**
A- MOA
B- Therapeutic index
C- Excretion of drugs
D- Adverse effects

Ans:

127. **72 years old patient has lost taste sensation on the posterior 1/3rd of the tongue due to injury to which nerve?**
A- Facial nerve
B- Glossopharyngeal nerve
C- Maxillary nerve
D- Trigeminal nerve
E- Lingual nerve

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Anterior 2/3 general sensation – Lingual nerve
- Anterior 2/3 Taste sensation – Chorda tympani
- Posterior 1/3rd Taste sensation – Glossopharyngeal nerve
- Posterior most part taste sensation – Vagus

128. **QRS complex is prior to:**
A- Ventricular Systole
B- Ventricular diastole
C- Atrial systole
D- Atrial diastole

Ans: A

129. **Young female child fell on her outstretched hand- She was looked after by her mother she noticed tenderness around the 'anatomical snuff box area- Which of the following bone is most likely fractured in this patient**
A- Lunate
B- Hamate
C- Scaphoid
D- Pisiform
E- Trapezium

Ans: C

130. **A young male living in a populated town, he died in an RTA on the autopsy the lymph nodes of lungs are found black in color, which of the followings associated with the condition of this patient:**
A- Melatonin
B- Anthracosis
C- Bronchogenic carcinoma
D- Bronchial asthma

Ans: B

131. **A patient presents in OPD diagnoses as a case of post herpetic neuralgia he was prescribed TCA, Analgesic effect of TCA is seen after:**
A- 1-2 weeks
B- 3-4 weeks
C- 5-6 weeks
D- 10 days

Ans: A (Davidson)

Explanation:
- Analgesic effect – 1-2 week
- Antidepressant affect – 3-4 week

132. **A man is travelling in a bus, suddenly bus stopped but person does not loose his balance because of which of the following?**
A- Semicircular canals
B- Utricle
C- Saccule
D- Cochlea

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Linear – Utricle
- Vertical – Saccule
- Angular- Semicircular Canal

133. **A patient presents with left nasal and right temporal vision loss, as well as difficulty in medial rotation of the left eye, neurological examination suggests a potential lesion affecting a specific structure in the brain based on clinical**

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findings, which structure is most likely involved in this patient's condition?
A- Left geniculate body
B- Right optic nerve
C- Left optic tract
D- Left frontal lobe

Ans: A

134. **Which of the following is Epithelium of fallopian tubes/salpingitis**
A- Simple columnar ciliated epithelium
B- Stratified squamous epithelium
C- Simple columnar non ciliated epithelium
D- Simple cuboidal epithelium

Ans: A

135. **After surgery patient developed winging of scapula and cannot raised arm above 45 degree which is due to damage to?**
A- Axillary nerve damage
B- Long thoracic nerve damage
C- Radial nerve
D- Spinal Accessory nerve
E- Thoracodosral nerve

Ans: B (BD+ Grey's Anatomy)

136. **A known case of HCV patient presents in OPD with lower limb edema and ascites, an ascetic tap is performed, which shows an increased cell count and SAAG value of 1.1. the most likely cause of ascites in this patient is**
A- Nephrotic syndrome
B- Cardiac failure
C- Liver cirrhosis
D- Meig's syndrome

Ans: C

137. **A patient presents with Acute diarrhea with PH=7.3, PCO2=26mmhg and HCO3=10, and anion gap was normal causes which of the following:**
A- Metabolic Alkalosis
B- Metabolic Acidosis
C- Mixed Acidosis
D- Respiratory Acidosis

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Acute/Severe diarrhea leads to Metabolic Acidosis
- Chronic diarrhea leads to Metabolic Alkalosis

138. **Which of the following causes extra hepatic protein breakdown and intrahepatic synthesis**
A- Cortisol
B- Epinephrine
C- Norepinephrine
D- Thyroxin

Ans: A

139. **Which ring structure is common to both benzodiazepines and flumazenil?**
A- Benzene ring
B- Imidazole
C- Pyridine
D- Thiazole

Ans: A

140. **In a patient with ventricular pre-excitation where the AV node is bypassed, what is the most likely finding on ECG?**
A- Prolonged PR interval
B- Normal PR interval
C- Shortened PR interval
D- Variable PR interval

Ans: C

141. **Which of the following decreases triglyceride level by decreasing the availability of fatty acids?**
A- Atorvastatin
B- Gemfibrozil
C- Atorvastatin
D- Febuxostate
E- Cimetidine

Ans: B

142. **A female patient present in Gynae OPD for contraception, she has history of DVT and has experienced two episodes of Pulmonary embolism, which of the following is contraindicated in this patient?**
A- Copper IUCD
B- POPs
C- LNG-IUS
D- COCPs

Ans: D

143. **Bladder cancer in a chemical industry worker is due to:**
A- Vinyl chloride

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B- Aniline dye
C- Irritation
D- Arsenic
E- Vinyl chloride

Ans: B

144. **A 10year old child presents with generalized body swelling and periorbital edema, urinalysis shows massive proteinuria, diagnosed as a case of minimal change disease is made, on histology pink droplets are seen in being engulfed by the cytoplasm of PCT, which of the following pink material is being engulfed?**
A- Glucose
B- Fat
C- Protein
D- Glycogen

Ans: C

145. **A 68year old male patient presents with progressive unsteadiness while walking, urinary incontinence, and memory loss for past few months, neurological examination reveals a wide based, gait which of the following is your diagnosis**
A- Normal pressure hydrocephalous
B- Cerebellar lesion
C- Parkinson's disease
D- Subacute combined degeneration

Ans: A

Explanation:
Classic triad of Normal pressure hydrocephalous (3W's)
- Dementia (wobbly)
- Gait apraxia (whacky)
- Urinary incontinence (Wet)

146. **An 18year old patient present to the ER department with perioral tingling and carpopedal spasms, vital signs are stable, ABGs analysis reveals low PCO2 and low bicarbonate, the patient appears anxious and is breathing rapidly what is most likely diagnosis?**
A- Metabolic alkalosis
B- Hyperventilation syndrome
C- Respiratory acidosis
D- Hypocalcemia due to metabolic alkalosis

Ans: B

147. **Which of the following decreases at the apex of lungs compared to base?**
A- Ventilation
B- Perfusion
C- Oxygen tension
D- Alveolar pressure

Ans: B

148. **After performing gram staining and observing gram-positive cocci in clusters, which of the following test would best help to identify staphylococcus aureus?**
A- Coagulase test
B- Catalase test
C- Oxidase test
D- PYR test

Ans: A>B

Explanation:
- Catalase test differentiates staphylococcus (catalase positive) from streptococcus (catalase negative)
- Coagulase test differentiates staphylococcus aureus (coagulase positive) from other staphylococcus species like S.epidermidis and S.saprophyticus

149. **A mildline neck swelling in a child diagnosed as case of Thyroglossal duct cyst this cyst is remnant of which of the following embryological structure**
A- Second pharyngeal pouch
B- Thyroid diverticulum
C- Bronchial cyst
D- Foramen cecum

Ans: B

150. **A patient came in ER with complain of fracture of shaft of humerus now he is unable to extend his wrist which of the following nerve is injured?**
A- Radial nerve

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B- Brachial artery
C- Median nerve
D- Ulnar nerve
E- Axillary nerve

Ans: A

151. A patient presents in ENT OPD with right conductive hearing loss, he also complain of similar condition 3 year back during that time he has severe right ear pain which was settled by itself after tympanic membrane rupture, now he presents again with right conductive hearing loss

A- Cholesteatoma
B- Otosclerosis
C- Tympanosclerosis
D- Meniere's disease
E- Inactive chronic suppurative otitis media

Ans: E

152. 41% haematocrit means:

A- 41% of formed elements are RBC
B- 41% of blood is Hb
C- 41% of blood volume is RBCs, WBCs, and platelets
D- 41% of blood volume is platelets
E- 41% of blood volume is WBC

Ans: A

153. Square root of variance is:

A- Variation
B- Standard deviation
C- Median
D- Accuracy

Ans: B

154. First line Immunity against virus and tumor cells is of:

A- Neutrophils
B- NK cells
C- Macrophages
D- Basophil
E- Eosinophil

Ans: B

155. A patient presented to the OPD with edema and was prescribed a diuretic, following treatment, the patient became dehydrated, which of the following diuretic was most likely responsible for this effect?

A- K sparing diuretic
B- Thiazide
C- Osmotic diuretic
D- Acetazolamide
E- Loop diuretic

Ans: E

156. Chromosomal analysis is most useful in which following tumor?

A- SCC
B- BCC
C- Malignant melanoma
D- Retinoblastoma

Ans: D

157. A patient present with excessive lacrimation which of the following nerve is associated with pterygopalatine ganglion, is most likely involved in the nerve supply responsible for lacrimation?

A- Greater petrosal nerve
B- Lesser petrosal nerve
C- Chorda tympani
D- Auriculotemporal nerve

Ans: A

158. How to avoid blood transfusion reactions?

A- Checking Doctor's notes
B- By monitoring vital signs
C- By checking the expiry date of the blood bag
D- Proper patient identification is must

Ans: D

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1. **A researcher is studying the arginine cycle and its connection to energy metabolism, during the investigation, they identify a key transporter involved in shuttling fatty acids into the mitochondria, which indirectly influences the availability of intermediates for the urea cycle, which of the following is most closely associated with this process?**

A- Ornithine transcarbamylase
B- Argininosuccinate lyase
C- Carnitine II
D- Cirtrulline transporter

Ans: C

2. **Which of the following enzyme deficiency occurs in Maple syrup urine disease?**

A- Branched chain Alpha ketoacid dehydrogenase
B- Phenylalanine hydroxylase
C- Homogentisatic acid synthase
D- Tyrosinase

Ans: A

3. **1 molecule of Glucose that is completely Broken down into water and CO2 gives how many total Num: of ATP:**

A- 32
B- 34
C- 30
D- 38
E- 42

Ans: D (FA + Guyton)

Explanation:

- Total ATP – 38
- Aerobic metabolism of 1 Glucose molecule via malate aspartate shuttle (Heart and Liver) produce - Net 32 ATP
- Aerobic metabolism of 1 Glucose molecule via Glycerol 3Phosphate Shuttle(Skeletal Muscle) produce - Net 30 ATP
- Anaerobic Glycolysis of Glucose produce -Net 2 ATP
- Arsenic poisoning cause Glycolysis to give -Zero Net ATP

4. **A child presented with defect in carbohydrate metabolism, there are increased glucagon levels but glucose levels not increasing, he was diagnosed as a case of von Gierke's disease, which of the following enzyme is deficient in this patient:**

A- Glucose-6-phosphatase
B- Hexosaminidase
C- Galactose
D- Phospho – glucokinase

Ans: A

Explanation:

Von Gierke's disease is an autosomal recessive disorder caused by a deficiency of the enzyme glucose-6-phosphatase into the endoplasmic reticulum for further metabolism.

5. **Cell wall of gram positive cause septic shock which component of cell wall cause shock?**

A- Peptidoglycan
B- Techoic acid
C- Endotoxin
D- Phospholipid A
E- Capsule protein

Ans: A

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Explanation:

- Gram Positive cause Shock via Exotoxin and Peptidoglycan
- Gram Negative cause Shock via Endotoxin (LPS)

6. **A child died of some renal problem that showed multiple cysts on autopsy what is the mood of inheritance:**

A- Autosomal Recessive
B- Autosomal Dominant
C- X Linked Recessive
D- X Linked Dominant

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Adult – Autosomal dominant
- Child – Autosomal recessive

7. **What type of necrosis is seen in heart?**

A- Fat necrosis
B- Coagulative necrosis
C- Fibrinoid Necrosis
D- Liquefactive Necrosis
E- Medial necrosis

Ans: B

8. **Seen in apoptosis on cellular level?**

A- Fragmented RBCs smear
B- Spiral DNA
C- Proteolysis of caspases
D- Ladder pattern DNA

Ans: D

9. **A 45 year old man with a long history of alcoholism presents with severe epigastric pain nausea vomiting fever and increase in serum amylase diagnosis of acute pancreatitis superimposed on chronic pancreatitis was made in this condition which of the following types of necrosis is most characteristic**

A- Coagulative necrosis
B- Fat necrosis
C- Fibrinoid necrosis
D- Caseous necrosis
E- Liquefactive necrosis

Ans: B

10. **Which of the following is characteristic feature of malignancy?**

A- Pleomorphism
B- Invasion
C- Metastasis
D- Dysplasia
E- Increase N/C ratio

Ans: C

Explanation:

- For malignancy – Metastasis > Invasion of adjacent tissues > Pleomorphism > increased N/C ratio

11. **A patient has Hb 4.5 with indirect bilirubin 4 and recurrent jaundice with reticulocytes 10 most likely it is**

A- IDA
B- Haemolytic anemia
C- Thalassemia
D- Sideroblastic anemia

Ans: B

12. **72 year old patient has lost general sensation on the anterior 2/3rd of the tongue due to injury to which nerve?**

A- Facial nerve
B- Glossopharyngeal nerve
C- Maxillary nerve
D- Vagus nerve
E- Lingual nerve

Ans: E

Explanation:

- Anterior 2/3 general sensation – Lingual nerve
- Anterior 2/3 Taste sensation – Chorda tympani
- Posterior 1/3rd Taste sensation – Glossopharyngeal nerve
- Posterior most part taste sensation – Vagus

13. **A guard was performing night duty in cold weather presents with high grade fever, Cough, and basal crepitus which effector cell is primarily involved**

A- Toll like receptors
B- NK cells
C- Cytotoxic T cells
D- Macrophages
E- Plasma cells

Ans: A

14. **What is the total volume of ECF?**

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A- 14L
B- 24L
C- 26L
D- 28L
E- 46L

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Total body fluid – 42L
- ICF – 28L
- ECF – 14L (Interstitial 10.5L and Plasma 3.5L)

15. **A female complained of body aches, joint pain and having butterfly rash. Her ANA is also positive. What is suitable diagnose?**

A- SLE
B- Sjogren Syndrome
C- RA
D- OA
E- Mixed Connective tissue disease

Ans: A

16. **A 70 years old male presents with 6 month history of fingers turning pale in cold (Raynaud's phenomenon) also having mild dyspnea with no wheeze, tight skin with mild enlarge spleen, creatinine was high urea also raised, ANA and Anti-Scl-70 is positive, HB 10, WBC and platelets normal. What is the diagnosis?**

A- Discoid lupus erythematous
B- Progressive Systemic Sclerosis
C- SLE
D- Sjogren Syndrome
E- Scleroderma

Ans: E (Kaplan)

17. **Which of the following is the lymphatic drainage of anal canal below pectinate line?**

A- Deep inguinal lymph nodes
B- Internal iliac lymph nodes
C- Superficial inguinal lymph nodes
D- External iliac lymph nodes

Ans: C

Explanation:

- Internal iliac nodes drains Upper anal canal which is 2/3rd of canal (above the pectinate line)
- Superficial inguinal lymph nodes drains the lower anal canal which is 1/3rd of the canal (below the pectinate line)

18. **A person fell from height, now has urinary incontinence, nerve roots involved are:**

A- S1, S2, S3
B- S2, S3, S4
C- S3, S4, S5
D- S1, S2
E- S3, S5

Ans: B

19. **Which of following will be ECG findings in digoxin toxicity?**

A- Tall T waves
B- Prolonged QT interval
C- ST elevation
D- Biphasic T waves

Ans: D

Explanation:

ECG findings in Digoxin toxicity

- Shortening of QT interval
- "Scooped" or "sagging" ST depressions
- J point depression
- Flattened/inverted/Biphasic T waves

20. **A patient is unable to raise and abduct his arm initially up to 15 degrees but after 15 degree passive movement of arm is possible which of the following muscle is damaged?**

A-Supraspinatus
B- Infraspinatus
C- Deltoid
D- Serratus anterior

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Up to 15 degree=Supraspinatus

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- 15 to 90 degree=Deltoid
- Beyond 90 degree=Serratus anterior and Trapezius

21. **Which of the following is 2nd most common component in protoplasm?**
A- Proteins
B- Lipid
C- Nucleic acids
D- Vitamins
E- Carbohydrates

Ans: A

22. **A 30 years old male suddenly died after a sudden rise in blood pressure, at autopsy the ruptured vessel completely lack the tunica media at the point of aneurysm most likely aneurysm is:**
A- Berry Aneurysm
B- Dissecting Aneurysm
C- Marfan Aneurysm
D- Mycotic Aneurysm

Ans: A

23. **What is the primary action of insulin on carbohydrates?**
A- Promotion of gluconeogenesis
B- Promotion of glycolysis
C- Promotion of glycogenolysis
D- Inhibition of glycolysis

Ans: B

24. **Kidney function is best estimated clinically by:**
A- Serum inulin
B- Serum creatinine
C- Creatinine clearance
D- PAH
E- Urea

Ans: C

25. **If ureters are blocked then which of the following effect will be on GFR?**
A- Increased GFR
B- Decreased GFR
C- Increase hydrostatic pressure
D- Decrease capillary pressure

Ans: B

Explanation:
Increase GFR due to:
- Afferent arteriol dilation
- Efferent arteriol constriction
- Decrease plasma proteins

Decrease GFR due to:
- Afferent arteriol Constriction
- Efferent arteriol dilation
- Increase plasma proteins
- Ureter constriction

26. **Decrease Lymphatic flow due to:**
A- Decrease Oncotic Pressure
B- Increase Permeability
C- Hemorrhage
D- Increase Hydrostatic Pressure

Ans: C

Explanation:
Increase Lymphatic Flow
- Increase Hydrostatic Pressure
- Decrease Oncotic pressure

Decrease Lymphatic Flow
- Decrease Hydrostatic Pressure
- Increase Oncotic Pressure
- Hemorrhage

27. **CD 19 and CD 20 are characteristics of which of the following cells?**
A- T cells
B- B cells
C- NK cells
D- Plasma cells

Ans: B

28. **Epinephrine and norepinephrine are secreted by which of the following gland?**
A- Adrenal cortex
B- Thyroid gland
C- Adrenal medulla
D-Hypothalamus

Ans: C

29. **21 Year old boy diagnosed with leukemia he has to undergo bone marrow biopsy, for which bone marrow is taken from which of following?**
A- Sternum
B- Femur
C- Sacrum
D- Tibia
E- Clavicle

Ans: A (No option of iliac crest)

30. **Trephine biopsy is taken from which of the following site?**
A- Anterior iliac crest
B- Tibia
C- Sternum

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D- Posterior iliac crest

Ans: D

Explanation:

First – Posterior iliac crest

- Easily accessible

Second – Anterior superior iliac crest

- Specially in obese

Third – Spinous process of lumbar vertebrae

Fourth –Tibia

- Used in Less than 1 year age
- Medial aspect of upper end of tibia

Fifth – Sternum

- Manubrium or first part of body of sternum

31. **Mechanism of action of acetazolamide is:**
A- Increase H+ secretions
B- Decrease Na/K activity
C- Decrease H+ secretions and increase Na/K activity
D- Increase Na secretions
E- Decrease NA secretion

Ans: C

32. **Thiazide diuretics often produce:**
A- Hypocalcemia
B- Hyperglycemia
C- Hyperkalemia
D- Hyperuricemia

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Hypokalemia > Hyperglycemia > Hyperlipidemia > Hyper uricemia > Hypercalcemia

33. **Patient came with a brain lesion and there is formation of ring seen in peripheral cornea on investigation what will be seen**
A- Increase Serum Ceruloplasmin in blood
B- Increase serum ceruloplasmin in urine
C- Decrease copper in blood
D- Decrease Serum Ceruloplasmin in blood

Ans: D

34. **Which of the following involve the bones as a primary metastasizing site?**
A- Thyroid gland
B- Breast
C- Prostate
D- Adrenal gland

Ans: C

35. **70 years old man diagnosed case of HIV now presented with complicated pneumonia not responding to antibiotics. Bronchoalvealar lavage shows boat shaped cyst. The organism causing the condition is:**
A- Pneumocystis Jirovecii
B- Candida albicans
C- Mycoplasma tuberculosis
D- Treponema pallidum
E- Streptococcus pneumonia

Ans: A

36. **In Mid shaft of humerus fracture which nerve will be injured?**
A- Radial nerve
B- Brachial artery
C- Median nerve
D- Ulnar nerve
E- Axillary nerve

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Dislocation of Shoulder Joint – Axillary nerve
- Fracture anatomical neck of humerus – Radial nerve
- Fracture surgical neck of humerus – Axillary nerve and posterior circumflex humeral artery
- Fracture shaft of humerus – Radial nerve and profunda brachii artery.
- Fracture medial epicondyle of humerus – Ulnar nerve and ulnar collateral artery.
- Supracondylar fracture of humerus – Median nerve and brachial artery

37. **Pre-menopausal women present with breast carcinoma, which of the following is drug of choice in her?**
A- Tamoxifen
B- Bisphosphonate
C- Raloxifen
D- Danazole

Ans: A

38. **Which of the following carcinoma is associated with Barrett's esophagus?**
A- Squamous cell carcinoma
B- Adenocarcinoma
C- Small cell carcinoma
D- Large cell carcinoma

Ans: B

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39. **Which of the following type of epithelium is lining the lower 1/3rd of esophagus?**
A- Simple columnar epithelium with goblet cells
B- Simple squamous epithelium
C- Stratified squamous epithelium
D- Stratified columnar epithelium

Ans: C

40. **A Man smoke 20 packs per month and he works in factory and he develops lung cancer which carcinogen in Cigarette causes lung cancer?**
A- Nitrosamines
B- Hydrocarbons
C- Vinyl chloride
D- Azo dye
E- Arsenic

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Plastic factory worker – Liver Angiosarcoma
- Plastic factory worker + Smoking – Lung CA > Angiosarcoma
- Hydrocarbon (tyre factory) + Aromatic amines – Bladder CA
- Smoking + Hydrocarbon – Lung CA > Bladder
- Liver CA – Alcohol >Aflatoxin > Smoking
- Transitional bladder CA – Smoking > Amines > Hydrocarbon
- Squamous cell bladder CA – Schistosoma > Stones > Indwelling

41. **A 45-year old non-smoker male presents with progressive SOB, wheezing, and a chronic cough he has no history of asthma, or occupational exposure but reports that his father had similar symptoms, on examination he has hyper inflated lungs, decreased breath sounds and no peripheral edema, which of the following is your diagnosis**
A- Interstitial lung disease
B- COPD
C- Alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency
D- Bronchiectasis

Ans: C

42. **Cancer most prevalent in male of Karachi is:**
A- Lung CA
B- Stomach CA
C- Liver CA
D- Oral Cancer

Ans: D

43. **An 18y Male is brought to the hospital in an altered sensorium. He is taking slow, shallow breaths and His breath has a fruity smell. An ABG: pH=7.20, urine ketones +ve. Blood glucose level 335mg/dl, what is the most probable dx?**
A- HONK
B- DKA
C- Septic Shock
D- Hypovolemic shock
E- MI

Ans: B

44. **A 35y old male patient presents with a deep laceration to the mid-thigh following RTA. Examination reveals possible injury to the structures with in the adductor canal. Which of the following structures is most likely spared?**
A- Femoral vein
B- Femoral artery
C- Nerve to vastus medialis
D- Saphenous nerve
E- Nerve to vastus lateralis

Ans: E

45. **A 50y old male patient presents with a sudden onset of severe right eye pain, headache, nausea and blurred vision Examination reveals a right intraocular pressure of 30mmhg, and a left intraocular pressure of 15mmhg what is most likely diagnosis?**
A- Open angle glaucoma
B- Close angle glaucoma
C- Normal tension glaucoma
D- Center retinal artery occlusion

Ans: B

46. **An 85y old male patient presented to the ER room with severe pain and was treated with opioid analgesics while the pain initially subsided, the patient later**

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developed intense right upper quadrant pain

A- Hepatocyte dysfunction
B- Gastric irritation
C- Intestinal inflammation
D- Vascular compromise

Ans: A

47. **A 58y old patient presents with for a routine check-up, laboratory testing reveals a VDRL titer of 1:30, with a negative HIV test. The patient has no history of syphilis treatment and denies symptoms such as rash, genital ulcers, neurological deficits, or cardiovascular issue, what is next best step in management?**

A- Repeat VDRL test in 2 week
B- Perform FTA-ABS or TPPA test for confirmation
C- Initiate empiric penicillin therapy for syphilis
D- Perform lumber puncture to evaluate for neurosyphilis

Ans: B

48. **A 6 year old child presents with a 3-day history of fever, cough, and difficulty breathing on examination, the child has conjunctival haemorrhage along with signs of respiratory distress, a chest x-ray shows patchy infiltrates consistent with pneumonia**

A- Mycoplasma pneumonia
B- Streptococcus pneumonia
C- Haemophilus infuenzae
D- Respiratory syncytial virus

Ans: A

49. **A 17 month-old baby with a recent diagnosis of hypothyroidism has started thyroid hormone replacement therapy which of the following is the most likely effect after starting medication?**

A- Increased respiratory rate
B- Weight remains the same
C- Decreased heart rate
D- Improved activity level and growth

Ans: D

50. **A 35year-old patient presents with fatigue, weight loss, and a low grade fever, on physical examination, the patient has splenomegaly and mild pallor, laboratory findings show an elevated white blood cell count of 120k/microliter with a predominance of myeloid cells, red blood cells and platelet count are normal which of the following is your diagnosis**

A- ALL
B- CLL
C- AML
D- CML

Ans: D

51. **A 45-year-old male presents with fatigue, joint pain, hepatomegaly and darkening of his skin, laboratory results show a very high ferritin level and elevated transferrin level?**

A- Acute infection
B- Iron deficiency anemia
C- Hemochromatosis
D- Hemosiderosis

Ans: C

52. **Regarding the bronchial asthma the most probable finding will be?**

A- FEVI reduces
B- FEVI increases
C- FRC increases
D- FEV1/FVC < 65%
E- FEV1 >65%

Ans: D

53. **A 20week pregnant woman with diagnosed case of hyperthyroidis is currently taking neomercazo (carbimazole), now comes in OP what you will advised her at t time of gestation?**

A- Continue same treatment
B- Reduce dose of neomercazole

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C- Switch to PTU
D- Start beta blockers

Ans: A

54. **A 20y old Young female patient presents in OPD with BP 140/70mmhg, Pulse 102b/m, Diarrhea, weight loss, sweatening rest of examination was normal, which of following test will confirm the diagnosis?**
A- Low T3
B- Low T4
C- Both T3, T4 will be low
D- Low TSH
E- High TSH

Ans: D

Explanation:

- In Hypothyroidism TSH will increase & T3, T4 will decrease.
- In Hyperthyroidism TSH will decrease & T3, T4 will increase.

55. **Painful genital ulcers occur in which of following?**
A- Chlamydia
B- Treponema
C- HSV 2
D- Neisseria
E- Klebsiella

Ans: C

56. **A 35y old male patient presents in dermatology OPD with complain of painless ulcers on glans penis which of the following is the cause?**
A- Bachet disease
B- HSV 2
C- Haemophilus Ducreyi
D- Syphilis

Ans: D

Explanation:

Painful Genital ulcer

- Bachet disease
- Genital herpes (HSV 2)
- Chanchroid (Haemophilus Ducreyi)

Painless Genital ulcer

- Syphilis (Charnce)
- LymphogranulomaVenerum (Chlamydia)
- Granuloma inguinale (Klebsiella)
- Painless ulcer +Painful Lymph node - LymphogranulomaVenerum (Chlamydia)
- Painful ulcer +Painful lymph node -HSV
- Painless ulcer + Painless lymph node – Syphilis

57. **A 24 years old lady who is 6 months pregnant complains of generalized weakness and lethargy her Hb is 9.8 g/dl with MCV 58 fl and MCH 15 pg her serum ferritin level is 70mg /dl diagnosis is?**
A- Anemia of chronic disease
B- Iron deficiency anemia
C- Thalassemia trait
D- Megaloblastic anemia
E- Sideroblastic anemia

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Thalassemia trait – MCV low + Ferritin normal
- Iron deficiency – MCV low + Ferritin low

58. **A male patient presented to you with history of severe headache and vomiting at start of day. There was a tumor suspicion on radiography which was in cerebellar area involving granular layer what it can be?**
A- Ependymoma
B- Astrocytoma
C- Medulloblastoma
D- Chondroma
E- Meningioma

Ans: C

Explanation:

- Medulloblastoma arise from external granular layer of cerebellum and symptoms include vomiting morning head ache stumbling gait and frequent falls.

59. **Patient having fever cough with sputum infiltrate on x-ray chest, gram positive, catalase negative**

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organism isolated on culture is likely:
A- Staph aureus
B- Pseudomonas
C- Legionella
D- Streptococcus pneumonia
E- H influenza

Ans: D

60. Which of the following vitamin deficiency occurs after pancreatectomy?
A- Vitamin C
B- Vitamin B12
C- Vitamin D
D- Vitamin B9

Ans: C

61. Female patient present with increased frequency and urgency was diagnosed as UTI case microscopy shows gram negative motile rods urease positive lactose non- fermenting on mac-conkey agar likely organism involved is:
A- Pseudomonas
B- Campylobacter
C- Proteus mirabilus
D- Klebsiella
E- E. coli

Ans: C (FA)

62. Patient known case of gastric ulcer now presents in OPD with complain of dental pain DOC will be:
A- Meloxicam
B- Ibuprofen
C- Acetaminophen
D- Diclofenac

Ans: C

63. A 6 day old neonate presents in OPD with bilateral cataract and low birth weight. Which of the following causes these symptoms?
A- Rubella
B- CMV
C- Toxoplasma Gondi
D- Syphilis
E- Neisseria Gonorrhea

Ans: A

64. Which of the following hormone does the pregnancy urine test detect?
A- Estrogen
B- Beta-HCG
C- LH
D- FSH
E- Progesterone

Ans: B

65. A female Patient with lesion in brain, present with Resting tremor, stooped posture, and shuffling gate and expressionless face, Lesion in which part of brain:
A- Cerebrum
B- Cerebellum
C- Substantia nigra
D- Pons
E- Medulla

Ans: C

66. A 45Y old pregnant woman Patient came for antenatal check-up and gave History of congenital anomaly in her family, after investigations Doctor told her that her baby has Down syndrome, which of the following levels should be decrease in down syndromic baby?
A- Beta-HCG
B- Inhibin-A
C- AFP
D- Estrogen

Ans: C

67. A patient with complain of fatigue, weakness and weight loss. He gave history of Alcohol abuse in past now diagnosed as Liver carcinoma what tumor marker will be raised?
A- CEA
B- CA 125
C- AFP
D- CA 13
E- CA 19-9

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Ans: C

68. **The coronary sinus is derived from which of the following embryological structure?**
A- Right horn of sinus venosus
B- Left horn of sinus venosus
C- Primitive atrium
D- Bulbous cordis

Ans: B

Explanation:

Fetal postnatal derivatives

- **Ductus arteriosus** – Ligamentum Arteriosum
- **Ductus venosus** – Ligamentum venosum
- **Left horn of Sinus venosus** – Coronary sinus
- **Foramen ovale**– Fossa ovalis
- **Allantois to urachus** – Median umbilical ligament
- **Umbilical arteries** – Medial umbilical ligaments
- **Umbilical vein** – Ligamentum teres hepatis
- **Notochord** – Nucleus pulposus

69. **An immunocompromised patient presented with white patches in oral cavity and cheilosis. What is the treatment of choice?**
A- Griseofulvin
B- Nystatin
C- Amphotericin B
D- Penicillin

Ans: B

70. **A 6-month old infant presents with a history of severe coughing episodes following by whooping sounds during inspiration. The parents report that the baby has had nasal congestion and mild fever before the onset of paroxysmal coughing which of the following is causative organism?**
A- Streptococcus pneumoniae
B- Haemophilus infuenzae
C- RSV
D- Bordetella pertussis

Ans: D

71. **Cerebral veins/brain tributaries are extension of which of the following?**
A- Arachnoid matter
B- Pial extension
C- Ependymal lining
D- Dural venous sinuses

Ans: D

72. **What is common feature of primary adrenal insufficiency?**
A- Hypertension
B- Hyperkalemia
C- Hyperglycemia
D- Hyperthermia

Ans: B

73. **A patient presents with gynaecomastia and tall height with infertility. Karyotyping shows Double X & One Y, Likely Diagnosis:**
A- Turner Syndrome
B- Klinefelter Syndrome
C- Down syndrome
D- Edward Syndrome

Ans: B

74. **A Patient wished to take supplements or vitamin for rejuvenation, came across the info on internet that this vitamin deficiency is similar to that of b12 except for anemia and in patients with liver and biliary tract diseases its deficiency occur what's the vitamin?**
A- Vitamin A
B- Vitamin D
C- Vitamin E
D- Vitamin C
E- Vitamin K

Ans: C (FA)

Explanation:

- Vitamin E is anti-aging and anti-oxidant and has similar neurological feature as Vitamin B12 deficiency but without megaloblastic anemia-

75. **Which of the following glands produces wax?**
A- Ceruminous glands
B- Sweat glands
C- Sebaceous glands
D- Salivary glands

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Ans: A

76. A 35years old male patient present in ER after a blunt chest trauma in a RTA, on examination there was upward displacement of diaphragm during inspiration noted which of the following nerve in injured during RTA?
A- Long thoracic nerve
B- Phrenic nerve
C- Vagus nerve
D- Intercostal nerve

Ans: B

77. A 30y old patient presents after a RTA with discomfort in the left side of the chest, Imaging reveals herniation of abdominal contents into thoracic cavity which of the following is the most likely cause of herniation?
A- Aortic hiatus
B- Esophageal hiatus
C- Diaphragmatic hiatus
D- Foramen of morgagni

Ans: C

78. Hoarseness of voice due to damage of which of following nerve?
A- SLN
B- RLN
C- Vagus nerve
D- ILN
E- Hypoglossal nerve

Ans: B

79. A young female diagnose with MDR Tb and taking 2nd line anti Tb drugs. After taking drugs she has developed enlarge thyroid and antithyroid antibodies Due to which drug he has developed thyroid problem (hypothyroidism)
A- Amikacin
B- Ethionimde
C- Cycloserine
D- Pyrazinamide
E- Leflunamide

Ans:B

80. A person with skin pigmentation and central obesity came in follow up for evaluation he has ACTH level report that shows in decline pattern after dexamethasone test what is cause?
A- Cushing syndrome
B- Cushing disease
C- Exogenous steroid use
D- Ectopic steroid production
E- Pituitary adenoma

Ans: B

81. Which immunoglobin has pentameric structure?
A- IgA
B- IgM
C- IgD
D- IgE
E- IgG

Ans: B

82. Turner syndrome has which karyotype?
A- 46 XX
B- 47 XXY
C- 45 XO
D- 47 XYY
E- 46 XY

Ans: C

83. A patient with peptic ulcer has Epigastric pain carried by which of the following nerve?
A- Intercostal nerve
B- Greater splanchnic nerve
C- Lesser splanchnic nerve
D- Least splanchnic nerve
E- Internal Thoracic

Ans: B

84. A patient having alternative diarrhea and constipation habits and per rectal bleeding diagnosed as a case of colon cancer which is the tumor marker:
A- Alpha fetoprotein
B- CEA
C- CA-125
D- BRCA -2

Ans: B

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85. **Which of the following muscle will be damaged if there is avulsion of anterior superior iliac spine?**
A- Rectus femoris
B- Gluteus Maximus
C- Sartorius
D- Semitendinosus

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Avulsion at inferior iliac spine muscle damaged- Rectus Femoris
- Avulsion at superior iliac spine muscle damage is: Sartorius

86. **Boxer got jaw-jacked, now he can't close his jaw and on examination jaw reflex is absent. Which of the following is nerve is involved**
A- Mandibular branch of Trigeminal Nerve
B- Hypoglossal Nerve
C- Facial Nerve
D- Glossopharyngeal Nerve
E- Oculomotor nerve

Ans: A

87. **2 groups of population having disease and another group with no disease have been studied- Type of study will be:**
A- Cohort study
B- Case control study
C- Prospective study
D- Cross sectional study

Ans: B

Explanation:
Case Control Study:
- Disease vs Non Disease
- Related to ODD Ratio

Cohort Study:
- Group with Risk Factors and Group without Risk Factors
- Related to Relative Risk
- Cause to Effect
- Forward Study

Cross Sectional Study:
- Disease and Risk Factors

88. **Stab wound at left 5th ICS just lateral to sternum structure damage will be:**
A- Left lung
B- Left pleura
C- Pericardium
D- Left bronchus
E- IVC

Ans: C

89. **Which of the following antibiotic is used to treat against the bacteria causing Pseudomembranous Colitis?**
A- Clindamycin
B- Amoxicillin
C- Vancomycin
D- Ciprofloxacin

Ans: C

90. **Which of the following drug is used to treat the diarrhea caused by entameoba histolytica?**
A- Metronidazole
B- Erythromycin
C- Ciprofloxacin
D- Chloramphenicol
E- Doxycycline

Ans: A

91. **50 years old patient post operatively develop DVT, the most common cause for formation of deep venous thrombosis is:**
A- Prolonged immobilization
B- Protein C deficiency
C- Surgery
D- Vitamin C deficiency

Ans: A

92. **A 45y old male patient presents with easy bruising, mucosal bleeding, petechiae, lab investigation shows thrombocytopenia, prolonged PT and APTT which of the following factor is deficient in this patient**
A- Factor VII
B- Factor II
C- Factor VIII
D- Factor IV

Ans: B

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93. **Lady had a difficult labour at home in village. She was brought to hospital with history of PV bleed & oozing from gums for the last 10 hours. Her CBC shows 6 g/dl, platelets 30,000, TLC 24000 with neutrophilia, the peripheral blood film shows burr cells. Her PT & APTT were prolonged. Most likely cause is:**
A- DIC
B- ITP
C- Septicaemia
D- Haemophilia
E- Postpartum haemorrhage

Ans: A

94. **Posterior one third interventricular septum is supplied by:**
A- RMA
B- LAD
C- LCX
D- RCA
E- LCA

Ans: D

95. **Anterior two third interventricular septum is supplied by:**
A- Right marginal artery
B- Anterior descending artery
C- LCX
D- Right coronary artery
E- Left coronary artery

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Anterior 2/3 of interventricular septum is supplied by anterior interventricular artery (LADA) which is branch of left coronary artery.
- Posterior 1/3 is supplied via posterior interventricular artery (PDA) which is the branch of right coronary artery.

96. **Which of the following best describes Primary intention healing?**
A- Wound left open to heal by granulation
B- Clean wound with edges approximated
C- Extensive tissue loss requiring contraction
D-Chronic inflammation with persistent infection

Ans: B

97. **Which of the following is required for secondary intention healing?**
A- Granulation tissue
B- Local infection
C- Wound dehiscence
D- Suturing of wound edges

Ans: A

98. **Snake venom contains which of the following enzymes**
A- Collagenase
B- Hyaluronidase
C- Phospholipase A2
D- Protease
E- Cellulose synthase

Ans: C

99. **A 45years old patient with Hodgkin lymphoma is receiving the ABVD chemotherapy regimen. After several cycles he develops progressively SOB and found to have pulmonary infiltrates on chest x-ray which of the following drug is most likely cause**
A- Vinblastine
B- Doxorubicin
C- Bleomycin
D- Dacarbazine
E- Adriamycin

Ans: C

100. **Special feature of cardiac muscle is**
A- Derived 100% energy from proteins
B- Has action potential with plateau
C- Sustained action potential
D- Get easily fatigued

Ans: B

101. **In cresenteric glomerulonephriti antibody complex deposition o GBM which type of hypersensitivity?**
A- Type 1
B- Type 2
C- Type 3
D- Type 4
E- Type 4+2

Ans: B (Good pasture)

Explanation:

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- Antibody deposition cause Type 2 HS
- Type 1 – IgE mediated
- Type 2 – Antibody mediated
- Type 3 – Immune complex deposition
- Type 4 – Cell mediated

102. **Which of the following is inheritance pattern Familial adenomatous polyposis?**
A- Autosomal dominant
B- Autosomal recessive
C- X-linked recessive
D- X-linked dominant
E- Y-linked

Ans: A

103. **A 30year old male non-smoker patient presented with progressive dry cough for last 3 months, intermittent low grade fever, weight loss and fatigue, SOB, on chest x-ray there was bilateral hilar lymphadenopathy, blood culture was negative for gram staining, tuberculin test negative, which of the following is next best step in definitive diagnosis?**
A- AFB staining
B- HRCT
C- Caseating granuloma
D- Bronchoscopy

Ans: B

104. **H/K pump in stomach is example of which of the following?**
A- Primary active transport
B- Counter transport
C- Facilitated diffusion
D- Secondary active transport

Ans: A

105. **Aspirin at low doses inhibit which of following?**
A- Inhibition of leukotriene
B- Inhibit Collagen
C- PGI2
D- Inhibit TXA2
E- Inhibit PG

Ans: D

106. **A 22 year old female patient bought in ER after ingesting large number of aspirin tablets she complains of nausea and vomiting, dizziness and confusion, On ABGs PH=7.28, PaCO2= 32mmhg, HCO3=14 which of following is acid base balance in this patient**
A- Metabolic acidosis
B- Metabolic alkalosis
C- Respiratory acidosis
D- Respiratory alkalosis

Ans: A

107. **A patient presents in ER with shortness of breath, ABGs showing PH= 7.35, $HCO_{3=}$ 16 and PCO2=60 most suitable diagnose is:**
A- Respiratory Acidosis
B- Respiratory Alkalosis
C- Metabolic Alkalosis
D- Metabolic Acidosis
E- Mixed Acid base

Ans: A

108. **A 30years old athlete participates in an intense sprinting session, shortly after, he experiences rapid breathing but maintains normal oxygen saturation levels, blood gas analysis reveals slight increase in PCO2, which quickly returns to baseline with recovery**
A- Strenuous exercise
B- Metabolic acidosis
C- Chronic lung disease
D- Respiratory alkalosis

Ans: A

109. **Action potential spreads directly to the ventricles via which of the following?**
A- SA node
B- AV node
C- Purkinje fibers
D- Right and left bundle branch
E- Bundle of his

Ans: B

110. **Stab injury wound healing with abundant collagen & raised lesion projecting beyond original wound:**
A- Keloid
B- Hypertrophic Scar
C- Contracture
D- Atrophic scar

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Keloid extends beyond boarders of original wound with claw-like projections typically on earlobes, face & upper extremities.

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- Hypertrophic Scar is confined to boarders of original wound.

111. Most common site of atherosclerosis:
A- IVC
B- SVC
C- Aorta
D- Femoral artery
E- Radial artery

Ans: C

Following Vessel involved in descending order (LCP-DIC)
- Lower Abdominal aorta
- Coronary artery
- Popliteal artery
- Descending thoracic aorta
- Internal Carotid artery
- Circle of Willis

112. A female diabetic patient came to OPD presenting with BP = 100/80, Pulse = 110, Glucose = 40. She came 2 days earlier when the doctor suggested a new antihypertensive, which she started 2 days ago. Which drug is likely responsible?
A- Pentazocin
B- Hydralazine
C- Propranolol
D- Hydrochlorothiazide
E- Methyldopa

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Propranolol, a **non-selective beta-blocker,** can cause hypoglycemia by inhibiting glycogenolysis and masking hypoglycemia symptoms like tremors and palpitations. In this diabetic patient, hypoglycemia (glucose = 40) and recent initiation of an antihypertensive strongly suggest propranolol as the cause.

113. A 35y old female presents in OPD with complains of palpitation, unintentional weight loss, sweating, diarrhea, bilateral exophthalmos, and antithyroid antibodies are presents in her blood which of the following is your diagnosis?
A- Graves' disease
B- Hashimoto's thyroiditis
C- Goitre
D- Thyrotoxicosis

Ans: A

114. A patient present in ER with respiratory distress he has history of prolong traveling which of the following is cause of his condition?
A- Cardiogenic shock
B- Pulmonary embolism
C- Chronic lung disease
D- Air embolism

Ans: B

115. Patient unconscious for 30mins after accident is brought to ER, he is pale with cold clammy skin, pulse rapid and thread, MAP is less than 50mmhg PO2 below 60mmHg, what will provide rapid response?
A- Cushing reflex
B- Baroreceptor reflex
C- Chemoreceptor reflex
D- CNS ischemic response
E- Brain bridge reflex

Ans: D

116. In adults spinal cord end at upper border of which of the following vertebra
A- L2
B- L3
C- L4
D- L1
E- S1

Ans: A

Explanation:
- In Adults spinal cord ends at -- Lower border of L1 or upper border of L2
- In Neonates spinal cord ends at -- Upper border of L3

117. Excessive thirst/drinking is associated with damage of which of the following nucleus of hypothalamus?
A- Supraoptic nucleus
B- Ventromedial nucleus
C- Dorsomedial nucleus

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D- Paraventricular nucleus

Ans: A

118. Which one of the following directly stimulates thirst centre?

A- ADH
B- Aldosterone
C- Angiotensin 2
D- Baroreceptor efferent

Ans. C

Increase thirst	Decrease thirst
Increased plasma osmolarity	Decreased plasma osmolarity
Decreased blood volume	Increase blood volume
Decrease BP	Increase BP
Increase Ag 2	Decrease Ag 2
Dryness of mouth	Gastric distension

119. During exercise blood flow decrease to which of the following?

A- Skin
B- Brain
C- Heart
D- Kidney
E- Splanchnic system

Ans: E

120. Diet in Patient with Type 1 hyperlipidaemia.

A- Decrease intake of cholesterol and saturated fats
B- Decrease fat intake with weight reduction
C- Decrease vegetables
D- Increase Fat intake and low Vegetables

Ans: A

121. A 45-years old male patient presents in ER after meet an RTA on examination he cannot detect high frequency vibration, which of following is site of his lesion?

A- Rubrospinal tract
B- Anterior Spinothalamic Tract
C- Olivocerebellar Tract
D- Corticospinal Tract
E- DCML

Ans: E

122. A patient presents in OPD with complain of that she is unable to shrug her shoulders which of the following nerve injury is responsible

A- Accessory spinal nerve
B- Facial nerve
C- Dorsal scapular nerve
D- Thoracodosral nerve
E- Suprascapular nerve

Ans: A

123. The drug valproate causes deficiency of which of the following?

A- Folic acid
B- Vitamin K
C- Vitamin B1
D- Vitamin B12

Ans: A

124. A patient presents in medicine OPD with complain of tingling sensation in his legs for past one month which of following is the cause of his condition?

A- Vitamin C deficiency
B- Vitamin B12 deficiency
C- Vitamin A deficiency
D- Folic acid deficiency

Ans: B

125. which of the following is responsible for increase insulin secretion?

A- Beta Blockers
B- Somatostatin
C- Secretin
D- Hypokalemia
E- Hypoglycaemia

Ans: C

126. 50-years female, diabetic for 20 years, abdominal distension after meals due to diabetic gastro-paresis, which of the following is most suitable drug for treatment?

A- Metoclopramide
B- Omeprazole
C- Sucralfate
D- Ondensteron
E- Bismuth

Ans: A

127. Right shift of oxygen dissociation curve is caused by:

A- Increase PH

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B- Decrease PH
C- Decrease PCO_2
D- Decrease H+ ions

Ans: B

128. **RH negative woman delivers RH positive baby, which of the following antibody should be injected her to prevent the mother from complication like erthroblastosis fetalis in her future pregnancies?**
A- Anti D IgG
B- Anti D IgM
C- Anti D IGE
D- Anti D IgA

Ans: A

129. **Hypervitaminosis D primarily causes which of the following bone related condition?**
A- Osteomalacia
B- Osteoporosis
C- Bone resorption
D- Rickets

Ans: C

130. **Seizures are most commonly associated with which of the following?**
A- Loss of myelin
B-Excess of glutamate
C-Lose of glutamate
D-Excess of myelin

Ans: B

131. **A 35-year old male patient presents in Eye OPD with complain of difficulty adjusting focus when shifting gaze from near to far the defect is most likely due to problem in which of the following ?**
A- Constriction of pupillary sphincter muscle
B- Relaxation of the pupillary sphincter muscle
C- Contraction of ciliary muscle
D- Relaxation of ciliary muscle

Ans: D

Aplastic anemia is characterized by which of the following?
A- Hypo-cellular bone marrow
B- Hyper-cellular bone marrow
C- Splenomegaly
D- Elevated reticulocyte count

Ans: A

132. **A 45-year old male patient presents with a history of chronic alcohol consumption, he reports fatigue, mild RUQ pain, and has no signs of jaundice, On examination, his liver is palpable 2 cm below the costal margin, which of the following is the most likely condition associated with chronic alcohol use in this patient ?**
A- Fatty liver
B- Hepatic fibrosis leading to cirrhosis
C- Hepatocellular carcinoma
D- Acute hepatic necrosis

Ans: A

133. **A 30-year old female patient present in Gynae OPD with a painless swelling in a labial area that has been gradually increasing in size over the past few weeks, after examination of swelling, the diagnosis of bartholin cyst was made, which of the following is most appropriate management for her condition?**
A- Excision of cyst
B- Marsupialization
C- Incision and drainage
D- Antibiotic cover

Ans: B

134. **which of the following types of drugs will have maximum oral bioavailability?**
A- Drugs with high first-pass metabolism.
B- Highly hydrophilic drugs.
C- Largely hydrophobic/lipid soluble, yet soluble in aqueous solutions.

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D- Chemically unstable drugs.
E- Drugs that are P-glycoprotein substrates

Ans: C

135. **Which of the following is the function of posterioinferior parietal lobe?**
A-Spatial awareness and sensory integration
B- Motor coordination
C- Auditory processing
D- Hormone regulation

Ans: A

136. **The pes anserinus (Goose's foot) is located at which anatomical site?**
A- Medial epicondyle of femur
B- Lateral epicondyle of femur
C- Medial epicondyle of tibia
D- Lateral epicondyle of tibia

Ans: C

137. **A patient presents after RTA with loss of motor function and autonomic function below umbilicus while he can smell his clothes (sensation intact) which of the following artery is most likely affected?**
A- Basilar artery
B- Vertebral artery
C- Anterior spinal artery
D- Posterior spinal artery

Ans:C

138. **A 35-year old male patient undergoing abdominal surgery, on operating table he suddenly developed increase BP which of the following is the preferred drug for managing this acute intraoperative hypertension?**
A- IV hydralazine
B- IV nitroglycerine
C- IV labetalol
D- IV esmolol

Ans: B

139. **While doing surgery splenic vessel need to be ligated, they are present in which ligament?**
A- Gastro splenic ligament
B- Hepatosplenic ligament
C- Linorenal ligament
D- Splenogastric ligament

Ans: C

Explanation:

- **Splenorenal (Linorenal)** ligament has – Splenic artery, vein and Tail of pancreas

140. **A patient Chest Pain with MI suddenly on autopsy what will be findings?**
A- Fibrinoid necrosis
B- Coagulative necrosis
C- Liquefactive necrosis
D- Caseous necrosis

Ans: B

141. **An old aged patient with generalized edema having increased Translucency of Lungs in Upper fields , flattened diaphragms, no evidence of infiltration , No H/O of fever , prominent both pulmonary arteries , Prominent right border of Heart on radiograph , what is most likely mechanism involved in Pulmonary arteries ?**
A- Granulomatous vasculitis
B- Organizing Atherosclerosis
C- Aneurysm
D- Medial dissection

Ans: B

142. **Why pulmonary edema mostly happened in basal lobe of lung**
A- Resistance to flow
B- Lymph drainage
C- Decrease Arterial PO2
D- Decrease Arterial CO2

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Ans: C

Explanation:

- Blood flow – lowest at apex, highest at base
- Ventilation – lower at apex , higher at base
- V/Q – Higher at apex , lowest at base
- Regional arterial PCO2 – lower at apex, higher at base
- Regional arterial PO2 – highest at apex, lowest at base

143. **A drug given for chronic use needs close monitoring because?**

A- Low Therapeutic index
B- Drug bound to protein
C- High filteration rate
D- Reach steady state faster

Ans: A

144. **21 years old male has been sleeping normally for the last 5 hours. His skeletal muscle tone and stretch reflexes are reduced. His EEG activity shows rapid, low voltage irregular activity. Another EEG finding in him Is ponto geniculo occipital spikes. Apart from these which other feature is most likely to be present.**

A- Enuresis
B- Night terrors
C- Penile errection
D- Sleep spindles
E- Somnambulism

Ans: C (REM sleep)

145. **A young girl finds it hard to hear At low frequencies of sound Which type of conduction?**

A- Sensory
B- Due to ear wax
C- Conductive
D- Mixed

Ans: C

146. **A patient Whose ECG is Normal, cardiac enzymes normal, x-ray lung field clear but on CT scan 0.5cm calcification found and ball movement of heart valves noted. What is primary heart tumor related to this**

A- Atrial myxoma
B- Rhabdomyosarcoma
C- Pulmojary embolism
D- MI

Ans: A

147. **Most reliable sign of Irreversible cell injury**

A- Karyolysis
B- Mitochondrial damage
C- Pyknosis
D- Autophagy of cell
E- Massive Ca influx

Ans: E(Prefer cell membrane damage)

148. **Tumour with good prognosis And curable is:**

A- Germ cell
B- Gastric
C- AML
D- Ovarian

Ans: B

149. **Anti phospholipid characteristics Is**

A- Anti Russel venom
B- Anti parietal venom
C- Bleeding tendency
D- None

Ans: A

150. **A girl presented with persistent cough with thick mucus, wheezing and Repeated lung infections. She is also having petechia all over body and have bleeding tendency. She is diagnosed with cystic fibrosis. Which Vit is deficient in this case?**

A- Vitamin A
B- Vitamin k
C- Vitamin D
D- Vitamin C

Ans: B

151. **A 5 year old child caught sore throat with a grey white membrane**

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covering the throat. Few days back a child in neighborhood died of same complains. Diphtheria antitoxin given as a treatment option. What is mechanism of action of toxin?

A- Macrophage to produce TNF
B- Inhibit protein synthesis
C- Stimulate complement system
D- Transcription

Ans: B

152. Patient develop sudden severe headache accompanying with palpitations anxiety and sweating during the episode her no was 200/140 pulse was 56 beats /min and serum K was 3.4 meq/L . Excess of which hormone?

A- Cortisol
B- Angiotensin 2
C- Nor epinephrine
D- Aldosterone

Ans: C (Pheochromocytoma)

153. An Old man who was being treated by a GP for infection with certain drugs comes to you with complaints of Generalized weakness, pallor, easy bruising. Hb 5g/dl and decrease RBC, WBC PLT. Retic count 0.1%. Bone tap hypocellular bone marrow with few cells diagnose is:

A- Aplastic anemia
B- Acute leukemia
C- Myelodysplastic
D- Megaloblastic anemia

Ans: A

154. Increase potassium in urine is due to

A- Decrease K secretion in DCT
B- Increase K secretion in DCT
C- Increase tubular absorption of K
D- Increase intestinal absorption of K

Ans: B

155. A patient with history of chronic foul smelling diarrhea with no history of abdominal pain, no occult bleeding. On stool DR, fatty stools. Biopsy shows villous atrophy, lymphocytes and crypt hyperplasia. What will you advise to the patient?

A- Corticosteroids
B- Antibiotics
C- Gluten free diet
D- Surgery

Ans: C

156. A patient was taking antiepiletics for his epilepsy disorder. He noticed Hypertrophy of Gingiva alongwith one episode of bleeding from mouth. Most likely cause of this:

A- Sodium valporate
B- Benzodiazepene
C- Phenytoin
D- Carbamazepine

Ans: C

157. A person presents with abdominal pain for 2 months. On investigations there is a mass in duodenum that is found to be arising from submucosa Which of the following is secreted by this part of duodenum from where mass is arising.

A- Lactase
B- Peptidase
C- Acidic Mucus
D- Urogastrone
E- Gastrin

Ans: D

Explanation:

- Brunner gland located in submucosa of duodenum secrete alkaline mucus and urogastrone.

158. Processes visual information and sends signals to the muscles controlling eye movements, enabling:

A- Oculomotor loop
B- Association loop
C- Limbic loop
D- Papez circuit

Ans: A

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159. Early Pulmonary Anthrax, Drug of choice:

A- Aminoglycosides
B- Penicillin
C- Penicillamine
D- Ciprofloxacin

Ans. D

160. Child present with abdominal pain with dysentery, stool contains pus and RBCs causative agent is:

A- Campylobacter Jejuni
B- Enterotoxigenic E coli
C- Enterohemorrhagic E coli
D- Enteropathogenic E coli
E- Salmonella

Ans: C (FA)

161. A patient presents in Emergency department in completely unconscious condition and in vegetative state after meet an RTA, while on examination there was no head injury , rest of his examination appear normal what is most likely diagnosis

A- Diffuse neuronal damage
B- TB
C- Neuromyelitis optica
D- Cavernous sinus thrombosis

Ans: A

162. Which of the following drug is contraindicated in acute intermittent porphyria?

A- Thiopental
B- Propofol
C- Ketamine
D- Ethosumide
E- Halothane

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Thiopental and methohexital undergo hepatic metabolism mostly by oxidation but also by N-dealkylation, desulfuration and destruction of barbiturate acid ring structure Barbiturates should not be administered to patients with acute intermittent porphyria because they increase the production of porphyrin through stimulation of aminolevulinic acid synthetase

163. Patient having CNS symptoms, high insulin, high C peptide, low glucose, what is the cause?

A- Meningioma
B- DM
C- Trauma
D- Stress
E- Insulinoma

Ans: E (FA)

164. A 5 years old child presents to the OPD with craniosynostosis, midface hypoplasia, and dental crowding. On examination the child has a high forehead, a beaked nose and dental abnormalities based on these features apert syndrome was suspected which of the following is also a feature of apert syndrome?

A- Cleft palate
B- Syndactyly
C- Polydactyly
D- Hyperextensible joints

Ans: B

165. A 45y old male patient presents with pelvic pain, imaging reveals focal calcifications in the iliac bones which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A- TB osteomyelitis
B- Chondroma
C- Osteosarcoma
D- Metastatic bone disease

Ans: B

166. A 30year old patient presents with bone pain and swelling. Diagnose as a case of Paget's disease of bone which of the following you will see on microscopy?

A- Modrizic's pattern
B- Periosteal pattern of lamellar bone
C- Mosaic pattern of lamellar bone
D- Small round blue cells

Ans: C

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Explanation:

- The hallmark of Paget's disease of bone is the prominent cement lines within the lamellar bone, such that there is a "mosaic" or "jigsaw puzzle" pattern formed

167. A 70y old male undergoes an MRI of the abdomen and chest as a part of the evaluation for age related changes, the imaging reveals multiple calcifications, which of the following findings is the most likely to be benign, age-related change?

A- Aortic calcification
B- Lung parenchyma calcification
C- Mitral valve calcification
D- Adrenal calcification

Ans: A

168. A newborn is born with severely underdeveloped or rudimentary limbs, resembling flipper like appendages, which of the following condition by which the newborn is suffering from?

A- Phocomelia
B- Amelia
C- Meromelia
D- Hemimelia

Ans: A (langman's embryology)

Explanation:

- Amelia= Complete absence of a limb
- Phocomelia= Partial absence of limb (a type of Meromelia) in which the long bones are missing or very short resulting in the hand or foot attached to the side of the body(flipper like appendages, or sealed limbs)
- Meromelia= Partial absence of limb

169. A 5-year old child presents with hand regression, clubfoot and genital abnormalities. Which of the following is most likely responsible for these symptoms?

A- Holt-Oram syndrome
B- Apert syndrome
C- Hand-foot-genital syndrome
D- Poland syndrome

Ans: C

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1. **Halothane causes malignant hyperthermia it's hereditary pattern is**
A-X linked dominant
B-Autosomal dominant
C-Autosomal recessive
D-X linked recessive

Ans: B

2. **Counterpart of seminoma in females is**
A-Embyonal cell carcinoma
B-Immature teratoma
C-Dysgerminoma
D-Rete testes

Ans: C

3. **A person loses 1L of sweat while working and drinks 2L pure water, what changes will occur**
A- Decrease ICF osmolarity
B- Increase ECF Volume
C- Decrease ECF osmolarity
D- Increase ICF volume
E- Decrease plasma volume

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Increase ICF Volume - Decrease ICF Osmolarity
- Increase ECF volume - Decrease ECF osmolarity.

4. **CML chromosomal abnormality:**
A- 8:21
B- 9:22
C- 7:21
D- 14:18

Ans: B

5. **A female Patient present with fatigue, easy bruisibility after small cuts and recurrent infection alongside fever from 2 weeks. After investigations the report shows blast cells, Ayer rods and Promyelocyte in smear. Suspected Diagnose is indicated by which translocation**
A- 9:22
B- 8:14
C- 11:14
D- 15:17
E- 14:18

Ans: D (Robins)-AML

Explanation:
- AML – 8:21 and 15:17
- CML – 9:22
- Burkit Lymphoma – 8:14
- Mantle Cell Lymphoma – 11:14
- Follicular Lymphoma – 14:18
- Ewing Sarcoma – 11:22
- Prostatic Carcinoma – 7:21 and 17:21

6. **A female having postpartum hemorrhage during delivery of twins after that she can't lactate her babes even her desire to lactate, she also complain that she remain 6 month lethargic after delivery where is problem that she can't lactate?**
A- Pidtuatry adenoma
B- Sheehan syndrome
C- Shemron syndrome
D- Pralacinoma

Ans: B

7. **A 30 years old female presented to OPD with excess hair growth, hypertension, hyperglycemia, hyperpigmentation, increased depression, edematous face, increased fat on chest & trunk, it's likely due to excess of:**
A- Cortisol
B- ACTH
C- GnRH
D- LH

Ans: B

8. **A women with the sign and symptoms of cushing syndrome in this female the precursor for the important hormone of cushing syndrome is:**
A- Progesterone
B- Estrogen
C- Cholechin
D- Testosterone

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Ans: A

9. **A patient with Delayed puberty having small testis with Large legs and Gynecomastia and Karyotype is 47 XXY most suitable diagnose is:**
A- True Hermaphrodite
B- Down Syndrome
C- Marfan Syndrome
D- Klinfilter Syndrome
E- Edward Syndrome

Ans: D

10. **Purkinje fibers have fastest speed of conduction because**
A-Low refractiry period
B-Scanty gap junctions
C-Less myofibrills
D-Wide diameter of fibers
E-Large no of NA channesl

Ans: D

Explanation:

- Purkinje Fibers have highest speed of conduction due to –
- Wide diameter >
- large no of gap junctions >
- Large no of sodium Channel >
- Less no of myofibril >
- Short refractory period

11. **After vagal stimulation of heart, heart rate slows down, permeability of SA node increased for:**
A- Mg
B- K
C- Cl
D- Ca
E- Phosphorus

Ans: B(BRS Physio)

Explanation:

- Parasympathetic act on SA Node and decrease
  - Heart rate (Negative Chronotropic. via

1. Decrease Na Influx (Decrease Pacemaker current)
2. Increase K Efflux (Hyperpolarization)

- Parasympathetic act on AV Node and decrease Conduction of AV Node (Negative Dromotropic)

12. **10 year old boy presents with recurrent upper respiratory tract infections, Cough & blood streaked sp. On Examination Clubbing present. X-Ray shows Tram track sign. Investigations reveal positive sweat chloride test. Most likely diagnosis?**
A- Cystic fibrosis
B- Bronchiectasis
C- Pulmonary Fibrosis
D- ABPA
E- Asthma

Ans: B

13. **To prevent transplacental transmission of HIV DOC is:**
A- Abacavir
B- Lamivudine
C- Zidovudine
D- Amantadine

Ans: C

14. **A patient with Middle diastolic murmur, pulmonary HTN and pulmonary edema and engorged neck veins which of the following the patient will most likely develop**
A- Right ventricular Hypertrophy + LVH
B- Right Ventricular hypertrophy
C- Right atrial hypertrophy
D- Left atrial hypertrophy

Ans: B

15. **A patient pleural Fluid having specific gravity of 1.006 cause is:**
A- CCF
B- CA Lung
C- Pneumonia
D- TB

Ans: A

16. **Most common cause of death in rheumatic fever is**
A- Mitral stenosis
B- Endocarditis
C- Pericarditis
D- Myocarditis

Ans: D

17. **Patient with pre auriclar swelling, All examination & labs normal, only associated with otohborea & occasional Lymphadenopathy, diagnosis by?**
A- Trucut biopsy
B- Needle biopsy
C- Excisional biopsy
D- Incisional biopsy

Ans: A

18. **Glucose 6 phosphorylase deficient affect part will be**
A-Cell
B-Skeletal muscles
C-Liver
D-Skin

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Ans: B

19. **Glucose absorbed in PCT by:**
A- Simple diffusion
B- Co transport
C- Secondary active transport
D- Facilitated diffusion

Ans: C

20. **Glucose & Amino acids are maximally absorbed via secondary active transport in:**
A- Proximal Convulated tubule
B- Distal Convulated tubule
C- Loop of Henle
D- Collecting duct
E- Cortical collecting tubule

Ans: A

21. **A patient having mousy order in urine due to**
A- Alkaptonuria
B- Phenylketonuria
C- Galactosemmia
D- Fructosuria

Ans: B

22. **A patient with History of RTA with pelvic fracture and multiple other fractures which of the following could be the possible cause for low blood pressure?**
A- Hypovolemia
B- Cardiogenic shock
C- Anaphylactic Shock
D- Toxemic Shock

Ans: A

23. **30 year female presented with acute chest pain and hemoptysis one week after delivery there is no fever ECG shows S1Q3T3 pattern most appropiate investigation would be**
A- CPK
B- CT angiogram
C- LDH
D- SGOT
E- X-Ray chest

Ans: B

24. **H-pylori is associated with**
A- Colorectal carcinoma
B- Dudenal ulcers
C- Breast cancer
D- Ovarian cancer

Ans: B

25. **In H Pylori most convenient non invasive test is**
A-Gastric biopsy
B-Gastric culture
C-Urea breath test
D-CT abdomen

Ans: C

26. **Patient went through cystoscopy due to hematuria. Later developed fever and hypotension cause of hypotension:**
A- Hematuria
B- Sepsis
C- DIC
D- Bladder CA

Ans: B

27. **Patient has facial congestion, lung CA diagnosed to be small cell (oat cell) CA, it will show increased:**
A- ACTH
B- PTHrP
C- TSH
D- Cortisol

Ans: A(Robins +FA)

28. **Injury to lateral hypothalamus will cause**
A- Increases appetite
B- No effect on hunger
C- Decreases hunger
D- Increases hunger for carbohydrates

Ans: C

29. **Diabetic patient having CKD with leg ulcer which antibiotic to be given with out dose adjustment**
A- Cephlaosporin
B- Co Trimoxazole
C- Meropenam
D- Imipenam
E- Linezolid

Ans: E

Explanation:
- Without dose adjustment in CKD - Linezolid
- With dose adjustment in CKD - Meropenam >Imipenam

30. **A 35-year-old male presented with non-fluent, expressive, motor**

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aphasia of dominant hemisphere. Which area of brain is involved?
A- Wernicke's area
B- Temporal lobe
C- Angular gyrus
D- Frontal lobe
E- Parietal lobe

Ans: D

31. **A patient came in Unconsiousness pulsless state IV line not maintained ETT passed and CPR started. Which drug given through ETT is ineffective**
A- Nalaxone
B- Lignocain
C- Amidarone
D- Norepinephrine
E- Epinephrine

Ans: D

32. **The patient presents in OPD diagnosed as a case TB he was put on ATT which of the following ATT causes liver damage**
A- Isoniazid
B- Pyrazinamide
C- Ethambutol
D- Rifampicin
E- Streptomycin

Ans: B>A(Katzung)

Explanation:

- The isoniazid induced hepatotoxicity is only clinically present in only 1% which can be fatal if drug not abrupty discontinued.the risk of hepatitis depend upon age, alcohol use , during preganacy and postpartum period.10-20% have asymptomatic isoniazid induced hepatitis and in these donot require cessation of isoniazid Major adverse effects of pyrazinamide include hepatotoxicity (in 1-5% of patients), nausea, vomiting, drug fever, and hyperurice mia. The latter occurs uniformly and is not a reason to halt therapy. Hyperuricemia may provoke acute gouty arthritis.

33. **IGG2 molecule is composed of which of the following**
A- One alpha, one gamma2, 2 kappa L chains
B- One gamma1 chain, 2 kappa chains
C- 2 gamma 1 chains and one kappa and one lambda chain
D- 2 gamma 1 chain, 2 kappa L chains
E- 2 gamma chains and 2 kappa L chains

Ans: E

34. **Cause of hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis is**
A- Chronic lung disease
B- Uremia
C- Diarrhea
D- loop diuretics
E- Acetazolamide

Ans: D

35. **Most common opportunistic infection after kidney transplant is**
A- EBV
B- HSV
C- Polyoma
D- HIV
E- HPV

Ans: C

36. **Calculate Anion Gap with the following values:**
Na=135mEq/L, Cl=5, HCO3=100 pH=7.2
A- 5
B- 10
C- 15
D- 30

Ans: D

Explanation:

- The formula to calculate the anion gap is:
- Anion gap=Na-(Cl+HCO3)

Given values:

- Na = 135 mEq/L
- Cl = 5 mEq/L
- HCO3 = 100 mEq/L
- {Anion Gap} = 135 - (100+5)
- {Anion Gap} = 135 -105 = 30

37. **A young man presents with complain of low grade fever,**

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generalized weakness, backache and swelling in front of thigh. On examination he has swelling above and below the inguinal ligament which disappears on lying down diagnosis?

A- Aneurysm of femoral Artery
B- Femoral hernia
C- Inguinal hernia
D- Psoas abcess
E- Sphenavarix

Ans: D

38. **Patient had difficulty in standing and waddling gait nerve involves:**

A- Sciatic nerve
B- Femoral nerve
C- Obturator nerve
D- Superior gluteal nerve

Ans: D

Explanation:

- Difficulty in standing from sitting – Gluteus maximus damage (Inferior gluteal nerve).
- Waddling Gate – Gluteus medius and minimus damage (Superior gluteal nerve).

39. **Waddling gait is caused by damaged to which of the following nerve?**

A- Inferior gluteal nerve
B- Superior gluteal nerve
C- Sciatic Nerve
D- Femoral Nerve

Ans: B

40. **Behaviour changes are produced in society by:**

A- Peer seeder
B- Health education
C- Clinical assessment
D- Family

Ans: A

41. **A Mother with blood group A+ gave birth to a baby with blood group O-. His father is O-. What will be chance of hemolytic reaction in newborn?**

A- Newborn will not develop erythroblastosis faetalis
B- Newborn will develop temporary erythroblastosis faetalis
C- Newborn will develop permanent erythroblastosis faetali
D- Newborn will develop erythroblastosis faetalis after month

Ans: A

42. **Type of hypersensitivity in erythroblastosis fetalis**

A-Type 1
B-Type 2
C-Type 3
D-Type4

Ans: B

43. **A patient got Leg injury while going on a lift result in loss of sensation on dorsum of foot and dorsiflexion los against resistance due to Damaged of which nerve?**

A- Superficial peroneal
B- Deep peroneal
C- Common peroneal at fibular neck
D- Tibial Nerve

Ans: C

44. **Cyclophosphamide mechanism o action:**

A-Cross linking of strands of DNA & RNA
B-Inhibiting protein synthesis
C-Stimulate protein synthesis
D-Inhibit lipid synthesis

Ans: A

45. **Colleagues complain about a 3 Year old woman who forges sign on imp documents and search fo belongings of others in thei absence. Has joined anothe company and started smoking. H has history of taking some drug what test would you do fo psychiatric evaluation?**

A- Urine screening for toxicology
B- B HCG
C- Thyroid
D- Cortisol
E- GH

Ans: A

46. **A patient admitted on line infection got treatment but ag infected now drug given should b**

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A-Ceftriaxone
B-Pencillin
C-Erythromycin
D-Vancomycin

Ans: D

47. **A 6 weeks old infant presents with jaundice on exam diaper is yellow stained diagnose is:**
A- Gilbert syndrome
B- Biliary atresia
C- Crigller najar
D- Physiological
E- Pathological

Ans: B

48. **Tp53 kill**
A-DNA damage cell
B-RNA damage cell
C-Kill proteins
D-None

Ans: A

49. **Fast pain fibres are:**
A- B fibres
B- C fibers
C- A beta
D- A delta

Ans: D

50. **A patient presented with paralysis of Right limb & right lower face along with homonymous Hemianopia lesion is present in which of following?**
A- Basilar pons
B- Internal capsule
C- Midbrain
D- Medulla
E- Thalamus

Ans: B

51. **An individual was hit on dorsum surface of wrist joint which tendon might get damage while passing through Extensor retinaculum second compartment**
A- Abductor pollicis brevis
B- Extensor carpi radialis Longus
C- Flexor carpi radialis brevis
D- Extensor pollicis brevis

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Extensor retinaculum 1st compartment has Extensor pollicis brevis, Abductor pollicis longus
- Extensor retinaculum 2nd compartment has Extensor carpi radialis longus

52. **A 26 year male presented to you in surgical ER after stab wound to right lateral chest on examination when he inspire the mediastinum moves to left side and during expiration the shift towards left side is enhanced what will be the most likely diagnose**
A- Pleurisy
B- Haemothorax.
C- Tension pneumothorax.
D- Injury to trachea
E- Spontaneous pneumothorax

Ans: C

53. **Stony dull percussion note in found in which of the following?**
A- Pneumoniae
B- Pleural effusion
C- Normal Lungs
E- Pneumothorax

Ans: B

54. **A 36 year old male of Lebanese ancestry is being treated for plasmodium vivax malaria. He experiences severe fatigue, back pain and darkened urine. Which one of the following antimalarial drug is most likely to have caused his symptoms?**
A- Pyrimethamine.
B- Artemisinin.
C- Chloroquine.
D- Quinine.
E- Primaquine

Ans: E

55. **The lesion occurred at the caudate and globus pallidus of the brain. There was loss of GABA in Substantia Nigra The condition is of**
A- Alzheimer's Disease
B- Parkinsonism
C- Horner Syndrome
D- Retrograde Amnesia

Ans: B

56. **Sulfa drug given to patient leads to which of these**

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A- Sickle cell anemia
B- G6PD deficiency
C- Microangiopathic hemolytic anemia
D- Paroxysmal Nocturnal hemoglobinuria
E- Hereditary Spherocytosis

Ans: B

57. **Perfume sprayed smell spread in room through**
A- Co-transport
B- Passive
C- Osmosis
D- Simple Diffusion

Ans: D

58. **VWF released from which of following**
A- Perineurium
B- Endothelial cells
C- Epineurium
D- Endoneurium

Ans: B

59. **According to GINA guidelines what percentage of FEV1 for bronchial asthma should increase by bronchodilator**
A- FEV1>15% reversibility
B- FEV1>20% reversibility
C- FEV1> 12% reversibility
D- FEV1>25%reversibility

Ans: C

60. **M band in multiple myeloma is secreted by which of these cells?**
A- Monocytes
B- Plasma cells
C- Macrophages
D- T cell

Ans: B

61. **Earliest sign of reversible cell injury:**
A- Hydropic changes.
B- Myelin figures
C- Pyknosis
D- Cell membrane damage
E- Lysosome Rupture

Ans: A (Robins)

62. **G1 phase following occur:**
A- Doubling of chromosome
B- Duplication of DNA
C- Duplication of centrosome
D- Nucleolus duplication
E- DNA Synthesis

Ans: C

63. **Reye syndrome is caused by which virus**
A-Rhino
B-Mumps
C-Influenza
D-Parvo

Ans: C

64. **Female patient with proximal muscles weakness biopsy shows vacuoles and glucose borderline level this is related to which disease**
A-Tay Sach disease
B-Carnitine deficiency
C-Glycogen storage disease
D- Pyruvate deficiency

Ans: C

65. **Cheliosis and corneal vascularization is due to deficiency of which of the following vitamin?**
A- Thiamine
B- Biotin
C- Riboflavin
D- Folate
E- Vitamin C

Ans: C(FA)

66. **Gastrectomy performed 1.2 years back now presented with deficiency of**
A- Vitamin B12
B- Vitamin B6
C- Vitamin B3
D- Vitamin B5

Ans: A

67. **Patient taking Omeprazole for GiDisturbance having Joint space narrowingInterphalangeal and distal pharyngeal swelling treatment should be**
A- Acetaminophen 1000mg tds
B- Prednisone 2.5mg
C- Morphine
D- Tramadol
E- Naproxen

Ans: A

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68. **Increase in stroke volume with unchanged peripheral resistance and capacitance results in:**
A- Decrease in pulse pressure with increase Mean arterial pressure.
B- Increase in pulse pressure with decrease in Mean arterial pressure
C- Increase in pulse pressure with Increase in Mean Arterial pressure
D- Decrease Heart rate

Ans: C

69. **In treatment of SAH, which CCB can be used?**
A- Nifedipine
B- Verapamil
C- Diltiazem
D- Nimodipine

Ans: D

70. **Superior cerebellar peduncle contain which tract:**
A- Dorsal spinocerebellar
B- Ventral spinocerebellar
C- Pontocerebellar
D- Olivocerebellar

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Superior cerebellar peduncle – Central spinocerebellar
- Middle cerebellar peduncle - Pontocerebellar

71. **Cyanide poisoning will affect which complex of electron transport chain?**
A- Complex 3
B- Complex 1
C- Complex 2
D- Complex 4

Ans: D (FA)

Explanation:
- Complex 1 inhibits by – Rotenone
- Complex 3 inhibited by – Antimycin A
- Complex 4 inhibited by – Cyanide, CO and Azide
- Complex 5 inhibited by – Oligomycin

72. **In which of the following conditions a tissue cannot utilize oxygen regardless of being provided with enough oxygen**
A-Hypoventilation
B-Cyanide poisoning
C-CO poisoning
D-Methanol poisoning

Ans: B

73. **Patient has anti HBc IgG positive, anti HBs negative, anti HBe negative, Hbc and Hbeag negative this is: (Surgery Feb 2024)**
A- Acute resolving
B- Chronic resolving
C- Past exposure
D- Vaccinated against Hep B
E- Incubation period

Ans: C

74. **C5 and C6 roots of brachial plexus are damaged, the weakness would result in which muscle?**
A- Infraspinatus
B- Extensor ulnaris
C- Flexor carpi ulnaris
D- Flexor Pollicis longus
E- Flexor Pollicis Brevis

Ans: A

Explanation
- Infraspinatus and supra spinatus are supplied by supraclavicular nerve which root value is C5 C6

75. **A lady presented with pain in shoulder and can't adduct and Medially rotate due to injury of**
A- Teres Major
B- Teres minor
C- Supraspinatu
D- Infraspinatus
E- Subscapularis

Ans: A

76. **Surgeon nick hepatodudenal ligament during surgery from right**

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side which structure Should be preserved?

A- Portal vein
B- CBD
C- Cystic artery
D- Gastric artery
E- Hepatic artery

Ans: B

77. A 45-year-old male presents with fatigue, joint pain, hepatomegaly and darkening of his skin, laboratory results show a very high ferritin level and elevated transferrin level?

A- Acute infection
B- Iron deficiency anemia
C- Hemochromatosis
D- Hemosiderosis

Ans: C

78. Patient presented with peripheral tingling numbness diplopia and visual disturbance diagnosed with demyelination disease what type nervous system cells are affected in this disease:

A- Oligodendrocytes
B- Schwan cells
C- Astrocytes
D- Glial cells

Ans: A(Multiple sclerosis)

79. Patient with hypotension and fever, on examination there were splinter hemorrhages, something palpable in splenic region, and needle track sign in cubital region, what is the diagnosis?

A- Cholesterol > 300 g/dl
B- Urea is 114 mmol/l
C- Pseudomonas aeruginosa
D- H influenza

Ans: C

80. After needle stick injury risk of hepatitis b is

A- 35%
B-10%
C-27%
D-2%

Ans: C

81. 16 year old girl taking hydrocortisone not tolerating now will prescribe prednisolone. What dose should be given now she was taking hydrocortisone 20mg morning 10mg night.

A- 10mg
B- 2.5 mg
C- 7.5 mg
D- 5mg
E- 1mg

Ans: C

Explanation:

- Taking total Hydrocortisone 20mg morning +10mg night =30mg 1mg
- Prednisolon equal to 4mg
- Hydrocortisone it means 0.25mg prednisolone equal to `1mg Hydrocortisone
- Hence, 0.25 x 30=7.5

82. A patient having Pansystolic murmur left ventricle Hypertrophy and Atrial fibrillation he is suffering from

A- AS
B- PS
C- MS
D- MR
E- TR

Ans: D

83. A patient presented with pain in right hypochondrium, Nasuea and and jaundice Pain is going to shoulder region and upper back which condition is associated?

A- Appendicitis
B- Hepatitis
C- UTI
D- Cholycystisis
E- Urethritis

Ans: D

84. An old man had urine incontinence and he did'nt do anything for treatment for few years. So what was the type of problem?

A- Prostate CA
B- Benign prostate hyperplasia
C- Uretheral stricture

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D- Bladder CA

Ans: B

85. **Patient after RTA Fracture of 11 12 ribs left side hypotension cause is**
A- Gall bladder injury
B- Spleen Rupture
C- Pancreass Rupture
D- Kidney injury

Ans: B

86. **A patient presented with complain of fever , and right hypochondrial pain from last few days . His lfts shows marked derangement with raised ALP and eosinophils . What is likely diagnose**
A-HCC
B-Acute pancreatitis
C-Amoebic Liver abscess
D-Acute cholecystitis
E- Viral hepatitis

Ans: C

87. **A 35 year old male laborer presented with acute sudden pain starting from the lower lumber are and radiating along the posterior aspect of the left lower limb, his symptoms started after lifting heavy container 03 days back, on examination straight leg raising is restricted to only 30 degree on the left side decreased sensation along lateral boarder of left foot weakness of left flexor hallucis longus and diminished ankle jerk this patient has compression of which of the following:**
A- S1 root
B- S3 root
C- S4 root
D- S5 root
E- Sciatic nerve

Ans: A

88. **Drug of choice for diabetic gastroparesis?**
A- Ondasetron
B- Metachlopromide
C- Omelrazole
D- Cemitidine

Ans: B

89. **Which of the following is most common benign tumor?**
A- Pleomorphic Adenoma
B- Warthin Tumor
C- Mucoepidermoid Ca
D- SCC

Ans: B

90. **85 year male Patient complain of lower backache doctor during examination noticed a outgrown with tuft of hairs at L5 what is your Diagnosis ?**
A- Spina bifida occulta
B- Arnald chiari malformation
C- Meningiomyocele
D- Meningicele

Ans: A

91. **During thoracocentesis Sample taken at 9th ICS, risk of damage to which structure?**
A- 9th IC nerve
B- 10th IC nerve
C- Phrenic nerve
D- Pericardiophrenic artery
E- Internal mammary artery

Ans: A

92. **During inspiration the muscle which increases the AP diameter is**
A- Diaphragm
B- External intercostal
C- Innermost intercostal
D- Internal intercostal
E- Rectus Abdominis

Ans: B

Explanation:
AP and transverse diameter increase b external intercostal

93. **Rectus sheath above arcuate line is formed by:**
A- Internal oblique and transverse abdominis
B- External and internal oblique aponeurosis
C- Transverse abdominis aponeurosis
D- Internal oblique aponeurosis
E- Rectus muscle

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Ans: B(Grey's anatomy)

94. What type of Cell increase in parasitic infection?
A- Neutrophil
B- Macrophages
C- Plasma Cells
D- Eosinophil
E- Basophils

Ans: D

95. Stab wound at left 5th ICS 4cm deep just lateral to sternum structure damage will be:
A- Hilum of Left lung
B- Left pleura
C- Pericardium
D- Left bronchus
E- IVC

Ans: C

96. Most common skin cancer in HIV/AIDS patients is:
A- Kaposi sarcoma
B- Hodgkin Lymphoma
C- Basal cell carcinoma
D- Squamous cell carcinoma
E- Multiple Myeloma

Ans: A

97. A patient of HIV having Decrease CD4 cell count follow up in this patient is done by
A- PCR
B- ELISA
C- Western blot
D- CD 8 cells
E- CD 4 helper cells

Ans: E

98. Which receptor, if absent, may result in tumor cells not being killed by host immune cells?
A- MHC1
B- MHC2
C- NK Cells
D- WBCs

Ans: A

99. Person with difficulty in swallowing, there was some white growth inside esophagus with psuedohyphae likely reason is:
A- Candidiasis
B- Aspergillosis
C- Histoplasmosis
D- Mucor
E- Rhizopus

Ans: A (FA)

100. A young male living in a populated town, he died in an RTA on the autopsy the lymph nodes of lungs are found black in color, which of the followings associated with the condition of this patient:
A- Melatonin
B- Anthracosis
C- Bronchogenic carcinoma
D- Bronchial asthma
E- TB

Ans: B

101. A 5 year old child caught sore throat with a grey white membrane covering the throat. Few days back a child in neighborhood died of same complains. Diphtheria antitoxin given as a treatment option. What is mechanism of action of toxin?
A- Macrophage to produce TNF
B- Inhibit protein synthesis
C- Stimulate complement system
D- Transcription

Ans: B

102. Inherited only from mother to child is
A- Impronted DNA
B- Mitochondrial DNA
C- X-linked
D- Maternal disomy

Ans: B

103. First line against Viral cells:
A- Neutrophils
B- NK cells
C- Macrophages
D- Basophil
E- Eosinophil

Ans: B

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104. **A female with breast mass of 5 x6 cm rubbery mass large sheets of cells and calcium spicules likely diagnose is**
A- Phylloid tumor
B- Fibroadenoma
C- Ductal carcinoma
E- Lobular carcinoma

Ans: B

105. **Persistent hypokalemia is due to**
A-Low K in diet
B-Persistent vomiting
C-Diarrhea
D-Consitipation

Ans: B

106. **Vitamin D activity assessed by:**
A- 25 OH cholecalciferol
B- 1,25 Vit. D3
C- 24,25 Cholicalciferol
D- Calcium

Ans: A

107. **In CKD patient non traumatic cause of fracture is**
A-Low PTH
B-High PTH
C-High calcium
D-Low phosphate

Ans: B

108. **Antibodies against FSH in male will cause:**
A- Increase Sperm count
B- Decrease Sperm count
C- Decrease Bone growth
D- Decrease Prolactin

Ans: B

109. **Hereditary spherocytosis defective protein is which of following?**
A- Fibrillin
B- Titin
C- Dystrophin
D- Spectrin
E- Band 3

Ans: D

110. **Abundant collagen in skin is ?**
A- Collagen 3
B- Collagen 2
C- Collagen 1
D- Collagen 4
E- Collagen 5

Ans: C

111. **Early tensile strengthening of wound by which type of collagen?**
A- Collagen 3
B- Collagen 2
C- Collagen 1
D- Collagen 4
E- Collagen 5

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Early wound healing + granulation tissue – Type 3 collagen
- Late wound healing + wound strength – Type 1 collagen

112. **Patient presents in OPD with loss of Pain & Temperature. Others sensations of Touch & vibration is intact. In MRI Lesion will be in:**
A- Lateral spinothalamic tract
B- Anterior spinothalamic tract
C- Dorsal column Medial Leminiscus
D- Spinocerrbellar tract
E- Rubrospinal tract

Ans: A

113. **70 years old man presents with myalgia, rash & arthralgia. Joints examination reveal no abnormality. Motor power is 5/5. ANA is positive with speckeled appearance. If anti-ribonucleoprotein RNP is also positive then the diagnosis is:**
A- Mixed connective tissue disorder
B- Dermatomyositis
C- SLE
D- Polymyositis

Ans: A

114. **Xenograft related to which of following?**
A- From identical twins
B- A graft used on it's normal anatomical location
C- A graph used at another site (not at its anatomical site)
D- From different species

Ans: D

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present antigen to T cell and start inflammatory process
A- Monocyte/macrophages
B- T cells
C- B cells
D- MHC 1
E- Basophils

Ans: A

116. **A 18years old girl present with hx of amenorrhea otherwise normal appearance and secondary sexual characteristics. On USG absent ovaries and uterus. What is the cause?**
A- Turner syndrome
B- Androgen Insensitivity Syndrome
C- Klinfilter syndrome
D- Down syndrome

Ans: B

117. **Anemia in thalassemia is due to**
A-Abnormal hemoglobinopathy
B-Ineffective erythropoiesis
C-Abnormal HbS
D-Increase alpha genes

Ans: B

118. **ALL markers is which of following?**
A- CD 8
B- CD 18
C- CD 10
D- CD 30
E- CD 22

Ans: C

119. **A patient after 10 days of MI present with fever and chest pain. Examination shows clear chest and ECG shows no new changes what will you prescribe**
A-Nitroglycerine
B-Aspirin
C-Loprin
D-Labetalol

Ans: B

120. **30 years old female with fever headache, ptosis mydriasis and diplopia nerve involved is**
A- Abducent nerve palsy
B- Trochear nerve
C- Occulomotor nerve
D- Trigerminal nerve

Ans: C

121. **An old man collapsed and her ECG shows atrial rate of 75 and ventricular rate of 35 bpm There is dissociation between p wave and qrs what is the cause**
A- Adam stokes
B- AV nodal tachycardia
C- Mobitz type 2
D- Atrial prematurity
E- Mobitz type 1

Ans: A

122. **Parallel light rays focusing infront of retina is called:**
A- Myopia
B- Presbyopia
C- Hypermetropia
D- Cataract
E- Retinal detachment

Ans: A

123. **A 12 years old boy presents with nasal bleeding, runny nose, facial swelling, proptosis, and loss of smell. CT imaging reveals a mass which is extended into infratemporal fossa, what is likely diagnosis**
A- Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
B- Adenoid hypertrophy
C- Polyp
D- Allergic rhinitis
E- Sino-nasal polyposis

Ans: A

124. **In ETC (electron transport chain) Antimycin A inhibits which enzyme**

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A- Coenzyme q
B- NADH dehydrogenase
C- Cytochrome bc1 complex
D- Succinate dehydrogenase

Ans: C

125. **A 6 year old boy was presented in OPD with complain of excessive eating (hyperphagia) and rapid weight gain over the past year, on examination, he is obese, with short stature, small hands and feet, and almond-shaped eyes, he has also mild intellectual disability and behavioral issues, which of following you are suspecting in this child?**
A- Angleman syndrome
B- Fragile X syndrome
C- Prader-willi syndrome
D- Klinefelter syndrome

Ans: C

126. **A 25year old male with no know co-morbid presents in OPD with complain of fever, productive cough and pleuritic chest pain, chest x-ray confirms right lower lobe pneumonia, which of the following is most appropriate outpatient treatment ?**
A- Ceftriaxone 2g BD
B- Penicillin + clarithromycin
C- Pipercillin + Tazobactum 4.5g TDS
D- Ceftriaxone + clarithromycin

Ans: B

127. **A 60 year old male with known chronic renal failure presents with fever, cough, and crepitation on auscultation chest x-ray shows bilateral infiltrates suggestive of pneumonia, which of the following is most appropriate antibiotic in this patient?**
A- Azithromycin
B- Ciprofloxacin
C- Ofloxacin
D- Tetracyclin

Ans: A

128. **A patient presented to the OPD with edema and was prescribed a diuretic, following treatment, the patient became dehydrated, which of the following diuretic was most likely responsible for this effect?**
A- K sparing diuretic
B- Thiazide
C- Osmotic diuretic
D- Acetazolamide
E- Loop diuretic

Ans: E

129. **Chromosomal analysis is most useful in which following tumor?**
A- SCC
B- BCC
C- Malignant melanoma
D- Retinoblastoma

Ans: D

130. **A patient present with excessive lacrimation which of the following nerve is associated with pterygopalatine ganglion, is most likely involved in the nerve supply responsible for lacrimation?**
A- Greater petrosal nerve
B- Lesser petrosal nerve
C- Chorda tympani
D- Auriculotemporal nerve

Ans: A

131. **Mechanism of action of allopurinol is**
A-Excretion of uric acid
B-Inhibition of Xanthine oxidase enzyme
C-Stimulation of production of uric acid
D-Activation of urate oxidase

Ans: B

132. **Which of the following drug is excreted with minimal metabolic change?**

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A- Paracetamol
B- Aspirin
C- Streptomycin
D- Isoniazid

Ans: C

133. **How to confirm ovulation has occurred**
A- Estrogen
B- Progesterone
C- Inhibin
D-FSH
E- Pre-ovulatory levels of LH

Ans: B

134. **Multiple myeloma immunoglobulin levels in order of prevalence**
A- IgM75% IgA15% IgG 22%
B- IgA55%IgM 75%IgG 2%
C- IgG 55%IgA21%IgM 2%
D- IgG 55%IgM75% IgA 22%

Ans: C (Davidson)

135. **A 35years old patient presents in Eye OPD with presenting complain of that he is seeing blood vessels in front of his eyes**
A- Hallucination
B- Retinal detachment
C- Entopic phenomenon
D- Optical illusion

Ans: C

136. **A 2 year old child presents with jerking movements of right upper and lower limbs, His father further states that his son also had such 5 episodes in past, which of the following neurodevelopmental disorder most likely he has**
A- Neuronal degeneration
B- Neural crest cells unable to migrate
C- Neural tube defect
D- Corticospinal tract defect
E- No proper myelination of neurons

Ans: D

137. **Cranial nerve 3 Nuclei located in:**
A- Pons
B- Midbrain
C- Medulla
D- Cerebellum
E- Thalamus

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Midbrain – CN 3 & 4
- Pons- CN 5 – 8
- Medulla – CN 9, 10 and 11

138. **A 35-year old male patient presents with a history of recurrent infection over past year, he has been hospitalized multiple times for pneumonia and most recently was treated for bacterial meningitis and a severe GIT infection, again he is admitted in hospital for pneumonia, on investigation he has been diagnose as a case of AIDS, through which of the following we will diagnose this pneumonia is due to AIDS,**
A- CD4 cells count less than 100cells/mm3
B- CD cells count more than 100 cells/mm3
C- CD cells count less than 10cells/mm3
D- CD cells count more than 500cels/mm3

Ans: A

139. **Haemolytic disease of new-born is associated with**
A- Direct combs test positive with raised IgG
B- Indirect combs test positive with raised IgG
C- Both IgG and IgM raised
D- Direct combs test positive with raised IgM

Ans: A

140. **A 36 weeks pregnant women with DVT develops left sided hemiplegia which of the following congenital anomaly is most likely present in her**
A- Primum ASD
B- Secundum ASD
C- VSD
D- PDA
E- TOF

Ans: B

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141. **A 2 years old child presents with microcephaly, micrognathia, hypertelorism, palpebral folds, low set ears and hypotonia. What is the type of karyotype is present in this child?**
A- 45XO
B- 47XXY
C- 46XY
D- 22q11

Ans: D

142. **A child presents in OPD with recurrent infections diagnosed as a case of cystic fibrosis which of the following findings you will see on CT chest?**
A- Cystic opacities
B- Vesicular opacities
C- Bronchial dilation with thickened walls
D- Nodular opacities

Ans: C

143. **X-linked agammaglobulinemia has a defect in**
A- Pro-B to B cell maturation
B- Precursor T to CD4 cell maturation
C- Plasma cell maturation
D- T cell receptor signalling

Ans: A

Explanation:
- In X-Linked (bruton agammaglobulinemia) Defect in BTK, a tyrosine kinase gene =no B-cell maturation from pro-B cells

144. **A runner experiences pain in the back of knee, aggravated when the knee is flexed against resistance likely affected muscle is**
A- Biceps femoris
B- Gluteus Maximus
C- Popliteus
D- Quadriceps femoris

Ans: A

145. **A child presents with signs of meningitis and hydrocephalous which of the following ocular finding is most likely present?**
A- Retinal detachment
B- Papilledema
C- Conjunctival hemorrhage
D- Optic neuritis

Ans: B

146. **Young child presents in Pediatrics OPD with abdominal distention, hair changes, rough skin and muscle wasting which of the following conditions child is suffering from**
A- Marasmus
B- Kwashiorkor
C- Thyroid disease
D-Pituitary problems
E- Myopathy

Ans: B

147. **Which of following genetic elements is capable of moving from one location to another within the genome and may carry functionally important genes?**
A- Transposons
B- Introns
C- Promoters
D- Operons

Ans: A

148. **At which week of embryonic development does the herniated intestinal loop return to the abdominal cavity?**
A- 6th to 10week
B- 8th to 12 week
C- 10th to 14week
D- After 12th week

Ans: A

149. **Absence of limb is due to mal development of which of these?**
A- Somites
B- Lateral plate mesoderm
C- Cushions
D- Ectoderm

Ans: B

150. **A patient with a history of Depressive illness presents with**

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hypercalcemia on routine blood rests. Which medication is most likely causing this?

A- Lithium
B- Fluoxetine
C- Citalopram
D- Clomipramine

Ans: B

151. 27 years old woman presented with the complaints of weight gain, amenorrhoea and fatigue. Last year, she experienced a complicated delivery requiring 2 units of blood transfusion. She was unable to breastfeed. On examination she has dry skin and hypotension. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A- Conn's disease
B- Pan hypopituitarism
C- Addison syndrome
D- Nelson syndrome
E- Pituitary adenoma

Ans: B

152. A 50y old male patient presents with a sudden onset of severe right eye pain, headache, nausea and blurred vision Examination reveals a right intraocular pressure of 30mmhg, and a left intraocular pressure of 15mmhg what is most likely diagnosis?

A- Open angle glaucoma
B- Close angle glaucoma
C- Normal tension glaucoma
D- Center retinal artery occlusion

Ans: B

153. An 85y old male patient presented to the ER room with severe pain and was treated with opioid analgesics while the pain initially subsided, the patient later developed intense right upper quadrant pain

A- Hepatocyte dysfunction
B- Gastric irritation
C- Intestinal inflammation
D- Vascular compromise

Ans: A

54. A 30y old patient presents after a RTA with discomfort in the left side of the chest, Imaging reveals herniation of abdominal contents into thoracic cavity which of the following is the most likely cause of herniation?

A- Aortic hiatus
B- Esophageal hiatus
C- Diaphragmatic hiatus
D- Foramen of morgagni

Ans: C

155. Hoarseness of voice due to damage of which of following nerve?

A- SLN
B- RLN
C- Vagus nerve
D- ILN
E- Hypoglossal nerve

Ans: B

156. A young female diagnose with MDR Tb and taking 2nd line anti Tb drugs. After taking drugs she has developed enlarge thyroid and antithyroid antibodies Due to which drug he has developed thyroid problem (hypothyroidism)

A- Amikacin
B- Ethionimde
C- Cycloserine
D- Pyrazinamide
E- Leflunamide

Ans: B

157. Hypervitaminosis D primarily causes which of the following bone related condition?

A- Osteomalacia
B- Osteoporosis
C- Bone resorption
D- Rickets

Ans: C

158. 21 years old male has been Sleeping normally for the last 5 Hours. His

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skeletal muscle tone And stretch reflexes are reduced. His EEG activity shows rapid, Low voltage irregular activity. Another EEG finding in him Is Ponto geniculo occipital spikes. Apart from these which other Feature is most likely to be Present.

A- Enuresis
B- Night terrors
C- Penile errection
D- Sleep spindles
E- Somnambulism

Ans: C (REM sleep)

159. **Patient Hands and feet progressively deform unable to open door and close button of cloth likely findings:**

A- Increase RA Factor
B- Decrease ESR
C- Decrease RA Factor
D- Decrease ANA

Ans: A

160. **A female gave birth to a baby, after the birth she developed severe hemorrhage for which she was transfused with blood, after few minutes she developed signs and symptoms of transfusion reaction, what type of hypersensitivity response associated with transfusion related reaction:**

A- Type-I hypersensitivity
B- Type-II hypersensitivity
C- Type-III hypersensitivity
D- Type-IV hypersensitivity

Ans: B

161. **In Scabies, itching is due to:**

A- Crawling of mites over the skin
B- Hypersensitivity to Mite protein
C- Type III HSR
D- None of the above

Ans: B

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1. **An 18 Years old girl with bicornuate uterus is most likely due to which of the following abnormality:**
   A- Defect of mesonephric duct
   B- Failure of fusion of Paramesonephric ducts
   C- Abnormal division of mesonephric duct
   D- Defect of tubule
   E- Defect of wolfian duct

   Ans: B

   Explanation:
   - Paramesonephric duct (Mullerian Duct) give raise to female genital structures like Fallopian tube, Uterus & upper 1/3rd of Vagina

2. **A woman presents with 40 weeks' gestation cephalic presentation. The cervix is dilated up to 6cm and head is at 0 station. What is the landmark/reference point?**
   A- Ischial spine
   B- Pubic tubercle
   C- Symphysis pubis
   D- Inguinal ligament
   E- Mid inguinal point

   Ans: A

3. **Herniation causes loss of ankle reflex which of following is root value of ankle jerk?**
   A- L1-2
   B- L2-3
   C- L4
   D- L4-5
   E- S1

   Ans: E

4. **Tumor marker for pancreatic CA-**
   A- Free PSA
   B- CA 125
   C- CEA
   D- CA 19-9

   Ans: D

5. **A patient with complain of fatigue, weakness and weight loss. He gave history of Alcohol abuse in past now diagnosed as Liver carcinoma what tumor marker will be raised?**
   A- CEA
   B- CA 125
   C- AFP
   D- CA 13
   E- CA 19-9

   Ans: C

6. **A 45 year old man with a long history of alcoholism presents with severe epigastric pain nausea vomiting fever and increase in serum amylase diagnosis of acute pancreatitis superimposed on chronic pancreatitis was made in this condition which of the following types of necrosis is most characteristic**
   A- Coagulative necrosis
   B- Fat necrosis
   C- Fibrinoid necrosis
   D- Caseous necrosis
   E- Liquefactive necrosis

   Ans: B

7. **What type of necrosis is seen in heart?**
   A- Fat necrosis
   B- Coagulative necrosis
   C- Fibrinoid Necrosis
   D- Liquefactive Necrosis
   E- Medial necrosis

   Ans: B

8. **White Infarct of an organ was due to which of the following**
   A- Venous blockage
   B- Arterial Blockage
   C- Lymphatic blockage
   D- Capillary blockage
   E- Collateral supply occlusion

   Ans: B

   Explanation:

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Haemorrhagic (Red Infarct)

- Due to venous occlusion seen in
- Liver
- Lung
- Intestine
- Testis

Pale infarct (White)

- Due to arterial occlusion see in
- Heart
- Kidney

9. **Peau'd orange appearance of breast occurs in malignancy of breast due to distortion of:**

A- Lobules of Breast
B- Suspensory Ligaments of Breast
C- Lymphatics of Breast
D- Longitudinal Ligament of Breast

Ans: B

10. **Which artery blocks cause infarct at apex of heart?**

A- RCA
B- Anterior interventricular artery
C- LCX
D- Marginal
E- LCA

Ans: B

11. **Seen in apoptosis on cellular level?**

A- Fragmented RBCs smear
B- Spiral DNA
C- Proteolysis of caspases
D- Ladder pattern DNA

Ans: D

12. **Obstruction of obturator nerve leads to complete paralysis of:**

A- Gracilis
B- Adductor Magnus
C- Semimembranosus
D- Semitendinosus

Ans: A

Explanation:

- **Adductor Magnus has two parts**

1. Adductor part supplied by **Obturator nerve**
2. Hamstring part supplied by the **Tibial nerve**

So the adductor part of Adductor Magnus paralyzed but not the whole muscle paralyzed

13. **Prostate mainly drains into the:**

A- Internal iliac lymph node
B- External iliac lymph nodes
C- Paraortic lymph node
D- Superficial inguinal lymph node

Ans: A (BD)

Explanation:

- Prostate drain into both internal and external iliac lymph nodes but mainly in internal iliac lymph nodes

14. **Which of the following is lymphatic drainage of labia majora?**

A- Superficial inguinal lymph nodes
B- Deep inguinal lymph nodes
C- Para-aortic lymph nodes
D- Internal iliac nodes

Ans: A

15. **Which of the following is the lymphatic drainage of ovaries?**

A- Para-aortic lymph nodes
B- Deep inguinal lymph nodes
C- Superficial inguinal lymph nodes
D- External iliac nodes

Ans: A

16. **Paget's disease of nipple associated with which of the following?**

A- Simple eczema
B- Invasive Ductal carcinoma
C- Lobular carcinoma
D- Unopposed estrogen

Ans: B

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17. **A 20-year old patient presents in OPD with wrist injury caused by broken glass, the laceration is located above the flexor retinaculum, which of the following Structure is most likely to be injured here?**

A- Median nerve.
B- Ulnar nerve and ulnar artery
C- Flexor digitorum superficialis.
D- Flexor pollicis longus.

Ans: B

Explanation:

Structures Passing Superficial to Flexor Retinaculum:

- Flexor carpi ulnaris tendon,
- Ulnar nerve
- Ulnar artery
- Palmar cutaneous branch of the ulnar nerve
- Palmaris longus tendon
- The palmar aponeurosis
- Palmar cutaneous branch of the median nerve

Structures Passing Deep to Flexor Retinaculum:

- Flexor digitorum superficialis tendon
- flexor digitorum profundus tendon
- Median nerve
- Flexor pollicis longus tendon,
- Flexor carpi radialis tendon

18. **In cresenteric glomerulonephritis antibody complex deposition on GBM which type of hypersensitivity?**

A- Type 1
B- Type 2
C- Type 3
D- Type 4
E- Type 4+2

Ans: B (Good pasture)

Explanation:

- Antibody deposition cause Type 2 HS
- Type 1 – IgE mediated
- Type 2 – Antibody mediated
- Type 3 – Immune complex deposition
- Type 4 – Cell mediated

19. **Which of the following antibodies is most likely responsible for acute transfusion reaction?**

A- IgG
B- IgM
C- IgD
D- IgA
E- IgE

Ans: B

20. **The blood supply from which of the following artery get comprised causes damaged to extensor compartment of leg?**

A- Posterior tibial artery
B- Fibular artery
C- Anterior tibial artery
D- Popliteal artery

Ans: C

21. **Which of the following nerve injury causes wrist drop?**

A- Radial nerve
B- Ulnar nerve
C- Median nerve
D- Musculocutaneous nerve

Ans: A

22. **Patient having xerostomia likely nucleus involved is:**

A- Superior Colliculus
B- Inferior Colliculus
C- Superior Salivatory nucleus
D- Inferior Salivatory nucleus

Ans: C

23. **Surgeon performing tracheostomy on baby. He will care because there are chances of injury to which of following?**

A- Left Brachiocephalic trunk
B- Left Brachiocephalic vein
C- Superior thyroid vein
D- Recurrent Laryngeal nerve
E- Internal Laryngeal nerve

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Most Common Cause of Bleed During Tracheostomy – Inferior Thyroid Vein

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- Most Common Cause of Heavy Bleed During Tracheostomy – Anterior Jugular Vein
- In Child during Tracheostomy Risk of damage to - Left Brachiocephalic vein and Right brachiocephalic Trunk (Innominate artery)
- During Tonsillectomy Bleed due to Tonsilar artery , Palatine vein and ascending Pharyngeal Artery
- Most Common Nerve injured during Thyroidectomy-ELN
- Most Common Nerve injured during Tracheostomy-RLN

24. **An elderly man is seen in emergency room with acute moderate diffuse abdominal pain. He is alcoholic acute pancreatitis is suspected. The pair of lab test most valuable in establishing diagnosis would be:**

A- Serum Lipase and calcium
B- Serum amylase and WBC count
C- Serum amylase and lipase
D- Serum calcium and blood cases

Ans: C

25. **A patient came with epigastric pain heartburn on endoscopy perforation of Posterior duodenum was seen which artery is eroded in duodenal ulcer?**

A- Gastroepiploic artery
B- Gastroduodenal artery
C- Right gastric artery
D- Left gastric artery
E- Splenic artery

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Most common location of duodenal ulcer 1st part of duodenum.
- Perforation of posterior wall of duodenum bleeds by gastroduodenal artery.
- Most common location of gastric ulcer near incisura angularis on lesser curvature.
- Perforation of lesser curvature bleeds by left gastric artery.
- Perforation of posterior wall of stomach bleeds by splenic artery

26. **50 years old patient post operatively develop DVT, the most common cause for formation of deep venous thrombosis is:**

A- Prolonged immobilization
B- Protein C deficiency
C- Surgery
D- Vitamin C deficiency

Ans: A

27. **Loss of accommodation reflex, lesion in which area?**

A- Cerebellum
B-Mid brain
C-Pons
D- Diencephalon/Cerebral cortex
E-Medulla

Ans: D

Explanation:

- Loss of Accommodation reflex – Cerebral cortex
- Loss of Accommodation – Cerebral cortex
- Loss of Accommodation + 3rd CN Involvement – Midbrain (due to Edinger westphal nucleus)

28. **After cholecystectomy drain placed in:**

A- Left subphrenic compartment
B- Right paracolic gutter
C- Right subhepatic compartment
D- Right subphrenic compartment
E- Upper right infracolic compartment

Ans: C

Explanation:

- Pancreatitis - lesser sac
- Laparotomy - right colic

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- Cholecystectomy - sub hepatic

29. **A boy had fall from height of 10 feet his talus bone was fractured- What will be affected**

A- Medial longitudinal arch
B- Lateral longitudinal arch
C- Inversion
D- Eversion
E- Transverse arch

Ans: A(BD Churassia)

Explanation:

- Main Support of Medial Longitudinal arch overall/Anteriorly – Talus.
- Main Support of Medial Longitudinal arch
- Posteriorly – Calcaneum.
- Main Support of Lateral Longitudinal Arch – Cuboid

30. **A patient is suffering from Christmas disease needs to undergo a surgical procedure. Which of the following**

A- Fresh Frozen plasma
B- Cryoprecipitate
C- Whole blood
D- Plasma only
E- RCC

Ans: A

31. **Root value supplying from chin to supraclavicular in the midline is:**

A- C2-C3
B- C3-C4
C- C1-C2
D- C4
E- C5

Ans: A

32. **Subacute endocarditis is caused by:**

A- Streptococcus epidermidis
B- Streptococcus viridians
C- Streptococcus pneumonia
D- Staphylococcus aureus
E- S. Bovis

Ans: B

33. **A patient is unable to raise and abduct his arm initially up to 15 degrees but after 15 degree passive movement of arm is possible which of the following muscle is damaged?**

A-Supraspinatus
B- Infraspinatus
C- Deltoid
D- Serratus anterior

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Up to 15 degree=Supraspinatus
- 15 to 90 degree=Deltoid
- Beyond 90 degree = Serratus anterior and Trapezius

34. **A patient Chest Pain with MI suddenly on autopsy what will be findings?**

A- Fibrinoid necrosis
B- Coagulative necrosis
C- Liquefactive necrosis
D- Caseous necrosis

Ans: B

35. **HIV patient who immunocompromised patient with profuse diarrhea ZN Stain shows oocyts 4-6 cm cause is:**

A- Cryptosporidium parvum
B-Isospora
C-Giardia lamblia
D- Influenza

Ans: A

36. **Child with diarrhoea and villous atrophy, not improving with Gluten free diet. Diagnosis is**

A- Celiac disease
B- Giardiasis
C- Whipple's disease
D- Tropical sprue

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Improved with gluten free diet Celiac disease
- Not responding to Gluten free diet Giardiasis
- PAS positive: Whipple disease

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37. **Tumor of the porta hepatis is most likely to obstruct which of the following structure**
A- Cystic duct
B- Portal vein
C- Hepatic artery
D- Common bile duct
E- Splenic vein

Ans: B

38. **Cancer of Head of pancreas will compress which structure:**
A- SMA
B- CBD
C- Portal vein
D- Pancreatic duct

Ans. B

39. **Negatively charged particles are prevented from entering renal basement membrane. Which of the following component is responsible for prevention of negative compounds?**
A- Proteoglycan
B- Laminin
C- Densely packed cells
D- Lamin of lamina interna
E- Fibronectin

Ans: A

40. **Which of the following enzyme deficiency occurs in Maple syrup urine disease?**
A-Branched chain Alpha ketoacid dehydrogenase
B- Phenylalanine hydroxylase
C- Homogentisatic acid synthase
D- Tyrosinase

Ans: A

41. **Stab injury wound healing with abundant collagen & raised lesion projecting beyond original wound:**
A- Keloid
B- Hypertrophic Scar
C- Contracture
D- Atrophic scar

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Keloid extends beyond boarders of original wound with claw-like projections typically on earlobes, face & upper extremities.
- Hypertrophic Scar is confined to boarders of original wound.

42. **Proto oncogene is defined as**
A-Abnormal gene cause cell proliferation
B-Abnormal gene cause cell Suppression
C- Normal gene cause cell proliferation
D- Normal gene cause cell Suppression

Ans: C

43. **Patient unconscious for 30mins after accident is brought to ER, he is pale with cold clammy skin, pulse rapid and thread, MAP is less than 50mmhg PO2 below 60mmHg, what will provide rapid response?**
A- Cushing reflex
B- Baroreceptor reflex
C- Chemoreceptor reflex
D- CNS ischemic response
E- Brain bridge reflex

Ans: D

44. **Lines of zahn are characteristic of which of the following**
A- Arterial thrombus
B- Post-mortem thrombus
C- Venous thrombus
D- Fat embolism

Ans: A

Explanation:

Line of Zahn seen in

- Coralline Thrombus
- Pre mortem Thrombus

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- Arterial Thrombus

Chicken Fat Appearance seen in

- Post Mortem Thrombus

45. A 30 years man with sore throat & cervical lymphadenopathy; CBC picture shows presence of atypical lymphocytes the most important test in this setting is:

A- Monospot test
B- Monteux test
C- Lymph node biopsy
D- Blood culture you
E- X-ray

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Sore throat with cervical lymphadenopathy and atypical lymphocytes indicating Infectious mononucleosis which is diagnosed by Monospot test and Causative virus is EBV.

46. A Patient wished to take supplements or vitamin for rejuvenation, came across the info on internet that this vitamin deficiency is similar to that of b12 except for anemia and in patients with liver and biliary tract diseases its deficiency occur what's the vitamin?

A- Vitamin A
B- Vitamin D
C- Vitamin E
D- Vitamin C
E- Vitamin K

Ans: C (FA)

Explanation:

- Vitamin E is anti-aging and anti-oxidant and has similar neurological feature as Vitamin B12 deficiency but without megaloblastic anemia-

47. A female patient presented with Incisional hernia. Which layer comes out first after skin and sub cutaneous fats?

A- Cremesteric Fascia
B- Transversalis Fascia
C- Internal oblique
D- Rectus Abdominis
E- Conjoint tendon

Ans: B

48. A patient has Hb 4.5 with indirect bilirubin 4 and recurrent jaundice with reticulocytes 10 most likely it is

A- IDA
B- Haemolytic anemia
C- Thalassemia
D- Sideroblastic anemia

Ans: B

49. A pregnant lady presented with obstructive jaundice features, investigation reveal a stone in CBD. which of the following investigation will confirm the diagnosis

A- GGT
B- Bilirubin
C- ALP
D- AST
E- ALT

Ans: A

Explanation:

- ALP is used for diagnosis of Obstructive jaundice but in pregnancy ALP is increased so we go for GGT.

50. The coronary sinus is derived from which of the following embryological structure?

A- Right horn of sinus venosus
B- Left horn of sinus venosus
C- Primitive atrium
D- Bulbous cordis

Ans: B

Explanation:

Fetal postnatal derivatives

- **Ductus arteriosus** – Ligamentum Arteriosum
- **Ductus venosus** – Ligamentum venosum

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- **Left horn of Sinus venosus** – Coronary sinus
- **Foramen ovale**– Fossa ovalis
- **Allantois to urachus** – Median umbilical ligament
- **Umbilical arteries** – Medial umbilical ligaments
- **Umbilical vein** – Ligamentum teres hepatis
- **Notochord** – Nucleus pulposus

51. A child presented with defect in carbohydrate metabolism, there are increased glucagon levels but glucose levels not increasing, he was diagnosed as a case of von Gierke's disease, which of the following enzyme is deficient in this patient:

A- Glucose-6-phosphatase
B- Hexosaminidase
C- Galactose
D- Phospho – glucokinase

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Von Gierke's disease is an autosomal recessive disorder caused by a deficiency of the enzyme glucose-6-phosphatase into the endoplasmic reticulum for further metabolism.

52. Diet in Patient with Type 1 hyperlipidaemia

A- Decrease intake of cholesterol and saturated fats
B- Decrease fat intake with weight reduction
C- Decrease vegetables
D-Increase Fat intake and low Vegetables

Ans: A

53. Aspirin at low doses inhibit which of following?

A- Inhibition of leukotriene
B- Inhibit Collagen
C- PGI2
D- Inhibit TXA2
E- Inhibit PG

Ans: D

54. Aspirin at low doses inhibit which of following?

A- Inhibition of leukotriene
B- Inhibit Collagen
C- PGI2
D- Inhibit TXA2
E- Inhibit PG

Ans: D

(Question repeat twice in exam)

55. What is the primary action of insulin on carbohydrates?

A- Promotion of gluconeogenesis
B- Promotion of glycolysis
C- Promotion of glycogenolysis
D- Inhibition of glycolysis

Ans: B

56. A patient was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer. A doctor towards his way to the hall to meet his family he bumped into his brother who requested him to not share this news with the patient as it will not be good for him and will make his treatment difficult. He told that they are planning a family discussion in a few days. What will you do in this situation?

A- Give family time to discuss among themselves
B- Tell his brother that it will be dishonesty with patient family and medical staff working for his treatment
C- Will explain the patient's condition and treatment option to him
D- Will ask him to mind his own business
E- Inform the patient to make him understand about his medical condition

Ans: B

57. Cancer most prevalent in male of Karachi is:

A- Lung CA
B- Stomach CA
C- Liver CA
D- Oral Cancer

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Ans: D

58. **At what level is esophageal opening present in diaphragm?**
A- T8
B- T12
C- T10
D- T9
E- T6

Ans: C (Snell + KLM)

Explanation:

- **Aortic opening (T12)** – Aorta, thoracic duct and azygous vein.
- **Esophagus opening (T10)** – Esophagus, Right and left vagus, Lymphatics.
- **Caval opening (T8)** – IVC and Right phrenic

59. **A 60 years old male patient presents with a persistent cough, chest pain, cough, hemoptysis, and weight loss. Imaging reveals a centrally located lung mass and Histopathological report showing keratin pearls, which of the following type of lung cancer he has?**
A- Adenocarcinoma
B- Large cell carcinoma
C- Small cell carcinoma
D- Squamous cell carcinoma

Ans: D

60. **A Man smoke 20 packs per month and he works in factory and he develops lung cancer which carcinogen in Cigarette causes lung cancer?**
A- Nitrosamines
B- Hydrocarbons
C- Vinyl chloride
D- Azo dye
E- Arsenic

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Plastic factory worker – Liver Angiosarcoma
- Plastic factory worker + Smoking – Lung CA > Angiosarcoma
- Hydrocarbon (tyre factory) + Aromatic amines – Bladder CA
- Smoking + Hydrocarbon – Lung CA > Bladder
- Liver CA – Alcohol >Aflatoxin > Smoking
- Transitional bladder CA – Smoking > Amines > Hydrocarbon
- Squamous cell bladder CA – Schistosoma > Stones > Indwelling

61. **A 55 year old patient presents with difficulty in urination, weight loss, on examination mild enlargement of prostrate on investigation markedly raise in PSA levels, which of the following is characteristic site for prostatic carcinoma?**
A- Median lobe
B- Transitional zone
C- Peripheral zone
D- Lateral lobe
E- Anterior lobe

Ans: B

Explanation:

- **CA prostate** – Peripheral zone / Posterior lobe + Metastasize to Vertebral column and brain by Anterior Intervertebral venous plexus
- **BPH** – Median lobe / Transitional zone

62. **Patient is passing dilute urine (asthenuria), there is tubuloglomerular concentrating problem, what other factor you will see in this condition?**
A- Fixed specific gravity of urine
B- Low urinary sodium
C- High Urinary sodium
D- High Blood urea

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Clearly problem is in concentration of urine so salt that is sodium will be low in urine.
- In Isothenuria Ans: will be A

63. **A patient with history of resection of terminal ileum during surgical**

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exploration in laparotomy which vitamin will be deficient?

A- Vitamin B1
B- Vitamin B12
C- Niacin
D- Folate
E- Vitamin B6

Ans: B

64. **In Sickle cell disease, abnormal RBCs removed by**

A- Liver
B- Spleen and sinusoidal capillaries
C- Thymus
D- Bone marrow

Ans: B

65. **Nerve growth rate in the case of peripheral nerve damage when nerve sheath is also damaged is?**

A- 0.3mm/s
B- 0.1 mm/s
C- 1mm/s
D- 300mm/s

Ans: A

66. **A student of final year MBBS witnessing surgery for the first time collapsed in OT due to:**

A- Decrease in peripheral resistance
B- Increase vascular permeability
C- Decrease CO
D- Sympathetic shock
E- Decrease cardiac output

Ans: A

67. **A patient has CVA now has zero power in muscles. Which of the sensory receptors are not functioning in this patient?**

A- Nociceptors
B- Pacinian receptors
C- Meisner cells
D- Merkel cells
E- Golgi tendons

Ans: A

68. **Patient Presented with fever and altered mental status and peripheral smear shows schistocytes what is likely cause**

A- HUS
B- TTP
C- HSP
D- ITP

Ans: B

Explanation:

Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura

- Typically females
- Inhibition or deficiency of ADAMTS13
- Triad of thrombocytopenia (Low platelets), microangiopathic haemolytic anemia (Low Hb, schistocytes, Raise LDH), acute kidney injury (Increase Cr) + Fever and Neurological symptoms

Haemolytic-uremic syndrome

- Typically children
- Commonly caused by Shiga-like toxin from EHEC (serotype O157:H7) infection
- Triad + Bloody Diarrhea

69. **An adult died with having multiple cysts on autopsy of kidneys, what is the mode of inheritance of the disease?**

A- Autosomal dominant
B- Autosomal Recessive
C- X-Linked Dominant
D- X-Linked Recessive
E- Multifactorial

Ans: A (Pathoma)

70. **A child died of some renal problem that showed multiple cysts on autopsy what is the mood of inheritance:**

A- Autosomal Recessive
B- Autosomal Dominant
C- X Linked Recessive
D- X Linked Dominant

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Adult – Autosomal dominant
- Child – Autosomal recessive

71. **A couple wants to conceive they took advice from you, you will advise them which of the following harmon will confirm the fertile period**

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A- LH
B- FSH
C- Progesterone
D- Estrogen

Ans: A

72. **A person sleeping in an arm chair with the limb hanging by the side of the chair having weakness of wrist extensors most likely nerve injured is:**
A- Median nerve
B- Ulnar nerve
C- Musculocutaneous nerve
D- Radial nerve
E- Axillary nerve

Ans: D (BD)

Explanation:
The radial nerve is very commonly damaged in the region of the radial (spiral) groove. The common causes of injury are:
- Intramuscular injections in the arm (triceps)
- Sleeping in an armchair with the limb hanging by the side of the chair (Saturday night palsy) Or Pressure by a crutch (crutch paralysis) and Fractures of the shaft of the humerus
- This results in the weakness or loss of power of extension at the wrist (wrist drop) and sensory loss over a narrow strip on the back of forearm, and on the lateral side of the dorsum of the hand.

73. **A patient presents after RTA with loss of motor function and autonomic function below umbilicus while he can smell his clothes (sensation intact) which of the following artery is most likely affected?**
A- Basilar artery
B- Vertebral artery
C- Anterior spinal artery
D- Posterior spinal artery

Ans: C

74. **A patient presents in Emergency department in completely unconscious condition and in vegetative state after meet an RTA, while on examination there was no head injury, rest of his examination appear normal what is most likely diagnosis**
A- Diffuse neuronal damage
B- TB
C- Neuromyelitis optica
D- Cavernous sinus thrombosis

Ans: A

75. **Which of the following structure prevent the backflow of contents from cecum to ileum?**
A- Ileocecal sphincter
B- Appendical orifice
C- Ceccal contractions
D- Ileocecal valve

Ans: D

76. **Which of the following type of epithelium is lining the lower 1/3rd of esophagus?**
A- Simple columnar epithelium with goblet cells
B- Simple squamous epithelium
C- Stratified squamous epithelium
D- Stratified columnar epithelium

Ans: C

77. **Profuse bleeding after Cholecystectomy due to which artery damaged, which is branch of**
A- Hepatic artery
B- Splenic artery
C- Aorta
D- Cystic artery
E- Celiac artery

Ans: A

78. **A Pregnant female patient came in 6 week of her pregnancy with thyrotoxicosis which drug should be given?**
A- PTU
B- Methimazole
C- Beta blocker
D- Iodine
E- Thyroxin

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Anti-Thyroid in 1st Trimester – PTU
- Anti-Thyroid in 2nd & 3rd Trimester – Methimazole
- Anti-Thyroid for Thyroid Storm - PTU
- Crosses Placenta and affect Fetus – Methimazole > PTU

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79. **26-year-old boy present with pallor and weakness also having bruises and petechia present definitive diagnosis will made on:**
A- Serology
B- CBC
C- Bone marrow aspiration
D- Molecular biology
E- Factor 2

Ans: C

80. **Difference between the Taenia solium and taenia saginata**
A- Saginata acid fast bacteria
B- Solium is AFM
C- Saginata eggs are round
D- Saginata eggs are 30-40 micro meter size
E- Saginata eggs have striation

Ans: C

81. **Female patient present with increased frequency and urgency was diagnosed as UTI case microscopy shows gram negative motile rods urease positive lactose non fermenting on mac-conkey agar likely organism involved is:**
A- Pseudomonas
B- Campylobacter
C- Proteus mirabilus
D- Klebsiella
E-E. coli

Ans: C (FA)

82. **Patient having Fever Cough with Sputum infiltrate on x-ray chest ,gram positive, catalase negative organism isolated on culture likely:**
A- Streptococcus pneumonia
B- Staphylococcus aureus
C- Klebsiella
D- Streptococcus pyogens

Ans: A

Explanation:
Staphylococcus aureus
- Gram +ve, coagulase +ve, Catalase +ve
- Typical diseases=abscess, food poisoning, toxic shock syndrome,

Staphylococcus epidermidis
- Gram +ve, Coagulase –ve, catalase +ve
- Typical diseases= infection of prosthetic heart valves and hips, common member of skin flora

Staphylococcus saprophyticus
- Gram +ve, Coagulase –ve, Catalase +ve
- Typical diseases= urinary tract infection

83. **Intracranial hemorrhage occurs due to rupture of which of the following artery**
A- Middle meningeal artery
B- Basilar artery
C- lenticulostriate artery
D- Middle cerebral artery

Ans: A

84. **A patient developed severe nausea, vomiting and diarrhea after taking Chinese fried rice most commonly involve organism?**
A- Staphylococcus Aureus
B- Botulism
C- Bacillus cereus
D- Vibrio cholera

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Bacillus cereus most common cause of food poisoning and also called fried rice syndrome

85. **Histopathological slide made after right lobectomy and isthmusectomy for a solitary thyroid nodule, shows cell balls and amyloid deposits and foci of C cell hyperplasia most likely diagnosis is:**
A- Anaplastic carcinoma
B- Follicular carcinoma
C- Lymphoma
D- Medullary carcinoma
E- Papillary carcinoma

Ans: D

86. **When fibrinogen is converted into fibrin by thrombin fragment released in plasma is**
A- Fibrinopeptide A
B- Thromboxane A2
C- Fibrinopeptide A2
D- Plasmin
E- Thrombin

Ans: A

Explanation:

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Explanation:

- Fibrinopeptide A is a 16-Amino acid cleavage product of thrombin induced proteolytic cleavage of fibrinogen.

87. **A female diabetic patient came to OPD presenting with BP = 100/80, Pulse = 110, Glucose = 40. She came 2 days earlier when the doctor suggested a new antihypertensive, which she started 2 days ago. Which drug is likely responsible?**

A- Pentazocin
B- Hydralazine
C- Propranolol
D- Hydrochlorothiazide
E- Methyldopa

Ans: C

Explanation:

Propranolol, a **non-selective beta-blocker**, can cause hypoglycemia by inhibiting glycogenolysis and masking hypoglycemia symptoms like tremors and palpitations. In this diabetic patient, hypoglycemia (glucose = 40) and recent initiation of an antihypertensive strongly suggest propranolol as the cause.

88. **A Patient of chronic Hepatitis C with increased ALT and AST the cause of increased ALT and AST is which of the following**

A- Hepatocyte membrane damaged
B- Increased level of enzymes in biliary tree
C- Increased level of enzymes is normal in Hep. C
D- Increased as result of fibrosis
E- Increase due to ischemia

Ans: A

89. **Which of the following carcinoma is associated with Barrett's esophagus?**

A- Squamous cell carcinoma
B- Adenocarcinoma
C- Small cell carcinoma
D- Large cell carcinoma

Ans: B

90. **A patient is unable to abduct his fingers which of the following nerve is damage**

A- Median nerve
B- Ulnar nerve
C- Radial nerve
D- Musculocutaneous nerve

Ans:B

91. **A patient presents with loss of sensation over the base of dorsum of thumb which of the following nerve is damage**

A- Median nerve
B- Ulnar nerve
C- Radial nerve
D- Musculocutaneous nerve

Ans: C

92. **Decrease Lymphatic flow due to:**

A- Decrease Oncotic Pressure
B- Increase Permeability
C- Hemorrhage
D- Increase Hydrostatic Pressure

Ans: C

Explanation:

Increase Lymphatic Flow

- Increase Hydrostatic Pressure
- Decrease Oncotic pressure

Decrease Lymphatic Flow

- Decrease Hydrostatic Pressure
- Increase Oncotic Pressure
- Hemorrhage

93. **A 53 year old lady is concerned about her strong family history of Breast Cancer and IHD. Her sister died of MI She is also concerned about osteoporosis, which prophylaxis drug will you give for post-menopausal related osteoporosis:**

A- Bisphosphonates
B- Tamoxifen
C- Raloxifen
D- HRT
E- Calcium and Vitamin D

Ans: C

94. **Pre-menopausal women present with breast carcinoma, which of the following is drug of choice in her?**

A- Tamoxifen
B- Bisphosphonate
C- Raloxifen
D- Danazole

Ans: A

Explanation:

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- For Breast CA in premenopausal women and also in selected post-menopausal women - Tamoxifen
- For Breast CA in postmenopausal women only - - Aromatase inhibitors
- In prevention of breast cancer in high risk women (Strong family history , risk of IHD and osteoporosis) - -Raloxifen
- Low estrogen OCP cause – Hepatic Adenoma
- High Estrogen OCP Prolong/Long term use cause in post-menopausal – Endometrial CA
- Estrogen Containing OCP Increase risk of – Thromboembolism(DVT) HRT (Mixed) cause – Breast CA(Robins) > DVT

95. A patient present in ER with tachycardia (Pulse=130b/m), hypotension(bp=60/40mmhg), SOB(RR= oliguria diagnose as a case of hemorrhagic shock, how much patient has lost blood to develop these signs

A- Less than 15%
B- 15-30%
C- 30-40%
D- >40%

Ans: C

Explanation:
Severity of hemorrhagic shock

	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Blood loss(ml)	<750	750-1500	1500-2000	>2000
Blood loss %	<15%	15-30%	30-40%	>40%
Pulse rate	<100	100-120	120-140	>140
Systolic BP	Normal	Normal	Decreased	Decreased
Pulse pressure	Normal	Decreased	Decreased	Decreased
RR	14-20	20-30	30-40	>35
U.O.P(ml/hr)	>30	20-30	5-15	Negligible
Mental status	Slightly anxious	Mildly anxious	Anxious, confuse	Consumed, lethargic
Fluid replacement	Crystalloid	crystaloid	Crystalloid+ blood	Crystaloid +Blood

96. Most common nerve injured during thyroidectomy?

A- Recurrent laryngeal nerve
B- Superior laryngeal nerve
C- External laryngeal nerve
D- Internal laryngeal nerve
E- Phrenic nerve

Ans: C

Explanation:

- Upper lobe – ELN
- Lower Lobe – RLN
- Overall – ELN > RLN

97. A Patient presented with headache, Neck stiffness and photophobia on LP glucose 40, Protein 2g/dl and 90%lymphocytes. What is your diagnosis?

A- Bacterial meningitis
B- Viral meningitis
C- TB meningitis
D- Fungal meningitis
E- HSV

Ans: C

98. A 30-year old patient presents in ER department with complain of headache, photophobia, neck rigidity, Lp was ordered which shows Glucose 60g, protein <200mg/dl, and abundant lymphocytes which of the following is your diagnosis?

A- Bacterial meningitis
B- Viral meningitis
C- TB meningitis
D- Fungal meningitis
E- HSV

Ans: B

99. The drug uses a prophylactic for acute mountain sickness?

A- Cyclizine
B- Acetazolamide

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C- Pyrodoxine
D- Meclizine

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Drug in morning Sickness – Pyridoxine
- Drug in motion Sickness – Scopolamine >Meclizine
- Drug in Mountain Sickness – Acetazolamide
- Drug in Air Sickness- Meclizine

100. A female patients in OPD with signs and symptoms of hyperthyroidism and prescribed her antithyroid drugs which of the following test you will advised her for follow up?

A- Free T3
B- Free T4
C- TSH
D- Bound T4
E- Bound T3

Ans: C

101. Snake venom contains which of the following enzymes

A- Collagenase
B- Hyaluronidase
C- Phospholipase A2
D- Protease
E- cellulose synthase

Ans: C

102. Asthma is diagnosed by which of the following?

A- Spirometry
B- Flow cytometry
C- Chest X-ray
D- Pre and post drug Spirometry
E- Blood gas analysis

Ans: A

103. A 35y old male patient presents with a deep laceration to the mid-thigh following RTA. Examination reveals possible injury to the structures with in the adductor canal. Which of the following structures is most likely spared?

A- Femoral vein
B- Femoral artery
C- Nerve to vastus medialis
D- Saphenous nerve
E- Nerve to vastus lateralis

Ans: E

104. Which of the following is required for secondary intention healing?

A- Granulation tissue
B- Local infection
C- Wound dehiscence
D- Suturing of wound edges

Ans: A

105. A 30y old patient presents with Thick mucoid sputum along with cough and shortness of breath most likely organism involved is

A- H. Influenza
B- S. Pneumonia
C- S. Aureus
D- Klebsiella

Ans: D

106. Which of the following is true regarding Na/K ATPase?

A- Move k against gradient
B- 2Na out and 3K in
C- 3Na out and 2K in
D- Cannot used energy

Ans: C

107. H/K pump in stomach is example of which of the following?

A- Primary active transport
B- Counter transport
C- Facilitated diffusion
D- Secondary active transport

Ans: A

108. Grading of tumor defined as

A- Nuclear differentiation
B- Size of tumour
C- Distant metastasis
D- Spread to lymph node
E- Extent of spread

Ans; A

109. Staging of tumor shows which of following?

A- Invasion of surrounding tissue/Extent spread
B- Metastasis
C- Mitosis

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D- Nuclear differentiation
E- Pleomorphism

Ans: B

Explanation:

- **Grading** – Nuclear differentiation / degree of differentiation / Mitosis/Type of Cell
- **Staging** – Extent of spread / Lymph nodes involvement

110. **What is the total volume of ECF?**
A- 14L
B- 24L
C- 26L
D- 28L
E- 46L

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Total body fluid – 42L
- ICF – 28L
- ECF – 14L (Interstitial 10.5L and Plasma 3.5L)

111. **A man presented with generalized body swelling for two weeks. Physical examination shows thick waxy skin hepatomegaly and enlarge kidney. 24 h/urinary proteins were 4g/day. Kidney biopsy shows apple colored birefringence fibril under Congo red stain. What is diagnosis?**
A- Hepatitis
B- SLE
C- Malaria
D- TB
E- Multiple myeloma

Ans: E

112. **A 65 year old male patient present with bone pain and imaging shows multiple lytic bone lesions, laboratory results reveals hypercalcemia, anemia and a prominent M-spike on serum protein electrophoresis based on suspect ted diagnosis of multiple myeloma, which of the following is most likely seen on bone marrow biopsy?**
A- Kappa M cells
B- Reed Sternberg cells
C- Langerhans cells
D- Megaloblastic erthroid precursors

Ans: A

113. **Which of the following drug is contraindicated in acute intermittent porphyria?**
A- Thiopental
B- Propofol
C- Ketamine
D- Ethosumide
E- Halothane

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Thiopental and methohexital undergo hepatic metabolism mostly by oxidation but also by N-dealkylation, desulfuration and destruction of barbiturate acid ring structure Barbiturates should not be administered to patients with acute intermittent porphyria because they increase the production of porphyrin through stimulation of aminolevulinic acid synthetase

114. **Patient having CNS symptoms, high insulin, high C peptide, low glucose, what is the cause?**
A- Meningioma
B- DM
C- Trauma
D- Stress
E- Insulinoma

Ans:E (FA)

115. **Epinephrine and norepinephrine are secreted by which of the following gland?**
A- Adrenal cortex
B- Thyroid gland
C- Adrenal medulla
D-Hypothalamus

Ans: C

116. **A 50y old male patient presents with a sudden onset of severe right eye pain, headache, nausea and blurred vision Examination reveals a right intraocular pressure of 30mmhg, and a left intraocular pressure of 15mmhg what is most likely diagnosis?**
A- Open angle glaucoma
B- Close angle glaucoma
C- Normal tension glaucoma

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D- Central retinal artery occlusion

Ans: B

117. **A 22 year old female patient bought in ER after ingesting large number of aspirin tablets she complains of nausea and vomiting, dizziness and confusion, On ABGs PH=7.28, PaCO2= 32mmhg, HCO3=14 which of following is acid base balance in this patient**

A- Metabolic acidosis
B- Metabolic alkalosis
C- Respiratory acidosis
D- Respiratory alkalosis

Ans: A

118. **Patient brought to ER unconscious there is breathing problem empty bottle of aspirin found which one eliminate aspirin from body?**

A- Bicarbonate administration
B- NH4Cl administration
C- IV hydration
D- Diuretic administration
E- Gastric lavage

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Aspirin or salicylate overdose – NaHCO3
- TCA overdose treatment – NaHCO3
- Opioids overdose treatment – Naloxone

119. **A patient sustains an injury leading to damage of the lower trunk of the brachial plexus which of the following muscle is most likely damaged**

A- Palmaris longus
B- Deltoid
C- Pronator teres
D- Biceps brachii
E- Opponens pollicis

Ans: E

120. **Carbamazepine primarily affects the cytochrome P450 system by which of the following**

A- Inhibition
B- Induction
C- No any effect
D- Acting as competitive inhibitor

Ans: B

121. **Patient known case of gastric ulcer now presents in OPD with complain of dental pain DOC will be:**

A- Meloxicam
B- Ibuprofen
C- Acetaminophen
D- Diclofenac

Ans: C

122. **A young girl uses contact lenses, present to OPD with redness and itchy eye her cornea is inflamed, her contact lens water sent for culture which organism is the causes of her infection?**

A- Staph aureus
B- Acanthameoba
C- Paramecium
D- Shigella

Ans: B

123. **A 45Y old pregnant woman Patient came for antenatal check-up and gave History of congenital anomaly in her family, after investigations Doctor told her that her baby has Down syndrome, which of the following levels should be decrease in down syndromic baby?**

A- Beta-HCG
B- Inhibin-A
C- AFP
D- Estrogen

Ans: C

124. **At which of the following gestational week, maternal serum AFP should be measured for screening?**

A- 8-10 weeks
B- 11-13 weeks
C- 15-20 weeks
D- 24-28 weeks

Ans: C

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125. **Which of the following white lesion can be removed?**
A- Leukoplakia
B- Lichen planus
C- Candidiasis
D- Erthroplakia

Ans: C

126. **Which of the following antibody indicates prior exposure to an infection and helps to protect against reinfection?**
A- IgA
B- IgE
C- IgG
D- IgD
E- IgM

Ans: C

127. **A 45y old male patient presents with easy bruising, mucosal bleeding, petechiae, lab investigation shows thrombocytopenia, prolonged PT and APTT which of the following factor is deficient in this patient**
A- Factor VII
B- Factor II
C- Factor VII
D- Factor IV

Ans: B

128. **A patient has acute left ventricular failure and pulmonary edema drug of choice will be:**
A- Infusion nitrates
B- IV Digoxin
C- IV Aminophylline
D- Thiazide
E- Loop diuretics

Ans: E (Katzung)

129. **If ureters are blocked then which of the following effect will be on GFR?**
A- Increased GFR
B- Decreased GFR
C- Increase hydrostatic pressure
D- Decrease capillary pressure

Ans: B

Explanation:
Increase GFR due to:
- Afferent arteriol dilation
- Efferent arteriol constriction
- Decrease plasma proteins

Decrease GFR due to:
- Afferent arteriol Constriction
- Efferent arteriol dilation
- Increase plasma proteins
- Ureter constriction

130. **A 35-years old male patient presents in OPD with persistent, burning, and lancinating pain in the upper face following an episode of vesicular eruptions on the medial side of the eye and lateral aspect of the nose, the pain is severe, exacerbated by light touch and follows a dermatomal distribution the patient reports a prior history of herpes zoster infection in the region, which nerve is most likely involved?**
A- Ophthalmic nerve
B- Maxillary nerve
C- Mandibular nerve
D- Facial nerve

Ans: A

131. **A 5 years old child presents to the OPD with craniosynostosis, midface hypoplasia, and dental crowding. On examination the child has a high forehead, a beaked nose and dental abnormalities based on these features apert syndrome was suspected which of the following is also a feature of apert syndrome?**
A- Cleft palate
B- Syndactyly
C- Polydactyly
D- Hyperextensible joints

Ans: B

132. **An 18y Male is brought to the hospital in an altered sensorium. He is taking slow, shallow breaths and His breath has a fruity smell. An ABG: pH=7.20, urine ketones +ve. Blood glucose level 335mg/dl, What is the most probable dx?**

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A- HONK
B- DKA
C- Septic Shock
D- Hypovolemic shock
E- MI

Ans: B

133. **A 45years old patient with Hodgkin lymphoma is receiving the ABVD chemotherapy regimen. After several cycles he develops progressively SOB and found to have pulmonary infiltrates on chest x-ray which of the following drug is most likely cause**
A- Vinblastine
B- Doxorubicin
C- Bleomycin
D- Dacarbazine
E- Adriamycin

Ans: C

134. **Which of the following vein is commonly used as a grafting in surgical procedures?**
A- Basilic vein
B- Cephalic vein
C- Small saphenous vein
D- Great saphenous vein

Ans: D

135. **A 10day old neonate presents with persistent Diarrhea after every feeding. For diagnosis stool testing should be performed for which of the following substances?**
A- Lactose
B- Glutamate
C- Protein
D- Aspartate

Ans: A

136. **Which of the following intestinal cells are primarily responsible for antigen presentation to immune system?**
A- Goblet cells
B- M cells
C- Enterocytes
D- Paneth cells

Ans: B

137. **Which of the following connective tissue is predominately deposited in liver fibrosis?**
A- Elastic fibers
B- Reticular fibers
C- Collagen fibers
D- Adipose tissue

Ans: C

138. **1 molecule of Glucose that is completely Broken down into water and CO2 gives how many total Num: of ATP:**
A- 32
B- 34
C- 30
D- 38
E- 42

Ans: D (FA + Guyton)

Explanation:

- Total ATP – 38
- Aerobic metabolism of 1 Glucose molecule via malate aspartate shuttle (Heart and Liver) produce - Net 32 ATP
- Aerobic metabolism of 1 Glucose molecule via Glycerol 3Phosphate Shuttle (Skeletal Muscle) produce –Net 30 ATP
- Anaerobic Glycolysis of Glucose produce -Net 2 ATP
- Arsenic poisoning cause Glycolysis to give -Zero Net ATP

139. **Which of the following vitamin deficiency occurs after pancreatectomy?**
A- Vitamin C
B- Vitamin B12
C- Vitamin D

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D- Vitamin B9

Ans: C

140. Which of the following diuretic should be given if patient presents with hypertension and hypokalemia due to aldosterone excess?

A- Spironolactone
B- Hydrochlorothiazide
C- Acetazolamide
D- Furosemide

Ans: A

141. Which of following will be ECG findings in digoxin toxicity?

A- Tall T waves
B- Prolonged QT interval
C- ST elevation
D- Biphasic T waves

Ans: D

Explanation:

ECG findings in Digoxin toxicity

- Shortening of QT interval
- "Scooped" or "sagging" ST depressions
- J point depression
- Flattened/inverted/Biphasic T waves

142. A 30y old patient presents after a RTA with discomfort in the left side of the chest, Imaging reveals herniation o abdominal contents into thoracic cavity which of the following is the most likely cause of herniation?

A- Aortic hiatus
B- Esophageal hiatus
C- Diaphragmatic hiatus
D- Foramen of morgagni

Ans: C

143. Cerebral veins/brain tributaries are extension of which of the following?

A- Arachnoid matter
B- Pial extension
C- Ependymal lining
D- Dural venous sinuses

Ans: D

144. A 45y old male patient presents with pelvic pain, imaging reveals focal calcifications in the iliac bones which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A- TB osteomyelitis
B- Chondroma
C- Osteosarcoma
D- Metastatic bone disease

Ans: B

145. A 30year old patient presents with bone pain and swelling. Diagnose as a case of Paget's disease of bone which of the following you will see on microscopy?

A- Modrizic's pattern
B- Periosteal pattern of lamellar bone
C- Mosaic pattern of lamellar bone
D- Small round blue cells

Ans: C

Explanation:

- The hallmark of Paget's disease of bone is the prominent cement lines within the lamellar bone, such that there is a **"mosaic" or "jigsaw puzzle"** pattern formed

146. A 20week pregnant woman with a diagnosed case of hyperthyroidism is currently taking neomercazole (carbimazole), now comes in OPD what you will advised her at this time of gestation?

A- Continue same treatment
B- Reduce dose of neomercazole
C- Switch to PTU
D- Start beta blockers

Ans: A

147. A patient present in ER after head injury on neurological examination he opens his eyes on pain stimulus, and can localize pain and producing incomprehensible sounds, calculate the GCS score of this patient?

A- 9
B- 10
C- 11
D- 7

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E- 8

Ans: A (E2M5V2)

148. **Which of the following best describes Primary intention healing?**
A- Wound left open to heal by granulation
B- Clean wound with edges approximated
C- Extensive tissue loss requiring contraction
D- Chronic inflammation with persistent infection

Ans: B

149. **Which of the following is the lymphatic drainage of anal canal below pectinate line?**
A- Deep inguinal lymph nodes
B- Internal iliac lymph nodes
C- Superficial inguinal lymph nodes
D- External iliac lymph nodes

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Internal iliac nodes drains Upper anal canal which is 2/3rd of canal (above the pectinate line)
- Superficial inguinal lymph nodes drains the lower anal canal which is 1/3rd of the canal (below the pectinate line)

150. **A 65y old male patient presents in OPD with complains of difficulty speaking and weakness in his right arm and leg for the past two days on examination, he has slurred speech, struggles to form complete sentences, and has difficulty understanding complex verbal instruction, additionally, he has intact sensations in right side which of the following areas of brain is likely affected**
A- Right cerebral hemisphere
B- Left cerebral hemisphere
C- Brainstem
D- Right cerebellar hemisphere
E- Left cerebellar hemisphere

Ans: B

151. **A 40-year old male patient diagnosed as case of TB he was started on ATT drugs but after some time of treatment he presents in OPD with Red green blindness which of following ATT is responsible for this side effect?**
A- Isoniazid
B- Pyrazinamide
C- Rifampicin
D- Ethambutol

Ans: D

152. **A 38-year old female patient present with history of recurrent miscarriages and a recent DVT is diagnosed with Antiphospholipid syndrome, which of the following is long term anticoagulant for this patient?**
A- Aspirin
B- Warfarin
C- Heparin
D- Apixaban

Ans: B

153. **Excessive thirst/drinking is associated with damage of which of the following nucleus of hypothalamus?**
A- Supraoptic nucleus
B- Ventromedial nucleus
C- Dorsomedial nucleus
D- Paraventricular nucleus

Ans: A

154. **A 42-year old female undergoes a colonoscopy due to chronic diarrhea and intermittent abdominal pain, biopsy of polyp in the colon reveals a tubal adenoma the patient has a history of bloody diarrhea, weight loss which of the following underlying condition is most commonly associated with tubal adenoma?**
A- Ulcerative colitis
B- Crohn's disease
C- IBS
D- Celiac disease

Ans: A

155. **RH negative woman delivers RH positive baby, which of the following antibody should be injected her to prevent the mother from complication like erthroblastosis fetalis in her future pregnancies?**
A- Anti D IgG
B- Anti D IgM
C- Anti D IGE

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D- Anti D IgA

Ans: A

156. **Which of the following vertebral level should the surgeon compressed to stop the bleeding from ICA?**
A- C3
B- C4
C- C5
D- C6
E- C7

Ans: D

157. **A newborn baby is noted to have a left unilateral cleft lip. There are no abnormalities of the baby's palate. Which of the following developmental defects accounts for this occurrence?**
A- Failure of the left lateral palatine process to fuse with the median palatine process
B- Failure of the left maxillary prominence to unite with the left medial nasal prominence
C- Failure of the right and left medial nasal prominences to merge
D- Failure of the left maxillary process to fuse with the left medial nasal process

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Mid line cleft lip is failure of fusion of two medial nasal processes.
- Unilateral cleft lip failure of fusion of median nasal process with maxillary process.
- Cleft palate failure of fusion of lateral palatine process nasal septum and median palatine process

158. **A 55-year-old non-insulin dependent diabetic female had major abdominal surgery. On the 8th post-operative day she complained of sudden onset of dyspnea, chest pain and haemoptysis. The most likely cause of her symptoms would be:**
A- Myocardial infarction
B- Pneumonia
C- Pulmonary embolism
D- Septicaemia
E- Spontaneous pneumothorax

Ans: C

159. **A patient present in ER with respiratory distress he has history of prolong traveling which of the following is cause of his condition?**
A- Cardiogenic shock
B- Pulmonary embolism
C- Chronic lung disease
D- Air embolism

Ans: B

160. **Which of the following is common source of thromboembolism?**
A- Deep veins of leg
B- Femoral artery
C- Popliteal vein
D- Saphenous vein

Ans: A

161. **Which of the following antibiotic is used to treat against the bacteria causing Pseudomembranous Colitis?**
A- Clindamycin
B- Amoxicillin
C- Vancomycin
D- Ciprofloxacin

Ans: C

162. **Negatively charged particles are prevented from entering renal basement membrane. Which of the following component is responsible for prevention of negative compounds?**
A- Proteoglycan
B- Laminin
C- Densely packed cells
D- Lamin of lamina interna
E- Fibronectin

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Heparin sulphate >Proteoglycans >Laminin

163. **Which of the following drug is used to treat the diarrhea caused by entameoba histolytica?**
A- Metronidazole
B- Erythromycin
C- Ciprofloxacin
D- Chloramphenicol
E- Doxycycline

Ans: A

164. **A person with skin pigmentation and central obesity came in follow up for evaluation he has ACTH**

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level report that shows in decline pattern after dexamethasone test what is cause?
A- Cushing syndrome
B- Cushing disease
C- Exogenous steroid use
D- Ectopic steroid production
E- Pituitary adenoma

Ans: B

165. **A female patient known case of invasive ductal carcinoma with lymph node involved why it is called invasive**
A- Skin involvement
B- Pleomorphism
C- Invasion of basement membrane
D- Lymph node invasion

Ans: A

166. **A 70y old male undergoes an MRI of the abdomen and chest as a part of the evaluation for age related changes, the imaging reveals multiple calcifications, which of the following findings is the most likely to be benign, age-related change?**
A- Aortic calcification
B- Lung parenchyma calcification
C- Mitral valve calcification
D- Adrenal calcification

Ans: A

167. **Which of the following are the contents of adductor canal except?**
A- Femoral artery
B- Saphenous nerve
C- Nerve to vastus medialis
D- Femoral vein
E- Sciatic nerve

Ans: E (RJ lasts anatomy)

Explanation:

Contents of adductor canal

Femoral artery, Femoral vein, the saphenous nerve and, in upper part, the nerve to vastus medialis

168. **A newborn is born with severely underdeveloped or rudimentary limbs, resembling flipper like appendages, which of the following condition by which the newborn is suffering from?**
A- Phocomelia
B- Amelia
C- Meromelia
D- Hemimelia

Ans: A (langman's embryology)

Explanation:

- **Amelia=** Complete absence of a limb
- **Phocomelia=** Partial absence of limb (a type of Meromelia) in which the long bones are missing or very short resulting in the hand or foot attached to the side of the body(flipper like appendages, or sealed limbs)
- **Meromelia=** Partial absence of limb

169. **A 5-year old child presents with hand regression, clubfoot and genital abnormalities. Which of the following is most likely responsible for these symptoms?**
A- Holt-Oram syndrome
B- Apert syndrome
C- Hand-foot-genital syndrome
D- Poland syndrome

Ans: C

170. **A 30year old patient undergoing surgery, before giving anesthesia his BP and pulse readings are low on monitor which of the following anesthia is suitable for this patient?**
A- Halothane
B- Propofol
C- Ketamine
D- Etomidate

Ans: C

171. **In SIADH true is**
A- Increase plasma osmolarity
B- Hyperosmolar urine
C- Decrease urine osmolarity

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D- Unchanged plasma osmolarity

Ans: B

172. **Which of the following glands produces wax?**
A- Ceruminous glands
B- Sweat glands
C- Sebaceous glands
D- Salivary glands

Ans: A

173. **A shoulder separation that involves the lateral end of the clavicle sliding onto the superior aspect of acromion would likely result from damage to:**
A- Coracoacromial ligament
B- Coracoclavicular ligament
C- Costoclavicular ligament
D- Sternoclavicular ligament
E- Glenohumeral ligament

Ans: B (Ref: Snell anatomy bcq Num 29 chapter Num 4(upper limb)

174. **A 30years old athlete participates in an intense sprinting session, shortly after, he experiences rapid breathing but maintains normal oxygen saturation levels, blood gas analysis reveals slight increase in PCO2, which quickly returns to baseline with recovery**
A- Strenuous exercise
B- Metabolic acidosis
C- Chronic lung disease
D- Respiratory alkalosis

Ans: A

175. **A 35y old female presents in OPD with complains of palpitation, unintentional weight loss, sweating, diarrhea, bilateral exophthalmos, and antithyroid antibodies are presents in her blood which of the following is your diagnosis?**
A- Graves' disease
B- Hashimoto's thyroiditis
C- Goitre
D- Thyrotoxicosis

Ans: A

176. **Which of the following is 2nd most common component in protoplasm?**
A- Proteins
B- Lipid
C- Nucleic acids
D- Vitamins
E- Carbohydrates

Ans: A

177. **A 35years old male patient present in ER after a blunt chest trauma in a RTA, on examination there was upward displacement of diaphragm during inspiration noted which of the following nerve in injured during RTA?**
A- Long thoracic nerve
B- Phrenic nerve
C- Vagus nerve
D- Intercostal nerve

Ans: B

178. **Which of the following is primary function of lactate dehydrogenase?**
A- Increase lactate production
B- Decrease pyruvate levels
C- Convert lactate into glucose
D- Inhibit anaerobic metabolism

Ans: A

179. **Which of the following enzyme deficiency is associated with ornithine cycle disorder?**
A- Arginase
B- Argininosuccinate synthetase
C- Ornithine transcarbamylase
D- Carbamoyl phosphate synthetase I

Ans: C

180. **Osteonic canal running obliquely and transversely connecting the medullary cavity with the cortex:**
A- Canaliculi
B- Lacunae
C- Howship lacunae
D- Volkman canal

Ans: D

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181. A patient presents in ER with shortness of breath, ABGs showing PH 7.35, HCO_3 16 and PCO2 60 most suitable diagnose is:

A- Respiratory Acidosis
B- Respiratory Alkalosis
C- Metabolic Alkalosis
D- Metabolic Acidosis
E- Mixed Acid base

Ans: A

182. A 47year old male patient presents in OPD with fever, night sweats and unexplained weight loss from past 3 months on examination there was painless bilateral cervical and inguinal lymphadenopathy. A PET-CT scan reveals lymph node involvement on both sides of the diaphragm, but no extranodal disease, diagnose as a case of Hodgkin lymphoma, which of the following is the most likely stage of Hodgkin lymphoma?

A- Stage I
B- Stage II
C- Stage III
D- Stage IV

Ans: B (Davidson)

Explanation:

- **Clinical stages of Hodgkin Lymphoma (Ann Arbor classification)**
- **Stage I=** Involvement of a single lymph node region or extralymphatic site
- **Stage II=** Involvement of two or more lymph node region or an extralymphatic site and lymph node regions on the same side of (above or below) the diaphragm
- **Stage III=** Involvement of lymph node regions on both sides of the diaphragm with or without localized extralymphatic involvement of the spleen or both
- **Stage IV=** Diffuse involvement of one or more extralymphatic tissues, e.g. liver or bone marrow

183. Special feature of cardiac muscle is

A- Derived 100% energy from proteins
B- Has action potential with plateau
C- Sustained action potential
D- Get easily fatigued

Ans: B

184. A 70kg patient receives 2g dose of Vancomycin, and the plasma concentration is found to be 30mg/L what is the volume of distribution per kg of body weight?

A- 0.5L/kg
B- 1L/kg
C- 1.5Lkg
D- 2L/kg

Ans: B

Explanation:

Vd= volume of distribution
Vd=total amount of drug in the body/drug blood plasma concentration
=2000mg/30mg/L
=666.66 L/kg
Vd/kg=66.66L/70kg
=0.95L/kg

185. 2 groups of population having disease and another group with no disease have been studied- Type of study will be:

A- Cohort study
B- Case control study
C- Prospective study
D- Cross sectional study

Ans: B

Explanation:

Case Control Study:

- Disease vs Non Disease
- Related to ODD Ratio

Cohort Study:

- Group with Risk Factors and Group without Risk Factors
- Related to Relative Risk

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- Cause to Effect
- Forward Study

Cross Sectional Study:

- Disease and Risk Factors

186. **Which of the following hormone is inhibited by ACE inhibitors?**

A- Norepinephrine
B- Cortisol
C- Insulin
D- Epinephrine
E- Aldosterone

Ans: E

187. **A 35-year old male undergoes a posterior cervical lymph node biopsy for suspected lymphoma, following the procedure which of the following nerve is at risk if injury?**

A- Spinal accessory nerve
B- Long thoracic nerve
C- Suprascapular nerve
D- Dorsal scapular nerve

Ans: A

188. **A 45-year old non-smoker male presents with progressive SOB, wheezing, and a chronic cough he has no history of asthma, or occupational exposure but reports that his father had similar symptoms, on examination he has hyper inflated lungs, decreased breath sounds and no peripheral edema, which of the following is your diagnosis**

A- Interstitial lung disease
B- COPD
C- Alpha 1 antitrypsin deficiency
D- Bronchiectasis

Ans: C

189. **A 40-year old male is brought to the ER after RTA, he is conscious but complains of severe neck pain and tingling in his hands, A cervical x-ray confirms a cervical injury, After sometimes he experiences difficulty in respiration, during airway management there was difficulty in ETT What is the next best step in this patient?**

A- McGrath or LUCAS video laryngoscope
B- Direct laryngoscopy
C- Cricothyroidectomy
D- Nasal intubation with blind technique

Ans: A

190. **Cell wall of gram positive cause septic shock which component of cell wall cause shock?**

A- Peptidoglycan
B- Techoic acid
C- Endotoxin
D- Phospholipid A
E- Capsule protein

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Gram Positive cause Shock via Exotoxin and Peptidoglycan
- Gram Negative cause Shock via Endotoxin (LPS)

191. **A 30-year old male patient presents to the ER after an RTA with severe pain and deformity in his right shoulder clinical examination and x-ray confirms an anterior dislocation of shoulder which ligament is most commonly injured in this condition?**

A- Acromioclavicular ligament
B- Coracoclavicular ligament
C- Inferior Glenohumeral ligament
D- Coracohumeral ligament

Ans: C

192. **Which of the following labs you will find in severe pancreatitis**

A- Amylase 800, Albumin 3.2, WBCs 18k
B- Amylase 500, wbc 18k, PCO2 65%

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C- AST>250, WBC 18k, albumin 3.1, Amylase 800

D- Amylase 800, LDH 370, albumin 3.1

Ans: C

Explanation: (RANSON'S CRITERIA)

Non gallstone pancreatitis	Gall stone pancreatitis
On admission	**On admission**
• Age >55years • Blood glucose >200mg/dl • White cell count >16k • LDH>350 • AST >250	• Age>75 years • Blood glucose >220mg/dl • White cell count >18k • LDH>400 • AST>250
After 48 hours	**After 48 hours**
• Haematocrit fall by >10% Serum calcium<8mg/dl • Base deficit>4meq/L • BUN: increase by >5mg/dl • Fluid requirements >687L • PCO2<60mmhg	• Haematocrit fall by >10% Serum calcium <8mg/dl • Base deficit>5meq/L • BUN: increase by >2mg/dl • Fluid requirements >4L • PCO2:not available

193. During a surgical procedure in OT, a nurse accidentally touches a sterile instrument with an ungloved hand, what is the most appropriate step you will take in the OT?

A- Use the instrument as it is
B- Clean the instrument with an antiseptic
C- Sterilize the instrument for 2 mints
D- Replace the instrument with a new sterile one

Ans: D

194. A patient undergoing ascetic tap needle passed to superior surface of bladder which artery is likely in danger?

A- Superior Epigastric artery
B- Inferior Epigastric artery
C- Deep Circumflex artery
D- Superficial Circumflex artery

Ans: B

195. A day following hysterectomy, a patient complains of severe pain in the right upper lumbar region of the back. Which of the following structures was most likely damaged during the surgery?

A- Inferior mesenteric artery
B- Internal iliac artery
C- Psoas major muscle
D- Pudendal nerve
E- Ureter

Ans: E

Explanation:

During hysterectomy ureter damage at

- A>B>C
- A-cardinal ligament (uterine vessel)
- B-Behind broad ligament
- C-At pelvic brim (ovarian artery)
- Ureter damage at pelvic brim – While crossing common iliac vessel
- While removing ovary damage to – Internal iliac artery

196. Type 1 hyperlipidaemia is due to

A- Lipoprotein lipase deficiency
B- Apo C1 mutation
C- Apo B excess
D- LDL receptor deficiency

Ans: A

197. Which of following tumor secrete parathyroid hormone?

A- Small cell carcinoma of lung
B- Hepatocellular carcinoma
C- Squamous cell carcinoma of lung
D- Papillary carcinoma
E- Renal Carcinoma

Ans: C (FA +Pathoma)

Explanation:

- **Small Cell CA** – Smoking + Most aggressive + Ectopic ACTH (Cushing syndrome) + Lambert Eaton syndrome + SIADH.
- **Squamous Cell CA** Smoking + Hypercalcemia (PTHrp)
- **Ectopic thyroid produce by** - Squamous Cell CA of Larynx.

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198. **A 60years old male patient presents with a mass in the lower colon, accompanied by weight loss and occult blood in the stool which of the following is your differential diagnosis**

A- Ulcerative colitis
B- Crohn;s disease
C- Hemorrhoids
D- Colorectal carcinoma

Ans: D

199. **A 45-year old male patient presents with a history of chronic alcohol consumption, he reports fatigue, mild RUQ pain, and has no signs of jaundice, On examination, his liver is palpable 2 cm below the costal margin, which of the following is the most likely condition associated with chronic alcohol use in this patient ?**

A- Fatty liver
B- Hepatic fibrosis leading to cirrhosis
C- Hepatocellular carcinoma
D- Acute hepatic necrosis

Ans: A

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1. **M band is in multiple myeloma produced by what cells:**
A- Monocytes
B- Plasma cells
C- Macrophages
D- T cell

Ans: B

2. **Patient present with complain of abdominal bloating and diarrhea. Reports show bilirubin 16, ALP 365, alpha-fetoprotein normal and raised CEA. Diagnosis:**
A- Ulcerative colitis
B- Crohn disease
C- Stomach CA
D- CA Colon

Ans: D

3. **Cystic artery is the branch of:**
A- Gastroduodenal artery
B- Right Gastric artery
C- Right hepatic artery
D- Left Hepatic artery
E- Left Gastric artery

Ans: C

4. **Prostate carcinoma involves which of the following lobe**
A- Anterior
B- Posterior
C- Lateral
D- Median

Ans: B

Explanation:
Prostate CA in peripheral zone and posterior Lobe and BPH in Transitional Zone and median Lobe

5. **An Old patient presents with enlarged prostate and there is marked increase in PSA up to 20ng/ml having weight loss MRI done and bony metastasis observed. What is the route of spread of prostate CA to vertebrae?**
A- Lumbar plexus
B- Pampiniform plexus
C- Vertebral venous plexus
D- Pelvic plexus
E- Sacral plexus

Ans: C

6. **A patient climbed a peak with a heavy bag on his shoulder after that he developed loss of adduction of arm with loss of flexion at elbow & loss of extension at wrist. Most likely damage occurs towhich of the following**
A- Radial Nerve
B- Musculocutaneous nerve
C- Axillary Nerve
D- Upper Part of brachial plexus

Ans: D

Explanation:
- This is the case of Erb's Palsy (waiter's tip) resulted from traction or tear of upper trunk of brachial plexus (C5,C6) resulted in loss of abduction, lateral rotation, flexion & supination of arm.

7. **In which of the following AFP is raised?**
A- Seminoma
B- Teratoma
C- Embryonal carcinoma
D- Sertoli cell tumor

Ans: C

Explanation
AFP raised in Embryonal carcinoma and Yolk sac tumor

8. **125 year old female patient developed pain in knee with fever then developed blisters over joint, tlc raised likely cause is**
A&Reactive arthritis
B-Gonococcal arthritis
C-Tb arthritis
D-Septic arthritis

Ans: B

9. **Cheliosis and corneal vascularization is due to deficiency of which of the following vitamin?**
A- Thiamine
B- Biotin
C- Riboflavin
D- Folate
E- Vitamin C

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Ans: C(FA)

10. **Fast pain fibres are:**
A- B fibres
B- C fibers
C- A beta
D- A delta

Ans: D

11. **Patient has lower limb paralysis and unable to recognize objects due to damage of:**
A- Left MCA
B- ACA
C- PCA
D- Communicating artery

Ans: B

12. **Person with difficulty in swallowing, there was some white growth inside esophagus with psuedohyphae and dimorphic organisms seen, likely reason is:**
A- Candidiasis
B- Aspergillosis
C- Histoplasmosis
D- Mucor
E- Rhizopus

Ans: A(FA)

13. **A patient got Leg injury while going on a lift result in loss of sensation on dorsum of foot and dorsiflexion lost against resistance due to Damaged of which nerve?**
A- Superficial peroneal
B- Deep peroneal
C- Common peroneal at fibular neck
D- Tibial Nerve

Ans: C

14. **A microscopic slide stained with cajal method shows cells in gray matter which had long branches processes, occupied most of inter neuroanal spaces and perivascular feet spaces. What type of cell is this:**
A- Ependymal cells
B- Olidodendrocytes
C- Fibrous astrocytes
D- Microglial
E- Protoplasmic astrocytes

15. **A patient having mousy order in urine due to**
A- Alkaptonuria
B- Phenylketonuria
C- Galactosemmia
D- Fructosuria

Ans: B

16. **Dose of Paracetamol in 10kg child:**
A- 75mg
B- 100mg
C- 125mg
D- 200mg

Ans: B

17. **A patient after trauma all muscles of abdomen and chest paralysed still breathing which level injury occur?**
A- C4
B- Below C5
C- T4
D- T12

Ans: B

18. **A patient in road accident got injured on cervical vertebrae having Diminished tricep reflex and atrophy of muscle is due to spinal disc herniation at which of following site:**
A- C2-3
B- C5-6
C- C6-7
D- L4-5
E- C8-T1

Ans: C

19. **10 years boy came in opd with injury to Anatomical snuff box lesion of which of the following occurs?**
A- Ulnar nerve
B- Radial Artery
C- Radial Nerve
D- Median nerve

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Ans: B

Explanation:

- The main contents of the anatomical snuffbox are the radial artery, superficial branch of the radial nerve, and the cephalic vein

20. **A boy fell from a bike, and landed on his shoulder. He had his arm hanging by the side, and loss of innervation of lateral forearm. Which nerve is likely to be damaged**

A- Lateral pectoral nerve
B- Medial pectoral nerve
C- Axillary nerve
D- Nerve roots C5, C6

Ans: D

21. **A patient came with epigastric pain heartburn on endoscopy perforation of 1st part of duodenum was seen which artery is erroded in duodenal ulcer?**

A- Gastroepiploic artery
B- Gastroduodenal artery
C- Right gastric artery
D- Left gastric artery
E- Splenic artery

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Most common location of duodenal ulcer 1st part of duodenum.
- Perforation of posterior wall ofduodenum bleeds by gastroduodenalartery.
- Most common location of gastric ulcer near incisura angularis on lesser curvature.
- Perforation of lesser curvature bleedsby left gastric artery.
- Perforation of posterior wall of stomach bleeds by splenic artery

22. **A 25 Year old male with swelling at left inguinal region with positive cough impulse it moves when ispilateral testes is retracted down ward it is painful this is likely**

A- Congenital Encysted Hydrocele
B- Inguinal hernia
C- Femoral hernia
D- Incisional hernia

Ans: B

23. **At mcburny's point during appendectomy structure to be damaged is;**

A-Iliohypogastric nerve
B-Genitofemoral Nerve
C-Deep circumflex artery
D-Inferior epigastric artery

Ans: A

24. **A 68-year-old woman with uterine carcinoma undergoes surgical resection. This cancer can spread directly to the labia majora in lymphatic that follow which of the following structures?**

A- Pubic arcuate ligament
B- Suspensory ligament of the ovary
C- Cardinal (transverse cervical) ligament
D- Suspensory ligament of the clitoris
E- Round ligament of the uterus

Ans: E

25. **Nerves involved in fracture of Humerus:**

A- Radial, Ulnar, Median
B- Axillary, Ulnar, Median
C- Axillary, Radial, Ulnar
D- Axillary, Radial, Musculocutaneous

Ans: C

26. **In CKD patient non traumatic cause of fracture is**

A-Low PTH
B-High PTH
C-High calcium
D-Low phosphate

Ans: B

27. **Which one these crosses the placenta and effects baby?**

A- IgM
B- Thyroxine
C- PTU
D- IgE

Ans: C

28. **Basophilic stippling is seen in**

A-Sideroblastic anemia
B-Iron deficiency anemia
C-Leas poisoning

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D- Thalasse...

Ans: D

29. **Female at gestational age 34 having symphysio-fundal height of 28 weeks. Cause may be?**
A- Anencephaly
B- Esophageal atresia
C- Renal agenesis
D- Tracheo esophageal fistula

Ans: C

Explanation:
- If Gestational age is more than Fundal height then – Renal Agenesis and Oligohydramnios.
- If Gestational age is less than fungal height then – Esophageal atresia, Hydrocephalus and polyhydramnios

30. **A patient with History of RTA with pelvic fracture and multiple other fractures which of the following could be the possible cause for low blood pressure?**
A- Hypovolemia
B- Cardiogenic shock
C- Anaphylactic Shock
D- Toxemic Shock

Ans: A

31. **A young male had an RTA which resulted in a femur fracture. He died 5 days later autopsy showed cerebral petechiae. Diagnosis is:**
A- Sepsis
B- Fat embolism
C- Pulmonary embolism
D- Myocardial dysfunction

Ans: B

32. **Which cells produce inhibin to inhibit FSH?**
A- Lydig cell
B- Sertoli cell
C- Mullirian cell
D- Endothelial cells

Ans: B

33. **A 12 years old boy presents with nasal bleeding, runny nose, facial swelling, proptosis, and loss of smell. CT imaging reveals a mass which is extended into infratemporal fossa, what is likely diagnosis**
A- Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
B- Adenoid hypertrophy
C- Polyp
D- Allergic rhinitis
E- Sino-nasal polyposis

Ans: A

34. **Most common opportunistic infection after kidney transplant is**
A- EBV
B- HSV
C- Polyoma
D- HIV
E- HPV

Ans: C

35. **A small child had exchange transfusion as HB was decreased after that slowly his ear became red then trunk then whole body, also he bad diarrhea jaundice and deranged LFTs he is having:**
A- Hypersensitivity
B- Graft vs Host disease
C- Acute transfusion reaction
D- Delayed response
E- Septic shock

Ans: B

36. **Female patient was transfused with blood, after 3days became dyspneic and died Most like due to:**
A- ABO incompatibility
B- RH incompatibility
C- Bacterial contamination of blood
D- Hemolytic reaction

Ans: C

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37. At which gestational week is nuchal translucency screening for Down syndrome typically performed?
A - 6–9 weeks
B - 10–14 weeks
C - 15–18 weeks
D - 20–24 weeks

Ans: B

38. A 45 year old man with a long history of alcoholism presents with severe epigastric pain nausea vomiting fever and increase in serum amylase diagnosis of acute pancreatitis superimposed on chronic pancreatitis was made in this condition which of the following types of necrosis is most characteristic
A- Coagulative necrosis
B- Fat necrosis
C- Fibrinoid necrosis
D- Caseous necrosis
E- Liquefactive necrosis

Ans: B

39. What type of necrosis is seen in heart?
A- Fat necrosis
B- Coagulative necrosis
C- Fibrinoid Necrosis
D- Liquefactive Necrosis
E- Medial necrosis

Ans: B

40. White Infarct of an organ was due to which of the following
A- Venous blockage
B- Arterial Blockage
C- Lymphatic blockage
D- Capillary blockage
E- Collateral supply occlusion

Ans: B

41. Obstruction of obturator nerve leads to complete paralysis of:
A- Gracilis
B- Adductor Magnus
C- Semimembranosus
D- Semitendinosus

Ans: A

42. A patient present in ER with tachycardia (Pulse=130b/m), hypotension(bp=60/40mmhg), SOB (RR= oliguria diagnose as a case of hemorrhagic shock, how much patient has lost blood to develop these signs
A- Less than 15%
B- 15-30%
C- 30-40%
D- >40%

Ans: C

43. The drug uses a prophylactic for acute mountain sickness?
A. Cyclizine
B. Acetazolamide
C. Pyrodoxine
D. Meclizine

Ans: B

Explanation:
• Drug in morning Sickness – Pyridoxine
• Drug in motion Sickness – Scopolamine >Meclizine
• Drug in Mountain Sickness – Acetazolamide
• Drug in Air Sickness- Meclizine

44. A female patients in OPD with signs and symptoms of hyperthyroidism and prescribed her antithyroid drugs which of the following test you will advised her for follow up?
A- Free T3
B- Free T4
C- TSH
D- Bound T4
E- Bound T3

Ans: C

45. A 35y old male patient presents with a deep laceration to the mid-thigh following RTA. Examination reveals possible injury to the structures with in the adductor canal. Which of the following structures is most likely spared?
A- Femoral vein
B- Femoral artery
C- Nerve to vastus medialis
D- Saphenous nerve
E- Nerve to vastus lateralis

Ans: E

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46. **Which of the following is required for secondary intention healing?**
A- Granulation tissue
B- Local infection
C- Wound dehiscence
D- Suturing of wound edges

Ans: A

47. **A 30y old patient presents with Thick mucoid sputum along with cough and shortness of breath most likely organism involved is**
A- H. Influenza
B- S. Pneumonia
C- S. Aureus
D- Klebsiella

Ans: D

48. **Which of the following is true regarding Na/K ATPase?**
A- Move k against gradient
B- 2Na out and 3K in
C- 3Na out and 2K in
D- Cannot used energy

Ans: C

49. **A patient sustains an injury leading to damage of the lower trunk of the brachial plexus which of the following muscle is most likely damaged**
A- Palmaris longus
B- Deltoid
C- Pronator teres
D- Biceps brachii
E- Opponens pollicis

Ans: E

50. **Carbamazepine primarily affects the cytochrome P450 system by which of the following**
A- Inhibition
B- Induction
C- No any effect
D- Acting as competitive inhibitor

Ans: B

51. **Patient known case of gastric ulcer now presents in OPD with complain of dental pain DOC will be:**
A- Meloxicam
B- Ibuprofen
C- Acetaminophen
D- Diclofenac

Ans: C

52. **A young girl uses contact lenses, present to OPD with redness and itchy eye her cornea is inflamed, her contact lens water sent for culture which organism is the causes of her infection?**
A- Staph aureus
B- Acanthameoba
C- Paramecium
D- Shigella

Ans: B

53. **A 45Y old pregnant woman Patient came for antenatal check-up and gave History of congenital anomaly in her family, after investigations Doctor told her that her baby has Down syndrome, which of the following levels should be decrease in down syndromic baby?**
A- Beta-HCG
B- Inhibin-A
C- AFP
D- Estrogen

Ans: C

54. **At which of the following gestational week, maternal serum AFP should be measured for screening?**
A- 8-10 weeks
B- 11-13 weeks
C- 15-20 weeks
D- 24-28 weeks

Ans: C

55. **Which of the following white lesion can be removed?**
A- Leukoplakia
B- Lichen planus
C- Candidiasis
D- Erthroplakia

Ans: C

56. **A 5 years old child presents to the OPD with craniosynostosis, midface hypoplasia, and dental**

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crowding. On examination the child has a high forehead, a beaked nose and dental abnormalities based on these features apert syndrome was suspected which of the following is also a feature of apert syndrome?
A- Cleft palate
B- Syndactyly
C- Polydactyly
D- Hyperextensible joints

Ans: B

57. **Which of the following intestinal cells are primarily responsible for antigen presentation to immune system?**
A- Goblet cells
B- M cells
C- Enterocytes
D- Paneth cells

Ans: B

58. **Which of following will be ECG findings in digoxin toxicity?**
A- Tall T waves
B- Prolonged QT interval
C- ST elevation
D- Biphasic T waves

Ans: D

Explanation:
ECG findings in Digoxin toxicity
- Shortening of QT interval
- "Scooped" or "sagging" ST depressions
- J point depression
- Flattened/inverted/Biphasic T waves

59. **A 30y old patient presents after a RTA with discomfort in the left side of the chest, Imaging reveals herniation o abdominal contents into thoracic cavity which of the following is the most likely cause of herniation?**
A- Aortic hiatus
B- Esophageal hiatus
C- Diaphragmatic hiatus
D- Foramen of morgagni

Ans: C

60. **Cerebral veins/brain tributaries are extension of which of the following?**
A- Arachnoid matter
B- Pial extension
C- Ependymal lining
D- Dural venous sinuses

Ans: D

61. **A 45y old male patient presents with pelvic pain, imaging reveals focal calcifications in the iliac bones which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- TB osteomyelitis
B- Chondroma
C- Osteosarcoma
D- Metastatic bone disease

Ans: B

62. **A 70y old male undergoes an MRI of the abdomen and chest as a part of the evaluation for age related changes, the imaging reveals multiple calcifications, which of the following findings is the most likely to be benign, age-related change?**
A- Aortic calcification
B- Lung parenchyma calcification
C- Mitral valve calcification
D- Adrenal calcification

Ans: A

63. **Which of the following are the contents of adductor canal except?**
A- Femoral artery
B- Saphenous nerve
C- Nerve to vastus medialis
D- Femoral vein
E- Sciatic nerve

Ans: E (RJ lasts anatomy)

Explanation:
Contents of adductor canal
Femoral artery, Femoral vein, the saphenous nerve and, in upper part, the nerve to vastus medialis

64. **A newborn is born with severely underdeveloped or rudimentary limbs, resembling flipper like appendages, which of the following condition by which the newborn is suffering from?**
A- Phocomelia
B- Amelia
C- Meromelia
D- Hemimelia

Ans: A (langman's embryology)

Explanation:
- Amelia= Complete absence of a limb

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- Phocomelia= Partial absence of limb (a type of Meromelia) in which the long bones are missing or very short resulting in the hand or foot attached to the side of the body(flipper like appendages, or sealed limbs)
- Meromelia= Partial absence of limb

65. **A 5-year old child presents with hand regression, clubfoot and genital abnormalities. Which of the following is most likely responsible for these symptoms?**
A- Holt-Oram syndrome
B- Apert syndrome
C- Hand-foot-genital syndrome
D- Poland syndrome

Ans: C

66. **A 30year old patient undergoing surgery, before giving anesthesia his BP and pulse readings are low on monitor which of the following anesthia is suitable for this patient?**
A- Halothane
B- Propofol
C- Ketamine
D- Etomidate

Ans: C

67. **In SIADH true is**
A- Increase plasma osmolarity
B- Hyperosmolar urine
C- Decrease urine osmolarity
D- Unchanged plasma osmolarity

Ans: B

68. **A 30years old athlete participates in an intense sprinting session, shortly after, he experiences rapid breathing but maintains normal oxygen saturation levels, blood gas analysis reveals slight increase in PCO2, which quickly returns to baseline with recovery**
A- Strenuous exercise
B- Metabolic acidosis
C- Chronic lung disease
D- Respiratory alkalosis

Ans: A

69. **A 35y old female presents in OPD with complains of palpitation, unintentional weight loss, sweating, diarrhea, bilateral exophthalmos, and antithyroid antibodies are presents in her blood which of the following is your diagnosis?**
A- Graves' disease
B- Hashimoto's thyroiditis
C- Goitre
D- Thyrotoxicosis

Ans: A

70. **Which of the following is 2nd most common component in protoplasm?**
A- Proteins
B- Lipid
C- Nucleic acids
D- Vitamins
E- Carbohydrates

Ans: A

71. **A 35years old male patient present in ER after a blunt chest trauma in a RTA, on examination there was upward displacement of diaphragm during inspiration noted which of the following nerve in injured during RTA?**
A- Long thoracic nerve
B- Phrenic nerve
C- Vagus nerve
D- Intercostal nerve

Ans: B

72. **Which of the following is primary function of lactate dehydrogenase?**
A- Increase lactate production
B- Decrease pyruvate levels
C- Convert lactate into glucose
D- Inhibit anaerobic metabolism

Ans: A

73. **Which of the following enzyme deficiency is associated with ornithine cycle disorder?**
A- Arginase
B- Argininosuccinate synthetase
C- Ornithine transcarbamylase
D- Carbamoyl phosphate synthetase I

Ans: C

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74. **A 47year old male patient presents in OPD with fever, night sweats and unexplained weight loss from past 3 months on examination there was painless bilateral cervical and inguinal lymphadenopathy. A PET-CT scan reveals lymph node involvement on both sides of the diaphragm, but no extranodal disease, diagnose as a case of Hodgkin lymphoma, which of the following is the most likely stage of Hodgkin lymphoma?**
A- Stage I
B- Stage II
C- Stage III
D- Stage IV

Ans: B (Davidson)

75. **A 30-year old male patient presents to the ER after an RTA with severe pain and deformity in his right shoulder clinical examination and x-ray confirms an anterior dislocation of shoulder which ligament is most commonly injured in this condition?**
A- Acromioclavicular ligament
B- Coracoclavicular ligament
C- Inferior Glenohumeral ligament
D- Coracohumeral ligament

Ans: C

76. **Halothane causes malignant hyperthermia it's hereditary pattern is**
A-X linked dominant
B-Autosomal dominant
C-Autosomal recessive
D-X linked recessive

Ans: B

77. **Counterpart of seminoma in females is**
A-Embyonal cell carcinoma
B-Immature teratoma
C-Dysgerminoma
D-Rete testes

Ans: C

78. **To prevent transplacental transmission** of HIV DOC is:
A- Abacavir
B- Lamivudine
C- Zidovudine
D- Amantadine

Ans: C

79. **A patient with Middle diastolic murmur, pulmonary HTN and pulmonary edema and engorged neck veins which of the following the patient will most likely develop**
A- Right ventricular Hypertrophy + LVH
B- Right Ventricular hypertrophy
C- Right atrial hypertrophy
D- Left atrial hypertrophy

Ans: B

80. **A patient pleural Fluid having specific gravity of 1.006 cause is:**
A- CCF
B- CA Lung
C- Pneumonia
D- TB

Ans: A

81. **Most common cause of death in rheumatic fever is**
A- Mitral stenosis
B- Endocarditis
C- Pericarditis
D- Myocarditis

Ans: D

82. **Injury to lateral hypothalamus will cause**
A- Increases appetite
B- No effect on hunger
C- Decreases hunger
D- Increases hunger for carbohydrates

Ans: C

83. **Diabetic patient having CKD with leg ulcer which antibiotic to be given with out dose adjustment**
A- Cephlaosporin
B- Co Trimoxazole
C- Meropenam
D- Imipenam
E- Linezolid

Ans: E

Explanation:
Without dose adjustment in CKD - Linezolid

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With dose adjustment in CKD - Meropenam >Imipenam

84. **A 35-year-old male presented with non- fluent, expressive, motor aphasia of dominant hemisphere. Which area of brain is involved?**
A- Wernicke's area
B- Temporal lobe
C- Angular gyrus
D- Frontal lobe
E- Parietal lobe

Ans: D

85. **A patient came in Unconsiousness pulsless state IV line not maintained ETT passed and CPR started. Which drug given through ETT is ineffective**
A- Nalaxone
B- Lignocain
C- Diazepam
D- Norepinephrine
E- Epinephrine

Ans: D

86. **The patient presents in OPD diagnosed as a case TB he was put on ATT which of the following ATT causes liver damage**
A- Isoniazid
B- Pyrazinamide
C- Ethambutol
D- Rifampicin
E- Streptomycin

Ans: B>A(Katzung)

87. **Cause of hypokalemic metabolic alkalosis is**
A- Chronic lung disease
B- Uremia
C- Diarrhea
D- loop diuretics
E- Acetazolamide

Ans: D

88. **Cyclophosphamide mechanism of action:**
A-Cross linking of strands of DNA & RNA
B-Inhibiting protein synthesis
C-Stimulate protein synthesis
D-Inhibit lipid synthesis

Ans: A

89. **Colleagues complain about a 30 Year old woman who forges signs on imp documents and search for belongings of others in their absence. Has joined another company and started smoking. He has history of taking some drugs what test would you do for psychiatric evaluation?**
A- Urine screening for toxicology
B- B HCG
C- Thyroid
D- Cortisol
E- GH

Ans: A

90. **A patient admitted on line of infection got treatment but again infected now drug given should be**
A-Ceftriaxine
B-Pencillin
C-Erythromycin
D-Vancomycin

Ans: D

91. **A 6 weeks old infant presents with jaundice on exam diaper is yellow stained diagnose is:**
A- Gilbert syndrome
B- Biliary atresia
C- Crigller najar
D- Physiological
E- Pathological

Ans: B

92. **Increase in stroke volume with unchanged peripheral resistance and capacitance results in:**
A- Decrease in pulse pressure with increase Mean arterial pressure.
B- Increase in pulse pressure with decrease in Mean arterial pressure
C- Increase in pulse pressure with Increase in Mean Arterial pressure
D- Decrease Heart rate

Ans: C

93. **In treatment of SAH, which CCB can be used?**
A- Nifedipine
B- Verapamil
C- Diltiazem
D- Nimodipine

Ans: D

94. **Superior cerebellar peduncle contain which tract:**
A- Dorsal spinocerebellar
B- Ventral spinocerebellar

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A- Gilbert syndrome
B- Biliary atresia
C- Crigller najar
D- Physiological
E- Pathological

Ans: B

92. **Increase in stroke volume with unchanged peripheral resistance and capacitance results in:**
A- Decrease in pulse pressure with increase Mean arterial pressure.
B- Increase in pulse pressure with decrease in Mean arterial pressure
C- Increase in pulse pressure with Increase in Mean Arterial pressure
D- Decrease Heart rate

Ans: C

93. **In treatment of SAH, which CCB can be used?**
A- Nifedipine
B- Verapamil
C- Diltiazem
D- Nimodipine

Ans: D

94. **Superior cerebellar peduncle contain which tract:**
A- Dorsal spinocerebellar
B- Ventral spinocerebellar

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C- Pontocerebellar
D- Olivocerebellar

Ans: B

Explanation:
Superior cerebellar peduncle – Central spinocerebellar
Middle cerebellar peduncle - Pontocerebellar

95. **Cyanide poisoning will affect which complex of electron transport chain?**
A- Complex 3
B- Complex 1
C- Complex 2
D- Complex 4

Ans: D (FA)

Explanation:
- Complex 1 inhibits by – Rotenone
- Complex 3 inhibited by – Antimycin A
- Complex 4 inhibited by – Cyanide, CO and Azide
- Complex 5 inhibited by – Oligomycin

96. **In which of the following conditions a tissue cannot utilize oxygen regardless of being provided with enough oxygen**
A-Hypoventilation
B-Cyanide poisoning
C-CO poisoning
D-Methanol poisoning

Ans: B

97. **A 5 year old child caught sore throat with a grey white membrane covering the throat. Few days back a child in neighborhood died of same complains. Diphtheria antitoxin given as a treatment option. What is mechanism of action of toxin?**
A- Macrophage to produce TNF
B- Inhibit protein synthesis
C- Stimulate complement system
D- Transcription

Ans: B

98. **Inherited only from mother to child is**
A- Impronted DNA
B- Mitochondrial DNA
C- X-linked
D- Maternal disomy

Ans: B

99. **Early tensile strengthening of wound by which type of collagen?**
A- Collagen 3
B- Collagen 2
C- Collagen 1
D- Collagen 4
E- Collagen 5

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Early wound healing + granulation tissue –Type 3 collagen
- Late wound healing + wound strength –Type 1 collagen

100. **Patient presents in OPD with loss of Pain & Temperature. Others sensations of Touch & vibration is intact. In MRI Lesion will be in:**
A- Lateral spinothalamic tract
B- Anterior spinothalamic tract
C- Dorsal column Medial Leminiscus
D- Spinocerrbellar tract
E- Rubrospinal tract

Ans: A

101. **In ETC (electron transport chain) Antimycin A inhibits which enzyme**
A- Coenzyme q
B- NADH dehydrogenase
C- Cytochrome bc1 complex
D- Succinate dehydrogenase

Ans: C

102. **A 6 year old boy was presented in OPD with complain of excessive eating (hyperphagia) and rapid weight gain over the past year, on examination, he is obese, with short stature, small hands and feet, and almond-shaped eyes, he has also mild intellectual disability and behavioral issues, which of following you are suspecting in this child?**
A- Angleman syndrome
B- Fragile X syndrome
C- Prader-willi syndrome
D- Klinefelter syndrome

Ans: C

103. **A 25year old male with no know co-morbid presents in OPD with complain of fever, productive cough and pleuritic chest pain, chest x-ray confirms right lower lobe pneumonia, which of the**

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following is most appropriate outpatient treatment?
A- Ceftriaxone 2g BD
B- Penicillin + clarithromycin
C- Pipercillin + Tazobactum 4.5g TDS
D- Ceftriaxone + clarithromycin

Ans: B

104. **A 60 year old male with known chronic renal failure presents with fever, cough, and crepitation on auscultation chest x-ray shows bilateral infiltrates suggestive of pneumonia, which of the following is most appropriate antibiotic in this patient?**
A- Azithromycin
B- Ciprofloxacin
C- Ofloxacin
D- Tetracyclin

Ans: A

105. **A patient presented to the OPD with edema and was prescribed a diuretic, following treatment, the patient became dehydrated, which of the following diuretic was most likely responsible for this effect?**
A- K sparing diuretic
B- Thiazide
C- Osmotic diuretic
D- Acetazolamide
E- Loop diuretic

Ans: E

106. **A 35years old patient presents in Eye OPD with presenting complain of that he is seeing blood vessels in front of his eyes**
A- Hallucination
B- Retinal detachment
C- Entopic phenomenon
D- Optical illusion

Ans: C

107. **Leptin acts on its receptor to mediate its effects. What is the mechanism of action, and what type of receptor changes occur?**
A- Opens ion channels
B- Closes ion channels
C- Enzyme-linked receptor
D- Gi protein-coupled receptor
E- Gs protein-coupled receptor

Ans: C

108. **MOA of diazepam**
A- Inhibition of GABA receptors
B- Enhance GABA α receptor
C- Inhibition of Na voltage gated channels
D- Stimulation of Na channels
E- Inhibition of T-type calcium channels

Ans: B

109. **Which of the following is cause of increased androgens in PCOs?**
A- Elevated insulin and LH
B- Elevated LH only
C- Estrogen
D- FSH

Ans: A

110. **A 50y old male patient presents with a sudden onset of severe right eye pain, headache, nausea and blurred vision Examination reveals a right intraocular pressure of 30mmhg, and a left intraocular pressure of 15mmhg what is most likely diagnosis?**
A- Open angle glaucoma
B- Close angle glaucoma
C- Normal tension glaucoma
D- Center retinal artery occlusion

Ans: B

111. **An 85y old male patient presented to the ER room with severe pain and was treated with opioid analgesics while the pain initially subsided, the patient later developed intense right upper quadrant pain**
A- Hepatocyte dysfunction
B- Gastric irritation
C- Intestinal inflammation
D- Vascular compromise

Ans: A

112. **Which of the following is consequence of polycythemia Vera?**
A- Myelodysplastic syndrome
B- Portal Vein thrombosis leading to Budd-Chiari syndrome
C- Myelofibrosis
D- Resolves with Iron supplementation

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E- Progresses eventually to Essential thrombocythemia

Ans: C (Kumar and Clerk medicine)

Explanation:

- Polycythemia Vera develops into Myelofibrosis in 30% of cases & into Acute myeloblastic leukaemia in 5% as part of the natural history of the disease

113. **A 40 years old obese lady presented with Jaundice. Investigations reveal high levels of Conjugated bilirubin along with High Urinary Bilirubin & normal urobilinogen. Most likely diagnosis?**
A- Gallstone/tract obstruction
B- Hepatitis
C- Intravascular Hemolysis
D- CBD obstruction

Ans: D

114. **Rapidly growing Infraauricular swelling which is Enlarged & Painful along with Cervical Lymphadenopathy.What is the most appropriate investigation to diagnose?**
A- Cone biopsy
B- FNAC
C- Surgical Biopsy
D- MRI

Ans: B

115. **A Female patient presents with Visual abnormaities. O/E Mild Visual Field Defects.She is suspected to have Pituitary microprolactinoma. Most Appropriate test?**
A- MRI
B- CT
C- Serum prolactin levels
D- Visual field test

Ans: C

116. **60 years old patient Presented with Dyphagia for both Solids & Liuids along with Weight loss & Malaise. O/E, Enlarged Left supraclavicular lymph nodes. Esophagus barium study shows "Shouldering of esophagus." Investigation of choice:**
A- CT
B- MRI
C- PET Scan
D- Endoscopic Biopsy

Ans: D(Carcinoma of Esophagus)

117. **A boy came with history of Fever & Fatigue. O/E, cervical lymphadenopathy and splenomegaly found. Microscopic examination reveals Distinct Lymphoid tissue infiltrated by lymphocytes and plasma cells which are matured in thymus with Lymphoblast cells. Most probable Diagnosis?**
A- Infectious mononucleosis
B- T-cell leukemia
C- Acute Leukemia
D- Lymphoblastic Cell Proliferation

Ans: A

118. **Immature T-cells located in which part of the Thymus:**
A- Cortex
B- Medulla
C- Subcapsular sinus
D- Paracortex

Ans: A

119. **Patient presents with pain in lumbar region. Stone at pelviureteric junction pain arising from which segment?**
A- T11 – L1
B- L1 – L4
C- T12 – L2
D- L5
E- T11

Ans: C

120. **A patient is having decreased sensations & weakness in Left Lower leg and foot. Artery involved?**
A- Anterior Cerebral Artery
B- Posterior Cerebral Artery
C- Internal Carotid Artery
D- Middle Cerebral Artery
E- Anterior Choroidal Artery

Ans: A

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121. Patient ---- & Hypertension. BSR shows Hyperglycemia. Diabetes is ruled out. Patient most likely has a tumour that secretes which of the following
A- Insulin
B- Aldosterone
C- Catchecholamines
D- Ang2

Ans: C(Pheochromocytoma)

122. A patient has primary amenorrhea, short stature webbed neck. Most appropriate test for diagnosis of this condition?
A- FISH
B- Karyotyping
C- MRI Scan
D- CT SCAN

Ans: B

123. A 2 years old child presented with bilaterally undescended testes. Investigation of Choice.
A- MRI
B- CT Scan
C- USG Abdomen
D- Karyotyping
E- Contrast

Ans: C

124. Hypertensive, Hyperlipidemic smoker Patient with sternal Chest pain from last 30mins brought to ER .Vitals reveal Normal Pulse & Bp. Investigation reveal a normal ECG. What investigation will you do next to reach the diagnosis?
A- Echocardiography
B- Coronary Angiography
C- Exercise Tolerance Test
D-. Give Aspirin

Ans: B

125. A 50 years old patient had complaint of macroglossia, hyperglycemia and polyuria. MRI shows Tumor of pituitary gland. Which type of group is involved in the origin of this tumour ?
A- Thyrotrophs
B- Somatotrophs
C- Corticotrophs
D- Gonadotrophs

Ans: B

126. An experiment was conducted on mice to analyze sclerotome development, involving somites, somitomeres, and epimeres. The experiment led to the destruction of specific cells. If the mice survive until birth, which muscle will be absent due to its failure to derive from the somite?
A- Latissimus dorsi
B- Rhomboid
C- Serratus anterior
D- Longissimus
E- Pectoralis Major

Ans: D

127. Disequilibrium response of Autonomic nervous system shown in which of following?
A- Cerebellar Ataxia
B- Hyperhydrosis
C- Cushing reflux
D- Hydrocephalus
E- Raised ICP

Ans: C

128. A child previously having TB comes to you with the complain of fever and cough along with noisy breathing and difficulty in swallowing, now diagnosed as retropharyngeal Abscess, which structure it will invade first?
A- Pre cervical fascia
B- Prevertebral fascia
C- Carotid sheath
D- Buccopharyngeal fascia
E- Pre Tracheal Fascia

Ans: B

129. Muscle relaxation after contraction is a function of:
A- Golgi tendon organs
B- Muscle Spindle
C- Ruffini's Ending
D- Merkel's disc
E- Pacinian Corpuscle

Ans: A

130. Benedict test is for detection of:

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A- Glucose
B- Diabetes
C- Blood flow
D- Reducing substances in urine

Ans: D

131. **A patient with progressive lung disease requires an increasingly higher pressure to fill the same volume of lung. How would this affect the lung's compliance?**
A - It would increase.
B - It would stay the same.
C - It would decrease.
D - These variables do not affect lung compliance.
E- First , It increases then decreases

Ans: C

132. **Systolic BP 132 diastolic 66.MAP will be:**
A- 68,
B- 88
C- 78
D- 66

Ans: B

Explanation:
- PP = 132-66 =66
- 1/3rd of PP =66/3=22
- MAP = Diastolic BP + 1/3rd of PP
- MAP = 66 +22 = 88

133. **Female taking a bunch of antihypertensives now presented with b/L deafness. which drug is responsible?**
A- Lisinopril
B- Metoprolol
C- Loop diuretics
D- Thiazide diuretics

Ans: C(Katzung)

Explanation:
Loop diuretics occasionally cause dose-related hearing loss that is usually reversible. It is most common in patients who have diminished renal function or who are also receiving other ototoxic agents such as aminoglycoside antibiotics.

134. **An aircraft engineer presented in ent department with progressive decrease in hearing. His audiogram shows**
A- Decrease hearing of high frequency sounds.
B- Decrease hearing of low frequency sounds.
C- A dip at 2000 hz
D- Difference of sounds at 40 db.

Ans: A

135. **A man with Type 1 Diabetes missed his insulin doses for 2 days and presented to the Emergency Room in a drowsy state, showing signs of Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA). Which hormone deficiency is primarily responsible for his condition?**
A- Insulin
B- Cortisol
C- Aldosterone
D- NorEpinephrine

Ans: A

136. **Man with DKA, ketones in urine, what will be diagnostic?**
A- Increased glucose in urine, inc ketone bodies in urine.
B- Increased glucose with increased albumin in urine
C- Increased Blood glucose with increased ketones in urine
D- Increased Blood glucose with decreased ketones in urine
E- Decreased Blood glucose with Increased ketones in urine

Ans: C

137. **A structure of oral cavity with acini and lobules like arrangement with abundant connective tissue?**
A- Salivary glands
B- Pharyngeal tonsils
C- Muscles
D- Sweat glands
E- Larynx

Ans: A

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138. **A Security guard got gun-shot injury on lower back. After physiotherapy and rehabilitation he had lost contralateral Pain/temp below the level of lesion and ipsilateral loss of Vibration What is diagnosis?**
A- Damaged 1st dorsal root
B- Damaged ventral root
C- Right sided Brown sequard syndrome
D- Developing tabes dorsalis
E- Total transection

Ans: C

139. **A female antenatal patient at 18 weeks of pregnancy presents with intense abdominal pain and tenderness. On examination, Irregular abdominal girth & the fundal height corresponds to 24 weeks. Investigations reveal TLC count of 1500/ul. Urine R/E shows 4 pus cells. What is the most likely cause of her condition?**
A- Pregnancy with fibroid
B- Twisted ovarian cyst
C- UTI
D- Acute appendicitis

Ans: A

140. **On microscopy, high basal infoldings are observed in a structure associated with abundant transport activity. Which of the following structures is most likely responsible for this feature?**
A- Microvilli
B- Cilia
C- Exocrine glands
D- Endocrine glands
E- Na^+/K^+ pump

Ans: A

141. **Taste fibers from the tongue are transmitted to the cortex via which structure?**
A- C1 cervical spinal nerve
B- VPM nucleus of Thalamus
C- Internal capsule
D- Hippocampus

Ans: B

142. **A lady noticed some skin changes with nodules ranging from 0.5 to 2mm in size, there was a lesion in brain upon doing CT scan, and also some lesion in the abdomen was noticed with some imaging technique. What's the mutation involved in the disease?**
A- NF 1
B- APC
C- N-myc
D- NF 2

Ans: A (First Aid)

Explanation:
- NF1 – Neurofibromatosis type 1 has Pheochromocytoma, Nodules and focal neurological lesion. NF2 – Neurofibromatosis type 2 has B/L Vestibular Schawanoma and cataract

143. **Regarding esophagous true is:**
A- Upper 1/3rd has both striated and smooth
B- Entire esophagus has Stratified Sequmous
C- Upper 1/3rd has columnar
D- None

Ans: B

144. **Myocardium blood supply is regulated mainly by:**
A- K ions
B- Hydrogen ions
C- Prostaglandins
D- Local metabolites

Ans: D

145. **Infarction of pituitary gland will occur if which artery is involved?**
A- ACA
B- PCA
C- Post superior cerebellar artery
D- Internal carotid Artery

Ans: D

146. **Kaplan – Meier curve indicates:**
A- Incidence of disease
B- Demography
C- Severity of disease
D- Drug side effects
E- Survival

Ans: E

147. **Cell wall lipids are soluble in?**
A- Sulphuric acid
B- Alcohol

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C- Acetic acid
D- Soap water
E- Normal Saline

Ans: B

148. **A woman was asked to go for hysterectomy after endometrial biopsy because of:**
A- Atypical endometrial hyperplasia
B- Granuloma
C- Typical Changes of Benign
D- None

Ans: A

149. **Amoxicillin is given in combination with clavulanic acid because:**
A- Activate Beta Lactamase
B- Inhibit Beta Lactmase
C- Decrease its effect
D- Better Absorption

Ans: B

150. **During contraction length of following decrease:**
A- A band
B- I band and Sarcomere
C- Acting and A Band
D- A Band and I band

Ans: B

Explanation:
- I Band Decrease
- Sarcomere Decrease
- A Band Unchanged
- H zone Disappear

151. **Gastrocnemius size is reduced after cast applied for few weeks of fracture is most likely due to:**
A- Decrease Blood supply
B- Decrease muscle caliber
C- Denervation atrophy
D- Decrease Actin & Myosin

Ans: D

152. **A child presented with pain in right illiac fossa nausea and Fever. While operating surgeon found a structure 2Feet proximal to illiocecal valve. What is this structure?**
A- Zenker diverticulum
B- Hernia
C- Meckle diverticulum
D- Appendicular mass

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Rule of 2
- Seen commonly in under 2 year
- 2% Population
- 2 Feet proximal to illiocecal valve
- 2 inches long
- 2 types of mucosa (Ectopic gastric mucosa which usually bleed and
- Pancreatic mucosa
- 2:1 Male predominance

153. **Crohns disease different from ulcerative colitis in:**
A- Perianal lesion
B- Arthritis
C- Jaundice
D- Clubbing
E- Pyoderma Gangrenosum

Ans: A

154. **Free water clearance regulated by:**
A- ADH
B- Aldosterone
C- ANP
D- Angiotensin 2

Ans: A

155. **A patient with urine osmolarity 1200 Serum osmolarity 220 what is the cause?**
A- SIADH
B- DI
C- Nephrogenic DI
D- Water deprivation

Ans: A

156. **Anesthetic drug for asthmatic patient:**
A- Propofol
B- Ketamine
C- Halothane
D- Ketorolac

Ans: B

157. **Blood is warm at 37 'C for massive transfusion to cause:**
A- To decrease infection

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B- To avoid reaction
C- To dec. O2 affinity
D- L-R shift

Ans: D

Explanation:

- To cause L-R Shift and to avoid R-L shift As high temperature causes Right shift and increase Oxygen delivery to tissue

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1. **Leptin acts on its receptor to mediate its effects. What is the mechanism of action, and what type of receptor changes occur?**
A-Opens ion channels
B-Closes ion channels
C-Enzyme-linked receptor
D-Gi protein-coupled receptor
E-Gs protein-coupled receptor

Ans: C

2. **MOA of diazepam**
A- Inhibition of GABA receptors
B- Enhance GABA α receptor
C- Inhibition of Na voltage gated channels
D- Stimulation of Na channels
E- Inhibition of T-type calcium channels

Ans: B

3. **Which of the following is cause of increased androgens in PCOs?**
A- Elevated insulin and LH
B- Elevated LH only
C- Estrogen
D- FSH

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Hyper-secretion of LH in PCOs as a result of both disordered ovarian-pituitary feedback and exaggerated pulses of GnRH from the hypothalamus-stimulates testosterone (androgen) secretion from the polycystic ovary
- Insulin is a also a potent stimulus for androgen secretion by the ovary, insulin also amplifies the effect of LH, which further contributes in hyperandrogenism in PCOs

4. **Which of the following is management of women undergoing postpartum haemorrhage after vaginal delivery if her Hb is 6.5g/dl and APTT 35s and PT is 11s**
A- FFP
B- Cryoprecipitate
C- RBC concentrate
D- Whole blood
E- Fresh whole blood

Ans: E

5. **Which of the following is management of a woman with symptoms of DIC; Hb is 9g/dl, PT and APTT are raised and decrease platelets?**
A- Whole blood
B- RBC concentrate
C- FFPs
D- Fresh whole blood
E- Cryoprecipitate

Ans: C

6. **40 years old females presents with bloody discharge from nipples, no symptom of pruritus on examination of breast no any mass was palpable, on lab investigation prolactin was normal which of the following is your diagnosis**
A- Ductal ectasia
B- Intraductal papilloma
C- Fibrocystic breast disease
D- Invasive ductal carcinoma

Ans: B

7. **26 year old female presents with normal menstrual history now presents with Deepening of voice, acne, hirsutism, irregular menses, On abdominal examination right ovarian mass(both compact and cystic components) palpable likely cause is**
A- Granulosa cell tumour
B- Sertoli leydig cell tumour
C- Pituitary adenoma
D- Serous adenocarcinoma

Ans: B

8. **13 year old girl with menarche at age 10, now presents with oligomenorrhea and a right ovarian compact mass of about 8 cm, most likely cause is**
A- Granulosa cell tumour
B- Sertoli ledig cell tumour
C- Pituitary adenoma
D- Serous adenocarcinoma

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Ans: A

9. A 14 year old female patient presents in Gynae OPD with cyclical abdominal pain and primary amenorrhea on examination secondary sexual characteristics were well developed and on abdominal examination there was palpable abdominal mass on vaginal examination there was pinkish intact hymen membrane which of following is your diagnosis

A- Didelphys uterus
B- Bicornuate uterus
C- Imperforate hymen
D- Cervical atresia
E- Transverse Vaginal septum

Ans: D

Explanation:

- There will be no amenorrhea in Didelphys uterus and bicornuate uterus.
- Hymen ring will be bluish in colour in Imperforate hymen.
- Normal hymen ring less likely in Imperforate hymen and vaginal septum.
- Cervical atresia can present with Lower cyclic abdominal pain and amenorrhea with normal hymen ring.

10. What is the use of Pharmacokinetics to calculate the thresh hold of drug?

A- MOA
B- Therapeutic index
C- Excretion of drugs
D- Adverse effects

Ans:

11. Which of the following base pair mutation occurs in sickle cell disease?

A- Adenine to thymine
B- Thymine to adenine
C- Cytosine to guanine
D- Guanine to cytosine
E- Adenine to cytosine

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Sickle cell anemia is caused by single base pair substitution in beta globin gene, where the sixth amino acid , glutamic acid, is replaced by valine due to change from GAG to GTG (Adenine to Thymine)

12. Which of the following drug is contraindicated in lactating mothers?

A- Codeine
B- Cephalexin
C- Paracetamol
D- Erythromycin

Ans: A

13. A patient presents with bradycardia and low bp. On investigation has low t3, t4 and increased TSH, how will you manage the patient?

A- Propylthiouracil
B- Levothyroxine
C- Methimazole
D- Iodine

Ans: B

14. Which of the following enzyme deficiency occurs in Maple syrup urine disease?

A- Branched chain Alpha ketoacid dehydrogenase
B- Phenylalanine hydroxylase
C- Homogentisatic acid synthase
D- Tyrosinase

Ans: A

15. In ETC (electron transport chain) Antimycin A inhibits which enzyme

A- Coenzyme q
B- NADH dehydrogenase
C- Cytochrome bc1 complex
D- Succinate dehydrogenase

Ans: C

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Explanation:

- Complex 1(NADH dehydrogenase complex) inhibits by – Rotenone
- Complex 3 (Cytochrome bc1 complex) inhibited by – Antimycin A
- Complex 4(cytochrome c oxidase complex) inhibited by – Cyanide, CO and Azide
- Complex 5(ATP synthase) inhibited by – Oligomycin

16. **A female presents with secondary infertility, hoarseness of voice, hirsutism, and amenorrhea is likely to have increased levels of which of the following?**
A- Estrogen
B- Androgens
C- Progesterone
D- FSH

Ans: B

17. **Choriocarcinoma spreads predominately via:**
A- Lymphatics
B- Direct invasion
C- Blood
D- Peritoneal seeding

Ans: C

18. **Genitourinary TB spreads via:**
A- Direct extension
B- Lymphatics
C- Ascending infection
D- Haematogenous

Ans: D

19. **A 36 weeks pregnant women with DVT develops left sided hemiplegia which of the following congenital anomaly is most likely present in her**
A- Primum ASD
B- Secundum ASD
C- VSD
D- PDA
E- TOF

Ans: B

20. **A 2 years old child presents with microcephaly, micrognathia, hypertelorism, palpebral folds, low set ears and hypotonic A- What is the type of karyotype is present in this child?**
A- 45XO
B- 47XXY
C- 46XY
D- 22q11

Ans: D

21. **MOA of carbamazepine?**
A- Calcium channel blocker
B- Voltage gated sodium channel blocker
C- Dopamine receptor antagonist
D- Blocking K channels

Ans: B

22. **A 40 year old man, after RTA presents with loss of consciousness and dilated pupil. Which of following nerve is affected?**
A- Trigeminal nerve
B- Optic nerve
C- Oculomotor nerve
D- Facial nerve

Ans: C

23. **A patient presents with nystagmus on rightward gaze, and a left eye does not move inward on right gazE- Where is the lesion**
A- Right MLF
B- Left MLF
C- Right oculomotor nerve
D- Frontal eye field lesion

Ans: B

24. **A 2 year old child presents with jerking movements of right upper and lower limbs, His father further states that his son also had such 5 episodes in past, which of the following neurodevelopmental disorder most likely he has**
A- Neuronal degeneration
B- Neural crest cells unable to migrate
C- Neural tube defect
D- Corticospinal tract defect
E- No proper myelination of neurons

Ans: D

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25. **A aged man, known case of hypertension, was on clonidine, run short of it, now presents with increased BP of about 200/110 with no symptoms, what next step should be taken**

A- Admit the patient and give nitro-glycerine
B- Restart clonidine and again check BP after 12 to 24 hours
C- Start ACE inhibitors
D- Start beta blockers
E- Start Hydralazine

Ans: B

26. **A man presents with chest pain and sweating for past 3 hours, His troponin I levels are raised, and having ST elevation in inferior leads, which of the following is initial management of the patient**

A- Aspirin + Prepare for thrombolysis
B- LMW heparin S/C + morphine for pain
C- Aspirin + Call cardiologist for PCI
D- Aspirin + CABG
E- Aspirin + Anticoagulation

Ans: A

27. **Haemolytic disease of new-born is associated with**

A- Direct combs test positive with raised IgG
B- Indirect combs test positive with raised IgG
C- Both IgG and IgM raised
D- Direct combs test positive with raised IgM

Ans: A

28. **Multiple myeloma immunoglobulin levels in order of prevalence**

A- IgM75% IgA15% IgG 22%
B- IgA55%IgM 75%IgG 2%
C- IgG 55%IgA21%IgM 2%
D- IgG 55%IgM75% IgA 22%

Ans: C (Davidson)

Explanation:

Classification of multiple myeloma

Type of monoclonal(M) protein	Relative frequency
IgG	55
IgA	21
Light chain only	22
Others(D,E, non-secretory)	2

29. **A male underwent vasectomy, and he was fine and discharged after 4 days. but he was suggested to use for contraception until?**

A- 8weeks
B- Until surgery scars recovers
C- Until next menstruation period of his partner
D- Until semen is sperm free
E- Until vasogram shows occlusion

Ans: D

30. **A female patient presents in Gynae OPD with third degree UV prolapse, which occurs due to damage of uterosacral ligament Which of the following structure attaches the uterosacral ligament to the cervix?**

A- Anterior pelvic wall
B- Rectum
C- Urinary bladder
D- Round ligament
E- Posterior pelvic wall (sacrum)

Ans: E

31. **Which of the following is true regarding Retinoblastoma?**

A- 10% childhood tumours
B- 80% hereditary
C- Giant cells on histology
D- If parents are normal of effected child then 12% chances of siblings to have it

Ans: D

Explanation:

Retinoblastoma arises from primitive retinoblasts of developing retina with the loss of the function of Rb tumor suppressor gene It accounts for about 2% of all childhood cancers In 60% of cases, loss of both Rb copies is acquired, 40% cases are inherited Histology shows abnormal pattern of retinoblasts such as Flexner-wintersteiner rosettes, homer-wright rosettes, and fleurettes

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32. **A child presents in OPD with recurrent infections diagnosed as a case of cystic fibrosis which of the following findings you will see on CT chest?**
A- Cystic opacities
B- Vesicular opacities
C- Bronchial dilation with thickened walls
D- Nodular opacities

Ans: C

33. **A 27 year old female patient presents in active labour with 7cm cervical dilation undergoes a manual amniotomy. Shortly after the procedure, she develops vaginal bleeding, and the fetal heart rate drops to 100bpm, what is the most appropriate next step in management**
A- Perform Simpson forceps delivery
B- Apply ventose cup for assisted delivery
C- Observe and wait for fetal heart rate return to 110bpm
D- Proceed with immediate C section
E- Blood transfusion

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Patient developed bleeding just after amniotomy (rupture of fetal membranes) and fetal rate drops to 100b/m (fetal bradycardia) it indicates the case of vasa praevia, and vasa praevia is obstetric emergency and its management is always immediate C-section, delay in delivery results in fetal death due to hypovolemia

34. **A runner experiences pain in the back of knee, aggravated when the knee is flexed against resistance likely affected muscle is**
A- Biceps femoris
B- Gluteus Maximus
C- Popliteus
D- Quadriceps femoris

Ans: A

35. **X-linked agammaglobulinemia has a defect in**
A- Pro-B to B cell maturation
B- Precursor T to CD4 cell maturation
C- Plasma cell maturation
D- T cell receptor signalling

Ans: A

Explanation:
- In X-Linked (bruton agammaglobulinemia)
- Defect in BTK, a tyrosine kinase gene = no B-cell maturation from pro-B cells

36. **Rate of chromosomal abnormality in live births**
A- Less than 1%
B- 1-5%
C- 5-10%
D- 10-15%

Ans: A

37. **Fetal movements starts at**
A- 8 week
B- 12 week
C- 20 week
D- 30week

Ans: C

38. **Anterior neuropore closes at**
A- 5 day
B- 10 day
C- 20 day
D- 25 day
E- 28 day

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Closure of anterior neuropore occurs at approximately day 25
- Closure of posterior neuropore occurs at approximately day 28

39. **Which type of pelvis presents in male**
A- Platypelloid pelvis
B- Android pelvis

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C- Android pelvis + Anthropoid pelvis
D- Anthropoid pelvis

Ans: B

40. **Most specific indicator for increased fertility rate in Pakistan**
A- Net fertility rate
B- Gross fertility rate
C- Gross reproductive rate
D- Age specific fertility rate

Ans: A

41. **A 28 year old female patient in a labour is exhausted and requires an assisted vaginal delivery which of the following is most important factor in determining the choice of instruments**
A-Indication, training and experience
B-Maternal consent, training and experience with the instruments
C-Written consent, Training, and experience
D-Previous mood of delivery, Maternal consent, experience

Ans: A

42. **A postpartum women experiences excessive bleeding, after delivering a normal, healthy placentA- What is the most appropriate initial management?**
A- Bimanual compression
B- Fundal (uterine) massage
C- Empty clots from the uterus and vagina
D- IV access
E- Laproscopy

Ans: B

Explanation:
PPH Emergency Response
AMTSL (Active management of third stage of labour)
First response bundle includes
- Uterine massage
- IV fluids
- Uterotonics
- Tranexamic acid

Supportive measures includes
- Treat tears
- Empty bladder
- Empty uterus

Refractory PPH interventions:
- Bimanual compression
- Uterine balloon
- Anti-shock garments

Supportive measures
- Blood transfusion
- Referral
- Surgery

43. **A Patient is diagnosed with septic shock His hypotension is not improving with IV fluids. Most probable cause**
A- Resistant to fluids
B- Distributive type of shock
C- Characterized by decreased CO
D- Increase vascular resistance

Ans: B

44. **Hepten is a drug reaction that interacts with**
A- IgM
B- IgG
C- IgA
D- IgE

Ans: D

45. **Which amino acid contains a urea group?**
A- Lysine
B- Tryptophan
C- Proline
D- Arginine

Ans: D

46. **A 30 year old female is diagnosed with a case of cervical dyskaryosis is best managed by which of the following**
A- Observation only
B- Colposcopy and biopsy
C- Hysterectomy
D- Excision of effected region

Ans: B

47. **Why Diethylstilboestrol (DES) is contraindicated in pregnancy**
A- It can lead to feminization of male foetus
B- Cause miscarriage
C- Causes cervical cancer
D- Causes clear cell vaginal carcinoma

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Ans: D

48. **Which of the following is most important property of IgM?**
A- It is large molecule
B- It releases early in infection
C- Involves in primary immune response
D-It releases in late response

Ans: B

49. **Most Important function of Beta HCG?**
A- Prevents involution of Corpus Luteum
B- Decreases in Chorio-carcinoma
C- Mild rise in Molar Pregnancy
D- Breast Development
E- Causes increase in size of uterus

Ans: A

50. **How will chef differentiate between garlic flavours/taste?**
A-Sensory stimuli
B- Sensory transmission
C-Motor stimuli
D-Mixed stimuli

Ans: A

51. **Drug with Maximum bioavailability**
A- Sublingual
B- IM
C- Per Rectal
D- Orally

Ans: A

52. **Of 20 women with neonates getting Tetanus 19 had not taken Tetanus Toxoid Vaccine and of 40 whose babies did not have Tetanus 30 has taken two tetanus toxoid shots during Pregnancy. The odd ratio will be?**
A- 10
B- 11
C- 7
D- 8
E- 9

Ans: E

53. **A man with subfertility has Anti-FSH antibody against FSH receptors. Which of the following increases in plasma?**
A- Anti Mullerian hormone
B- Inhibin
C- Testosterone
D- LH
E- FSH

Ans: B

54. **In a study, 40% women have received HRT and 20% have not received HRT, best way to represent such study is:**
A- Bar chart
B- Pie chart
C- Histogram
D- Chi square
E- Scatter

Ans: B

Explanation:
- **T Test** – Mean of 2 groups
- **Anova Test**–Mean of 3 or more groups
- **Chi Square**– 2 by 2 Table and Categorical Data
- **Pie Chart** – Related to Percentages

55. **Anti-sera agglutinate with A and D and plasma has anti B antibodies which blood group it is?**
A- A-
B- A+
C- O -
D- O+
E- B+

Ans: B

Explanation:
- As anti- sera agglutinates A and D that means the group has A & D (Rh) Antigen and as well plasma has Anti B antibodies that's why it's A +ve that has Antigen A & Rh and antibody B-

56. **A female was diagnosed with pulmonary TB- She has been taking OCP for 2 years. She suddenly started vomiting and Her Beta HCG came positivE- Which of following drug caused OCP Failure?**
A- Isoniazid
B- Pyrazinamide
C- Rifampicin
D- Ethambutol

Ans: C

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57. Vulva nerve supply?
A- Ilioinguinal nerve
B- Femoral nerve
C- Pudendal nerve
D- Tibial nerve
E- Popliteal nerve

Ans: C (Gray's anatomy)

Explanation:
- Over all main nerve supply of vulva is Pudendal. However sensory innervation vary at labium
- Anterior third of labium by **illioinguinal**
- Posterior 2/3rd of labium by **pudendal**

58. A female patient after thyroidectomy developed hoarseness of voicE- Examination reveals vocal cords are in medial position which of the following is most likely damaged?
A- Posterior Cricoarytenoid
B- Lateral Cricoaretynoid
C- Vocalis
D- Thyroarytenoid
E- Cricothyroid

Ans: A

59. When phenylalanine enzyme is deficient then which of the following reaction will be disturbed?
A- Phenylalanine to Serotonin
B- Phenylalanine to Melanin
C- Phenylalanine to Tryptophan
D- Phenylalanine to Tyrosine
E- Phenylalanine to Melatonin

Ans: D

60. Bladder cancer in a chemical industry worker is due to:
A- Vinyl chloride
B- Aniline dye
C- Irritation
D- Arsenic
E- Vinyl chloride

Ans: B

61. A young boy present with headache and fever on examination neck stiffness was present kerning sign positive and rashes all over the body diagnosed as a case of meningitis which of the following is causative organism
A- Gram negative dipplococcus
B- Gram positive dipplococcus
C- Gram positive bacilli
D- Gram negative bacilli

Ans : A

62. Patient was diagnosed to have gout, which of the following enzymes could be targeted by allopurinol for the treatment of this patient?
A- Guanase
B- Hypoxanthine guanine phosphpribosyl transferase
C- Nuleotidase
D- Phosphonbosylpyrophosphate synthase
E- Xanthine oxidase

Ans: E

63. Vagina is supplied by which of the following nerve?
A- Inferior hypogastric plexus
B- Ilioinguinal nerve
C- Pudendal nerve
D- Tibial nerve

Ans: A

64. Proliferation of the mammary ducts (lactiferous ducts) and fat deposition in breast is primarily by:
A- LH
B- FSH
C- Estrogen
D- Progesterone

Ans: C

65. A 28 years old female patient presents with irregular menstrual cycles, hirsutism and acne her laboratory tests reveal increased levels of serum testosterone with a

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LH: FSH ratio of 3:1 which of following is your diagnosis?

A- Prolactinoma
B- PCOs
C- Premature Ovarian failure
D- Resistant ovaries

Ans: B

66. Which one present in saliva that break glycosidic bond?

A- Lacto peroxidase
B- Lactoferin
C- Mucin
D- Lysozyme
E- IgA

Ans: A

67. Urachus will convert into which of following

A- Coronary sinus
B- Median umbilical ligament
C- Medial umbilical ligament
D- Ligamentum teres hepatis
E- Ductus venosus

Ans: B

Explanation:

Fetal postnatal derivatives

- **Ductus arteriosus** – Ligamentum Arteriosum
- **Ductus venosus** – Ligamentum venosum
- **Left horn of Sinus venosus** – Coronary sinus
- **Foramen ovale**– Fossa ovalis
- **Allantois to urachus** – Median umbilical ligament
- **Umbilical arteries** – Medial umbilical ligaments
- **Umbilical vein** – Ligamentum teres hepatis
- **Notochord** – Nucleus pulposus

68. 25 year old girl presented with lower abdominal pain. She is suspected of having abdominal pelvic mass up to umbilicus. Chest metastasis is also found which tumor maker is used for follow up of this patient?

A- CA 19-9
B- CA 15-3
C- CA 125
D- AFP
E- Beta HCG

Ans: C (Ovarian CA)

69. In organophosphorus poisoning death occurs due to which of the following

A- Cardiac arrhythmia
B- Respiratory failure
C- Kidney failure
D- Hypovolemic shock

Ans: B

70. A young patient with beta HCG increased++ and alpha fetoprotein normal and tumour treated with radiotherapy having which of following tumour?

A- Yolk Sac Tumour
B- Mixed Germ Cell Tumour
C- Seminoma
D- Lymphoma
E- Teratoma

Ans: C

71. How menopause is defined?

A-Amenorrhea for 1 year and hot flashes
B-Amenorrhea for 1 year and atrophied ovaries
C-Decrease levels of estrogen and progesterone
D- Amenorrhea for 1 year without any symptom

Ans: A

72. A patient presents in ENT OPD with right conductive hearing loss, he also complain of similar condition 3 year back during that time he has severe right ear pain which was settled by itself after tympanic membrane rupture, now he presents again with right conductive hearing loss

A- Cholesteatoma
B- Otosclerosis
C- Tympanosclerosis
D- Meniere's disease

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E- Inactive c
media

Ans: E

73. **Skeletal system derived from:**
A- Mesoderm and neural crest cells
B- Ectoderm
C- Mesoderm
D- Endoderm
E- Splanchnopleuric mesoderm

Ans: A

74. **A middle aged woman was diagnosed with moderately differentiated adenocarcinoma of stomach and she had a history of biopsy few years ago that showed premalignant condition. Most likely diagnosis is:**
A- Atrophic gastritis
B- Nonspecific gastritis
C- Hamartomatous polyp
D- Hyperplastic polyp
E- Juvenile polyp

Ans: A

75. **A 25 years old female patient presents with per vaginal spotting since last night, her urine pregnancy test is positive, on Ultrasound there is a mass adjacent to the ovary what is your diagnosis**
A- Endometriosis
B- Tubal pregnancy (Ectopic)
C- Miscarriage
D- Molar pregnancy

Ans: B

76. **Nerve supply of lateral side of dorsum of foot**
A- Deep peroneal nerve
B- Superficial peroneal nerve
C- Sural nerve
D- Fibular nerve

Ans: C

77. **Primary source of pulmonary embolism is**
A- Popliteal vein
B- Femoral vein
C- Saphenous vein
D Tibial vein

Ans: B

Explanation:
- DVT – Popliteal vein
- Embolism – Femoral Vein

78. **Female developed Shortness of breath after prolonged labour of duration of about 12hrs and died what is the Cause**
A- Gas Embolism
B- Amniotic fluid embolism
C- Fat embolism
D- Air embolism
E- Thromboembolism

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Sudden death – Thromboembolism
- Death after 3-5days – Fat embolism
- Pregnant lady died during labour –
- Amniotic fluid embolism.

79. **A 25 years old female complains of galactorrhea, infertility and secondary amenorrhea, her serum prolactin is 6500 with no other signs of compression what is likely diagnosis**
A- Microprolactinoma
B- Pituitary adenoma
C- Macroprolactinoma
D- Craniopharyngioma

Ans: C

Explanation:
- <1000 – Stress or Drugs Between 1000 – 5000 -- Microprolactinoma
- >5000 – Macroprolactinoma Microprolactinoma
- Prolactin cause – Milk production
- High prolactin cause – Decrease GnRH so inhibit ovulation

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- High prolactin cause – Infertility and galactorrhea

80. **Which protein defect is responsible for Marfan's syndrome?**
A- Elastin
B- Fibrillin
C- Collagen
D- Actin
E- Myosin

Ans: B

81. **Increased Fibrinogen degradation products are seen in**
A- DIC
B- Fat embolism
C- Amniotic embolism
D- Septicemia

Ans: A

82. **Which of the following is therapeutic dose of MgSO4?**
A- 8-10mg/dl
B- 4-8mg/dl
C- 10-13mg/dl
D- 8-14mg/dl

Ans: B

83. **On per rectal examination which bone is felt on its anterior surface**
A- Sacrum
B- Coccyx
C- Ischium
D- Pubis

Ans: B

84. **Which of the following is polyvalent vaccine**
A- MMR
B- DT
C- Polio
D-BCG

Ans: A

85. **A patient has liver cirrhosis. Route of hepatic biopsy is:**
A- T9-10 midaxillary line
B- T11 mid clavicular line
C- Subcostal angle
D- Substernal angle

Ans: A

86. **A couple is on ovulation induction for 3 months, they want to know the fate of all developing follicles, which of the following best describes their outcome**
A- Degeneration
B- Atresia
C- Regression
D- Ovulation

Ans: B

87. **A patient having below hymen boil on Labia, group of lymph nodes involved:**
A-Medial group Horizontal superficial inguinal LN
B-Vertical group of upper middle superficial inguinal LN
C-Vertical group of superficial inguinal LN
D-Deep inguinal LN
E- External iliac LN

Ans: A

88. **A 29-year-old woman is admitted to a hospital because the birth of her child is several days overduE-Tearing of the pelvic diaphragm during child birth leads to paralysis of which of the following muscles?**
A- Piriformis
B- Sphincter urethrae
C- Obturator internus
D- Levator ani
E- External anal sphincter

Ans: D

89. **In homeostasis the word Gain is for:**
A-Negative feedback
B-Exaggeration of the Positive feedback
C-Exaggeration of the negative feedback
D- Positive feedback

Ans: C

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90. **Pair married couple do a regular and unprotected intercourse without conceiving before being called sub fertile?**

A- 12 months
B- 18 months
C- 6 months
D- 3months

Ans: A

91. **Drug of choice for cardiogenic shock is:**

A- Epinephrine
B- Nor epinephrine
C- Dopamine
D- Atropine

Ans: C

Explanation:

- **Cardiogenic shock** – Dopamine & Dobutamine
- **Anaphylactic shock (Penicillin induced)** – Adrenaline
- **Septic shock** – Nor adrenaline
- **Cardiac arrest** – Adrenaline
- **Bradycardia** – Atropine

92. **Which of the following is Epithelium of fallopian tubes/salpingitis?**

A- Simple columnar ciliated epithelium
B- Stratified squamous epithelium
C- Simple columnar non ciliated epithelium
D- Simple cuboidal epithelium

Ans: A

93. **Which of the following is rapidly adapting receptor?**

A- Hair Follicle
B- Pacinian corpuscles
C- Messiner corpuscles
D- Pain receptor

Ans: D

94. **[illegible] following causes pneumonia in immunocompromised patients?**

A- CMV
B- HIV
C- Mycoplasma pneumoniae
D- Streptococcus pneumoniae

Ans: A

95. **A young male living in a populated town, he died in an RTA on the autopsy the lymph nodes of lungs are found black in colour, which of the followings associated with the condition of this patient:**

A- Melatonin
B- Anthracosis
C- Bronchogenic carcinoma
D- Bronchial asthma

Ans: B

96. **Chlorpromazine most common side effect is:**

A- Anxiety
B- Hallucinations
C- Dystonia
D- Constipation

Ans: C

97. **Which of the following anticoagulant is secreted by Mast cells?**

A- Heparin.
B- Plasminogen.
C- Warfarin
D- Fibrin
E- Dicumarol

Ans: A

98. **A patient presents with fissuring of angles of mouth and corneal vascularization is due to deficiency of which of the following vitamin?**

A- Niacin
B- Biotin
C- Riboflavin
D- Folate
E- Vitamin C

Ans: C (FA)

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99. **Plasma protein drugs related:**
A- Temporarily inactive
B- Inactive until activated by liver
C- Only act in blood
D- Excreted in or max in GFR

Ans: B

100. **A beautiful looking girl came in clinic with complaints of amenorrhea on examination seconder sexual characteristics were present on USG there was no uterus and blind ended vagina diagnosis:**
A- True hermaphrodite
B- 5 alpha reductase deficiency
C- Adrenogenital syndrome
D- Testicular feminization syndrome

Ans: D

Hints:
- If genetically male but ambiguous genitalia E-g. not having uterus ovaries and blind ended vagina and look like female than diagnosis is testicular feminization. If genetically female having ovaries but enlarged clitoris and look like male than diagnosis is congenital adrenal hyperplasiA-

101. **Bartholin gland present between**
A- Labia majora
B- Cervix
C- Labia minora and vaginal hymen
D- Perineal membrane

Ans: C

102. **A woman presents with a complaint of dyspareunia and dry vagina which of the following treatment you will advised her?**
A- HRT
B- Use water based or silicon based lubricants during intercourse
C- Antibiotics
D- Avoid sexual intercourse

Ans: B

103. **A 30 years old woman has presented with red colour urine lab test show albumin RBC and RBC cast blood is coming most likely from?**
A- Renal calyx
B- Ureter
C- Urethra
D- Urinary bladder
E- Glomeruli

Ans: E

104. **41% haematocrit means:**
A- 41% of formed elements are RBC
B- 41% of blood is Hb
C- 41% of blood volume is RBCs, WBCs, and platelets
D- 41% of blood volume is platelets
E- 41% of blood volume is WBC

Ans: A

105. **A female with short stature hand swollen and neck and is now 20 years of age with amenorrhea and absent secondary sexual characteristics likely karyotype of this diagnoses is**
A- Down syndrome
B- Klinefelter syndrome
C- Achondroplasia
D- Turner syndrome
E- Patau syndrome

Ans: D

106. **A 35 years old male presents with complain of respiratory distress lab investigations shows elevated levels of eosinophil count which of following can be cause of his condition**
A- Hay fever
B- Asthma
C- Parasitic infection
D- Pneumonia

Ans: B

107. **FSH is inhibited by which of the following**
A- Inhibin

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B- LH
C- Estrogen
D- Progesterone

Ans: A

108. A patient is unable to raise and abduct his arm initially up to 15 degrees but after 15 degree passive movement of arm is possible which of the following muscle is damaged?
A-Supraspinatus
B- Infraspinatus
C- Deltoid
D- Serratus anterior

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Up to 15 degree = Supraspinatus
- 15 to 90 degree = Deltoid
- Beyond 90 degree = Serratus anterior and Trapezius

109. A 30 year old man has symptoms of reflux esophagitis. Esophageal biopsy revealed columnar lining with intestinal metaplasiA- This patient has increased risk of developing:
A- Adenocarcinoma Stomach
B- Adenocarcinoma Esophagus
C- Adenocarcinoma of Lung
D- Adenocarcinoma of Trachea

Ans: B

110. A female with short stature hand swollen and neck and is now 20 years of age with amenorrhea and absent secondary sexual characteristics likely karyotype of this diagnoses is
A- 47XXY
B- 46XY
C- 45XO
D- 47XY
E- 46XY

Ans: C (Turner Syndrome)

111. If a G6PD deficient patient has children with a partner who has normal G6PD levels what will be the genetic outcome for their children
A- 50% affected, 50% normal
B-All children will be normal
C- All males affected, No females affected
D- All females affected, No males affected

Ans: B

112. A patient presents with cough and greenish sputum which of the following antibiotic is drug of choice in this patient
A- Ampicillin
B- Ceftazidime
C- Ceftriaxone
D- Ciprofloxacin
E- Gentamycin

Ans: B

Explanation:
- This is pseudomonas infection
- For Pseudomonas DOC is - Ceftazidime
- For Pseudomonas UTI DOC is -- Ciprofloxacin

113. 25yrs old multiparous–woman presented with lower abdominal pain, on histology it showed solid cystic areas intermixed but on Laparoscopy it was semisolid with brown Centre & diagnosed as chocolate cyst. Treatment of Choice:
A- Ascard
B- Clomiphine
C- Danazol (Endometrioma)
D- OCPS

Ans: C

114. 50years old patient presents with oliguria after taking quack medicinE- On urine DR there was pale colour urine, with specific gravity of about 1.010, and slightly raised urea, LFTs shows slightly raised ALT other parameters of LFTs were in normal range, there was also hypercalcemia
A- Acute glomerulonephritis
B- Acute icteric phase of hepatitis
C- Nephrocalcinosis
D- Acute tubular necrosis

Ans: C

115. A sampling in which every person has equal chance of selection in a population is called as
A- Random sampling

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B- Stratified random sampling
C- Simple random sampling
D- Mixed sampling

Ans: A

116. **Which of the following structures drain into superior meatus of the nose?**
A- Frontal and maxillary sinus
B- Posterior ethmoid and sphenoid sinus
C- Posterior ethmoid and maxillary sinuses
D- Anterior and posterior ethmoid sinuses

Ans: B

117. **An 18 years old presents with perioral tingling and carpopedal spasm. He appears anxious and breathing rapidly, ABGs analysis reveals PCO2 levels 28mmhg and HCO3 levels 20mEq/l, which of the following can be the cause of her condition**
A-Respiratory alkalosis due to hyperventilation
B-Metabolic alkalosis due to hyperventilation
C-Metabolic acidosis due renal tubular acidosis
D-Respiratory acidosis

Ans: A

118. **A female delivered a baby and she was started on warfarin as she developed DVT. The next day she has a purplish patch on her right thigh. What can be the cause?**
A- Lupus anticoagulant
B- Warfarin overdose
C- Protein C deficiency
D- Thromboplastin

Ans: C

119. **WBCS travel between endothelial cells & exit via blood vessel into tissues through a process termed as**
A- Margination
B- Opsonization
C- Diapedesis
D- Rolling
E- Chemo taxis

Ans: C

120. **A female patient on antipsychotic medication presents with amenorrhea which of the following antipsychotic drug is responsible for her condition**
A- Olanzapine
B- Haloperidol
C- Risperidone
D- Aripipirazole
E- Chlopromazine

Ans: C

121. **At which week of embryonic development does the herniated intestinal loop return to the abdominal cavity?**
A- 6th to 10week
B- 8th to 12 week
C- 10th to 14week
D- After 12th week

Ans: A

122. **Absence of limb is due to mal development of which of these?**
A- Somites
B- Lateral plate mesoderm
C- Cushions
D- Ectoderm

Ans: B

123. **A patient with a history of Depressive illness presents with hypercalcemia on routine blood rests. Which medication is most likely causing this?**
A- Lithium
B- Fluoxetine
C- Citalopram
D- Clomipramine

Ans: B

124. **Diet in Patient with Type 1 hyperlipidaemia**
A- Decrease intake of cholesterol and saturated fats
B- Decrease fat intake with weight reduction
C- Decrease vegetables
D- Increase Fat intake and low Vegetables

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Ans: A

125. After tubal ligation bleeding source:
A- Branches of Uterine artery
B- Ovarian Artery
C- Common iliac artery
D- External iliac artery
E- Obdurate artery

Ans: A

Explanation:
- During Hysterectomy & Tubal Ligation the artery damaged is: Uterine Artery
- During oophorectomy the artery damaged is: internal iliac artery

126. In a twin gestation, one fetus is noted to have significantly lower amniotic fluid index of 4 as (AFI) compared to the other twin who is having AFI of 12. Second baby is IUGR O/E, Symphysio Fundal height is corresponding to 34 weeks. What is the most likely risk?
A- Twin-twin transfusion syndrome (TTTS)
B- Intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR)
C- Hydrops
D- Oligohydramnions
E- Renal Agenesis

Ans: A

127. A pregnant lady came with premature rupture of membrane she is suspected to have chorioamnionitis. To confirm intra amniotic infection which test should be done?
A- Amniotic fluid culture
B- Cytokine
C- IL 8
D- IL 6
E- TNF

Ans: D

128. Square root of variance is:
A- Variation
B- Standard deviation
C- Median
D- Accuracy

Ans: B

129. Patient presented with peripheral tingling numbness diplopia and visual disturbance diagnosed with demyelination disease what type nervous system cells are affected in this disease?
A- Oligodendrocytes
B- Schwan cells
C- Astrocytes
D- Glial cells

Ans: A

130. Thyroid hormone increases in pregnancy due to:
A- TBG
B- TSH
C- Increase hormone synthesis.
D- Fetal Thyroxin level.

Ans: A

131. First pass metabolism effect can be avoided through which route?
A- Sublingual
B- IM
C- PO
D- PR

Ans: A

Explanation: IV > SL > IM

132. Physiological cause of hypoxemia:
A- Increase 2, 3 DPG
B- Hypoventilation
C- Hyperventilation
D- Decrease HBF

Ans: B

133. A young child presents with skin desquamation, depigmentation, edema, abdominal distension, and weight loss. What is the most likely cause?
A- Niacin deficiency
B- Marasmus
C- Kwashiorkor
D- Scurvy

Ans:C

134. 27 years old woman presented with the complaints of weight gain, amenorrhoea and fatiguE- Last year, she experienced a complicated delivery requiring 2 units of blood transfusion. She was unable to breastfeeD- On examination she has dry skin and hypotension. Which one of the

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following is the most likely diagnosis?
A- Conn's disease
B- Pan hypopituitarism
C- Addison syndrome
D- Nelson syndrome
E- Pituitary adenoma

Ans: B

135. **A female having postpartum hemorrhage during delivery of twins after that she can't lactate her babes even her desire to lactate, she also complain that she remain 6 month lethargic after delivery where is problem that she can't lactate?**
A- Pituitary adenoma
B- Sheehan syndrome
C- Asherman syndrome
D- Prolactinoma

Ans: B

136. **How to confirm ovulation has occurred**
A- Estrogen
B- Progesterone
C- Inhibin
D-FSH
E- Pre ovulatory LH levels

Ans: B

137. **A 12 years old boy presents with nasal bleeding, runny nose, facial swelling, proptosis, and loss of smell. CT imaging reveals a mass which is extended into infratemporal fossa, what is likely diagnosis**
A- Juvenile nasopharyngeal angiofibroma
B- Adenoid hypertrophy
C- Allergic rhinitis
D- Sino-nasal polyposis
E- Polyp

Ans: A

138. **Most common cause of non-Obstetrical maternal mortality in Pakistan**
A- HIV
B- Heart diseases
C- Hemorrhage
D- Infection

Ans:B

139. **A patient develops abdominal bloating and constipation after surgery. Despite adequate hydration, there is no passage of flatus or stool after 72 hours of laparotomy. What is investigation of choice**
A- USG abdomen
B- CT abdomen
C- MRI
D- X-ray abdomen erect and supine

Ans: D

140. **Prolactin inhibiting hormone:**
A- TSH
B- ACTH
C- GH
D- Dopamine

Ans: D

141. **In monozygotic twins, a diamniotic dichorionic placenta results if the zygote spilts with in how many days after fertilization**
A- Within 3 days
B- 4-7 days
C- 8-12 days
D- After 12 days

Ans: A

Explanation:
Stage of development when the embryo divides
- Division within 3 days = dichorionic, diamniotic (30%)
- Division between 4-7 days = monochorionic, diamniotic (70%)
- Division between 8-12 days = monochorionic, diamniotic (<1%)
- Division >12days = conjoined twins

142. **Hyaline cartilage is clear/Transparent due to which of the following**
A- Lipofusion
B- Glycosaminoglycans
C- Type 2 collagen
D- Proteoglycans

Ans: B

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143. Primigravida ---- decrease sensation below abdomen, hypotension, bradycardia, warm extremities, and type of shock is:
A- Neurogenic shock
B- Septic shock
C- Hypovolemic shock
D- Cardiogenic shock

Ans: A

144. Which antigen is primarily responsible for RH incompatibility?
A- D antigen
B- C antigen
C- Lewis antigen
D- Kell antigen

Ans:A

145. Cells are connected with each other through which of the following?
A- Desmosomes
B- Gap junctions
C- Tight junctions
D- Hemidesmosome

Ans: C

146. Stab injury wound healing with abundant collagen & raised lesion projecting beyond original wound:
A- Keloid
B- Hypertrophic Scar
C- Contracture
D- Atrophic scar

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Keloid extends beyond boarders of original wound with claw-like projections typically on earlobes, face & upper extremities.
- Hypertrophic Scar is confined to boarders of original woun D-

147. Sign of irreversible cell injury in cardiac cell:
A- Clumping of nuclear chromatin
B- Cellular swelling
C- Nuclear karryolysis
D- Contraction bands in cytoplasm
E- Lysosomal release

Ans: D

148. Cell mediated Immunity against virus and tumor cells is of:
A- Neutrophils
B- NK cells
C- acrophages
D- Basophil
E- Eosinophil

Ans: B

149. Harmons of posterior pituitary gland produce from
A-Supraoptic and paraventricular nucleus
B- Anterior hypothalamus nucleus and paraventricular nucleus
C-Supraoptic nucleus and Dorsomedial nucleus
D-Dorsomedial and ventromedial nucleus

Ans: A

150. Decreased absorption of carbohydrates in the small intestine can occur due to deficiency of which of the following enzymes?
A- Amylase
B- Sucrase
C- Lactase
D- Maltase

Ans: B

151. Rh negative woman is sensitized with Rh antigen in her first pregnancy at which of the following weeks of gestation of her 2nd pregnancy she should be advised for anti D to prevent hemolytic disease of newborn
A- 28 and 34 weeks
B- 24 and 28 weeks
C- 34week and after delivery
D- After birth of baby

Ans: A

152. A newborn presents with bilious vomiting soon after birth. An abdominal x-ray reveals classic double bubble sign what is the most likely diagnosis
A- Hypertrophic pyloric stenosis
B- Esophageal web
C- Duodenal atresia
D- Jejunal atresia

Ans: C

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153. What happens to drugs in Phase one biotransformation reaction?
A- Oxidation
B- Reduction
C- Oxidation and reduction
D- Conjugation

Ans: C

154. Which of the following is feature of TOF
A- Aortic stenosis
B- Overriding of pulmonary artery
C- Interartrial defect
D- Pulmonary infundibulum stenosis

Ans: D

155. In enzymology, the term max refers to the maximum rate of reaction achieved by an enzyme when it is satura with substratE- Which of the following mechanisms of transport is most analogous to V-max?
A- Simple diffusion
B- Facilitated diffusion
C- Active transport
D- Endocytosis
E- Exocytosis

Ans: B

156. A stab wound in 5th intercostal space lateral to sternum damages which structure?
A- Left lung
B- Left pleura
C- Pericardium
D- Left bronchus
E- IVC

Ans: C

157. Diabetic pregnant mother has amputed her toe, first and second finger because they first turn red and then became black which of the following is likely cause of her amputation
A-DM
B-Atherosclerosis
C-Moenckeberg medial calcific sclerosis
D-Raynaud's phenomenon

Ans: B

158. A 55 years old Diabetic patient presents with chronic ischemic foot pain. Doppler ultrasound reveals occlusion of dorsalis pedis artery, with compensatory blood supply from artery of posterior leg, which artery is providing collateral circulation?
A- Anterior tibial artery
B- Posterior tibial artery
C- Popliteal artery
D- Obturater artery

Ans: B

159. Which of the following are male type features in PCOs?
A- Weight gain
B- Acne
C- Deep voice
D- Histrutism

Ans: D

160. Which of the following structure is present between uterus and peritoneum?
A- Ovarian artery
B- Uterine artery
C- Round ligament of uterus
D- Round ligament of ovary

Ans: B

161. Most common site for ectopic pregnancy is
A- Abdominal
B- Ovaries
C- Cervix
D- Fallopian tubes

Ans: D

162. A pregnant lady presents with pallor and weakness at 20 weeks of gestation, which of following test we should advised her?
A- Serum ferritin with RBC morphology
B- Serum ferritin with TIBC
C- Hb electrophoresis
D- Vitamin B12 levels

Ans: B

163. After RTA patient presents with posterior dislocation of femur on acetabulum which causes pain in

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hip and knees which of the following nerve is damage
A- Obturator nerve
B- Sciatic nerve
C- Femoral nerve
D- Superior gluteal nerve

Ans: B

164. **Effect of Digitalis on heart is**
A- Positive Dromotropic
B- Positive Chronotropic
C- Positive Inotropic
D- No any effect

Ans: C

165. **Which of the following Harmon is responsible for glycogenolysis in liver in stressful condition?**
A- Thyroxin
B- Cortisol
C- Epinephrine
D- Glucagon

Ans: B

166. **Congenital erythropoietic porphyriA- What is finding in urine?**
A- Increase urine uroporphyrin 1
B- Stool porphyrin increase
C- Decrease urine porphyrin
D- Increase RBC, plasma porphyrin

Ans: A

167. **Campylobacter jejuni causing diarrhea, which of the following drug should be given**
A- Penicillin
B- Erythromycin
C- Ciprofloxacin
D-Bismuth sulphate
E-Azithromycin

Ans: E

Explanation:

168. **Patient is having wound from which sulphur granules like discharge is coming**
A- Staph Aureus
B- Streptococcus
C- Actinomycetes
D- Listeria

Ans: C

169. **Turner syndrome has which karyotype?**
A- 46 XX
B- 47 XXY
C- 45 XO
D- 47 XYY
E-46 XY

Ans: C

170. **Cheap and 90% reliable test that can be done to diagnose suspected premalignant lesion of cervix most likely is:**
A- Blood C/S
B- U/S
C- Pap smear
D- CT Scan

Ans: C

171. **Which of the following hormone regulates ECF osmolarity?**
A- Aldosterone
B- ADH
C- ANP
D- Renin
E- Cortisol

Ans: B

Explanation:
- ECF volume regulated by-Aldosterone
- Maintain and regulates ECF osmolarity-ADH
- Regulates serum osmolarity-ADH>Aldosterone
- Total body water and electrolytes balance regulated by –ADH
- Total body water and electrolyte balance maintained by ADH
- Maximum water and Na absorbed by the effect of Aldosterone

172. **Which of the following test to be done for typhoid fever on 4rth day?**
A- Urine culture
B- Blood Culture
C- Antibody Test
D- Stool Culture
E- Biopsy of Marrow

Ans: B

Explanation: BASU
- Blood Culture – 1st week
- Agglutination Test (Widal Test)– 2nd week

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- Stool culture – 3rd week
- Urine culture – 4th week

173. **Drug for MRSA:**
A- Co-trimaxazole
B- Co-Amoxiclav
C- Vancomycin
D- Meropenem

Ans: C

174. **Which of the following is feature of syphilis?**
A- Painful chancre of penis
B- Painless chancre on penis with CNS effects
C- Foul smelling discharge with intense itching
D- Vesicular rashes confirmed to the genital area only

Ans: B

175. **Which of the following enzyme is deficient in Alkaptouria?**
A- Homogentisate dioxygenase
B- Tyrosinase
C- Phenylalanine hydroxylase
D- Tyrosine aminotransferase

Ans: A

176. **A pregnant woman diagnosed with IUD fetus and thrombosis what is most appropriate next step in management?**
A- Immediate delivery
B- Start anticoagulation
C- Immediate C section
D- Discharge her and ask her to follow up in next week

Ans: A

177. **A woman has tooth extraction & she was prescribed calcium, multivitamins & antibiotic C- She was already on candesartan. Candesartan effects efficacy of which antibiotic?**
A- Metronidazole
B- Amoxicillin
C- Ciprofloxacin
D- Erythromycin
E- Oxytetracyclin

Ans: E

178. **A patient after RTA presents with active bleeding and open tibial fracture, His vitals are pulse rate of about 120bpm, BP is about 90/60mmhg, which of the following is next step in the management?**
A- Inotropic support
B- IV electrolytes
C- IV calcium gluconate
D- IV Fluids

Ans: D

179. **In which of the following condition AFP is raised?**
A- Anencephaly
B- Spina bifida occulta
C- Down syndrome
D- Turner syndrome

Ans: A

180. **Child presented with decreased breath sounds and chest movement on left side which improved on holding him up. CXR revealed coils of intestine on left side of chest. This is due to:**
A- Incomplete pleuroperitoneal membrane
B- Hiatal hernia
C- Diaphragmatic hernia
D- Absent septum transversum

Ans: A

181. **Atrial Fibrillation is characterized by**
A- Irregular P wave with QRS Complete
B- Saw Tooth P wave
C- Pulse deficit
D- Increase p waves

Ans: C

182. **Medical ethics pillars include:**
A- Autonomy, beneficence, justice, non-maleficence
B- Justice
C- Injustice and autonomy
D- Autonomy and beneficence

Ans: A

183. **During exercise person feels tired due to subjective feeling of:**
A- Increased heart rate
B- Dehydration
C- Lactic acidosis
D- Low Oxygen
E- Low glucose

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Ans: A

Explanation:

- **During Exercise** subjective feelings of getting tired is due to – **Increased Heart rate**
- **After Exercise** feeling of getting tired is due to – **Increased Lactic acid**

184. **A 25y old female patient presents with 8 weeks abortion which of the following hormonal levels are decrease in this patient?**
A- Progesterone
B- Estrogen
C- FSH
D- LH
E- HCG

Ans: A

185. **Onset of puberty is due to:**
A- Sensitivity to estradiol
B- Increased production of gonadotropins
C- Decrease in gonadal hormones
D- FSH
E- LH

Ans: B

186. **In Median episiotomy perineal body is damaged, if perineal body cut which muscle is damaged?**
A-Bulbospongiosis and Superficial transverse perineal muscles
B- Puborectalis & Bulbospongiosis muscle
C-Pubococcygeus & Superficial transverse perineal muscles
D-Superficial and deep Transverse perineal muscles

Ans: A

187. **A patient presents with frothy urine, Urinalysis reveals renal tubular epithelial cells with pink cytoplasm due to reabsorption of**
A- Hemoglobin
B- Lipids
C- Proteins
D- Glucose

Ans: C

188. **In pulmonary embolism, occlusion of a pulmonary artery is best classified as**
A- Small vessel occlusion
B- Medium vessel occlusion
C- Large vessel occlusion
D- Massive occlusion

Ans: B

189. **In urea cycle, one nitrogen comes from histidine and another comes from which of the following**
A- Glutamate
B- Aspartate
C- Arginine
D- Alanine

Ans: B

190. **Which of the following drug is excreted without significant Biotransformation in body is.**
A- Streptomycin
B- Aspirin
C- Paracetamol
D- Procaine
E- Isoniazid

Ans: A

191. **QRS complex prior to:**
A- Ventricular systole
B- Isovolumetric relaxation
C- Atrial systole
D- Atrial diastole

Ans: A

192. **What is the primary action of insulin on carbohydrates?**
A- Promotion of gluconeogenesis
B- Promotion of glycolysis
C- Promotion of glycogenolysis
D- Inhibition of glycolysis

Ans: B

192. **A mother bring her young daughter with MCV 68, LOW MCH and history of pica, which of the following test you will advised her to confirm the diagnosis**
A- Hb electrophoresis
B- Serum ferritin
C- Vitamin b12 levels
D- TIBC

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Ans: B

193. **Regarding glucoronidation true is:**
A- Increase absorption.
B- Increase solubility of drug there by its urinary excretion
C- Is phase l reaction
D- Make drugs fat soluble metabolites

Ans: B

194. **A child presents with signs of meningitis and hydrocephalous which of the following ocular finding is most likely present?**
A- Retinal detachment
B- Papilledema
C- Conjunctival hemorrhage
D- Optic neuritis

Ans: B

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1. **Metformin Side Effect:**
A- Diarrhea & Gas
B-Increased Metabolism by Cytochrome p450
C-weight gain
D-Cannot be used with sulphonylurea and insulin

Ans: A

2. **After appendectomy wound healing by**
A-Primary intention
B-Secondary intention
C-Tertiary Intention
D-Delayed healing

Ans: A

3. **Investigations for Hashimotos thyroiditis include**
A- Anti thyroglobulin & anti TPO
B- Anti T3
C- TFTs
D- Anti Thyroglobin

Ans: A(FA+PathomA-

Explanation:
- Anti microsomal and anti thyroglobulin antibodies destroy parenchyma and are present in hashimotos

4. **Female has burning pain during urination. She is diagnosed with having uti. The organism on culture is identified oxidase positive non lactose fermenting greenish in color and fruity smell. Drug against this organism?**
A-Ciproflaxicin
B-Ceftazidime
C-Ceftriaxone
D-Azithromycin

Ans: B(Pseudomonas)

5. **Patient diagnosed a Case of meningitis. Which function of CSF was disrupted due to meningitis?**
A-Absorption of CSF
B-Less nutrition to Brain Tissue
C-Regulation of ICP
D-Protection of Brain tissue by CSF
E-Excretion of CSF

Ans. A

6. **Campylobacter jejuni drug of choice in bloody diarrhoea leading to Enterocolitis?**
A-Azithromycin
B-Ciprofloxacin
C-Penicillin
D-Ceftriaxone

Ans: B

7. **A 2-year-old child presents with metabolic acidosis (pH 7.2, HCO_3^- 14) and hypokalemia (K^+ 2.6). Sodium is normal. What is the most likely diagnosis?"**
A - Renal Tubular Acidosis (RTA-
B - Lactic Acidosis
C - Diabetic Ketoacidosis (DKA-
D- Dehydration

Ans: A

8. **What is the type of mutation in Li fraumeni syndrome?**
A- RB gene
B- MEN-1
C- Tp53 inhibiting Apoptotic Function
D- K-RAS

Ans: C

9. **In a patient diagnosed with steatohepatitis, which of the following histological findings is most characteristic in liver cells?**
A- Bilirubin deposits
B- Fatty acid accumulation
C- Glycogen inclusions
D- Protein aggregates

Ans: B

10. **An elderly patient presents with Fever, Malaise & lower abdominal pain. O/E, there is tenderness in the left iliac fossa, and a history of loose stools with blooD- What is the most appropriate investigation to perform?**
A- X ray
B- Colonoscopy
C- Sigmoidoscopy
D- CT Abdomen
E- Barium enema

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Ans: C

11. **During inguinal hernia repair surgery, which nerve is most at risk of injury?**
A-Ilioinguinal nerve, iliohypogastric nerve, and genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve
B-Ilioinguinal nerve and genitofemoral nerve
C-Obturator nerve and lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
D-Femoral nerve and pudendal nerve
E-Sciatic nerve and posterior femoral cutaneous nerve

Ans: A

12. **Which neural tract conveys proprioceptive information from the upper limb to the cerebellum?**
A- Cuneocerebellar tract
B- Dorsal spinocerebellar tract
C- Ventral spinocerebellar tract
D- Spinothalamic tract
E- Corticospinal tract

Ans: A

13. **Which of the following is the most consistent investigation for post-streptococcal glomerulonephritis (PSGN)?**
A - ASO titer
B - Blood culture
C - Complement levels (C3, C4)
D- Urine Culture

Ans: C

14. **A patient presents with swelling on the anterior aspect of the arm and experiences tingling in the lateral digits, yet the sensation over the thenar eminence remains intact. To relieve the pressure, a superficial incision is planneD- Which nerve is most likely being targeted?**
A-Ulnar nerve
B-Superficial branch of the median nerve
C-Median nerve
D-Radial nerve

Ans: B

15. **Which DPP-4 inhibitor does not require dose modification and is primarily excreted in the stool?**
A-Linagliptin
B-Vildagliptin
C-Teneligliptin
D-Saxagliptin

Ans: A

16. **Tb spine, swelling above and below same side inguinal ligament. Which muscle fascia involved in tracking pus?**
A-Gluteus maximus
B-Psoas major
C-Sartorius
D-Adductor magnus
E-Adductor longus

Ans: B

17. **A child was brought to emergency room who collapsed within few minutes after receiving an injection of Ferrous sulphate given by his family physician The most likely mediator in ilness is:**
A-IgA
B-IgD
C-IgE
D-IgG
E-IgM

Ans: C

18. **A female patient presents in Gynae OPD with third degree UV prolapse, which occurs due to damage of uterosacral ligament Which of the following structure attaches the uterosacral ligament to the cervix?**
A- Anterior pelvic wall
B- Rectum
C- Urinary bladder
D- Round ligament
E- Posterior pelvic wall (sacrum)

Ans: E

19. **Which antiarrhythmic drug exerts its effects on both the sinoatrial (SA- and atrioventricular (AV) nodes of the heart?**
A- Propranolol
B- Sotalol
C- Amiodarone
D- Atenolol

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Ans: C

20. A patient with a history of myocardial infarction (MI) one month ago undergoes evaluation. Which of the following best describes the predominant histological finding at this stage of healing?
A- Fibrous scar formation
B- Myocardial aneurysm
C- Granulation tissue with inflammatory cells
D- Coagulative necrosis

Ans: A

21. A left-handed person presents with an inability to write, understand words, and difficulty identifying the left sidE- Which brain region is most likely affected?
A - Left frontal lobe
B - Right parietal lobe
C - Left temporal lobe
D - Right temporal lobe
E - Left parietal lobe

Ans: B

22. A patient presents with muscle pain and difficulty standing. Which medication is most likely responsible?
A- Corticosteroids
B- Colchicine
C- Beta-blockers
D- Atorvastatin

Ans: D

23. A patient had jejunal resection 4 months ago and now presents with weakness, low hemoglobin, and MCV >100. What is the most likely deficiency?
A - Vitamin B12 deficiency
B - Folate deficiency
C- Anemia of Chronic Disease
D- Sideroblastic Anemia

Ans: B

24. During mandibular gland surgery, how can the facial nerve be preserved?
A - By tracing the nerve as it enters field
B- By identifying the nerve at the posterior border of the mandible
C- By avoiding dissection near the submandibular gland
D- By using intraoperative nerve monitoring
E-Nerve stimulation

Ans: A

25. Patient undergo Barium swallow Feathery appearance in left abdomen feature of which of these
A- Jejunum
B- Ileum
C- Stomach
D- Gall bladder

Ans: A

26. A cirrhosis patient was having air level in the branching pattern inside the liver extending upto the peripheral capsul E- Which part is involved?
A-Extra hepatic biliary tree
B-Intrahepatic billiary tree
C-Portal vein tributaries
D-Hepatic Veins

Ans: B

27. Garlic consumption is known to cause phosphorylation of HMG-CoA reductase, an enzyme involved in cholesterol synthesis. Excessive intake of garlic is most likely to result in inhibition of:
A- Acetyl-CoA carboxylase
B- HMG-CoA reductase
C- Lipoprotein lipase
D- HMG-CoA synthase

Ans: B

28. After starting a statin, which parameter should be measured within a few days to assess the initial response for the health promotion in this patient ?
A- Raised LDL cholesterol
B- Raised Chylomicrons
C- Raised HDL cholesterol
D- Decreased HDL cholesterol

Ans: C

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29. **A person picks different flowers and perceives various smells. Which process is responsible for distinguishing these different scents?**
A - Modulation
B - Integration
C - Adaptation
D - Discrimination

Ans: D

30. **Patient was having bronchiolar inflammation and increased productive cough. What is the progenitor cell of the structure damaged in this condition**
A- Basal cell
B- Granular cell
C- Clara cell
D- Goblet Cell

Ans: C

31. **A person steps on a rusted nail. What is the initial process in wound healing?**
A - Acute inflammatory cell infiltration
B - Proliferation of myofibroblasts
C - Collagen deposition
D - Granulation tissue formation

Ans: A

32. **A Military patient came with complain of cough not improving. He was refer to pulmonologist who ordered a spirometry that revealed decreased FEV1, decreased FVC & decreased FRC- Most probable diagnosis:**
A- Asthma
B- Pulmonary fibrosis
C- Emphysema
D- Pneumonia
E- Bronchitis

Ans: B(BRS Physio)

33. **Captopril is a commonly used antihypertensive drug. A frequently observed side effect with prolonged use is a persistent dry cough, sometimes accompanied by wheezing. What is the most likely cause of this cough?**
A- Increase in plasma levels of bradykinin
B- Idiosyncratic reaction to the drug
C- Decrease in blood pressure
D- Decrease in angiotensin levels in the plasma

Ans: A

34. **What is the most important determinant of prognosis in Tetralogy of Fallot?**
A - Overriding aorta
B - Right ventricular hypertrophy
C - Ventricular septal defect (VSD-
D - Pulmonary infundibular stenosis

Ans: D

35. **Which health model focuses on the patient's perception of their disease and the influence of the doctor's persuasion?**
A - Health Belief Model
B - Biopsychosocial Model
C - Social Cognitive Theory
D - Transtheoretical Model

Ans: A

36. **Stress-Related Glycogenolysis in the Liver is Primarily Stimulated By:**
A - Glucagon
B - Cortisol
C - Epinephrine
D - Norepinephrine
E – Insulin

Ans: B

37. **Severity of Pancreatitis is best assessed by:**
A-Amylase 650, WBC 18,000, PaO_2 65 mmHg
B-Amylase, LDH, and Albumin levels
C-Amylase 800, WBC elevated, and LDH 6.5
D-Serum lipase alone is the best predictor of severity

Ans: A

38. **Aortic stenosis leads to ventricular hypertrophy. The biosynthesis of which molecule is affected?**
A-Elastin
B-Collagen
C-Myosin
D-Fibrillin

Ans: C

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39. **A patient with Sheehan syndrome presents with dizziness, fatigue, and tiredness. Which hormone deficiency is primarily responsible for these symptoms?**
A- TSH
B- GnRH
C- Cortisol
D- ACTH

Ans: D

40. **A patient presents with symptoms of hyperthyroidism along with a gritty sensation in the eyes. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Grave's disease
B- Toxic multinodular goiter
C- Hashimoto's thyroiditis
D- Subacute granulomatous thyroiditis

Ans: A

41. **A patient was injected with FDG-18 (Fluorodeoxyglucose-18). Which radionuclear test is most likely being performed?**
A-Positron Emission Tomography (PET) scan
B- Thyroid scintigraphy
C- Bone scan (Tc-99m)
D- Ventilation-perfusion (V/Q) scan

Ans: A

42. **A 2-year-old child presents with diarrhea and flattening of the brush border. Deficiency of which enzyme is most likely responsible?**
A-Lipase
B-Amylase
C-Enterokinase
D-Peptidase

Ans: C

43. **Which of the following can lead to decreased secretion of concentrated urine?**
A-Back leak of water into the tubule lumen
B-Increased pressure in the Bowman's capsule
C-Decreased blood pressure in the glomerulus
D-Increased sodium and water reabsorption

Ans: A

44. **Glucocorticoids given in shock. Their beneficial role?**
A-Respiratory ways distension
B-Decreased Heart rate
C-Increased vascular responsiveness to catecholamines
D-Reduction in inflammatory cytokines

Ans: C

45. **Germ tube test positive by which fungal species**
A-Candida albicans
B-Candida auris
C- Candida glabrata
D- Candida tropicalis

Ans: A

46. **After women underwent laparotomy, what will u tell her that after how much time will her scar gain near normal strength**
A-1 year
B-6 months
C-3 months
D-Never

Ans: C

47. **Specific immunity of body:**
A-Skin and mucous membranes
B-Lymphocytes
C-PMNs
D-Macrophages

Ans: A

48. **CT of a fetus shows one large ventricle with fused thalami. The defect most likely lies in which embryological structure?**
A- Prosencephalon
B- Mesencephalon
C- Diencephalon
D- Diancephalon

Ans: A

49. **Instruments and packaging materials which cannot be steam sterilized are disinfected using which?**
A-Chlorine
B-Phenol
C-Cytylperidinium Chloride
D-Ethylene gas

Ans: D

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50. **Which of the following causes an increase in extracellular potassium?**
A- Beta-2 agonist
B- Severe exercise
C- Excess aldosterone
D- Insulin deficiency

Ans: B

51. **A baby was spun around by the father and now presents with the hand in a semi-prone position while sitting. Injury to which joint is most likely?**
A- Proximal radioulnar joint
B- Distal radioulnar joint
C- Humeroulnar joint
D- Scaphoid joint

Ans: A

52. **If the radius of a blood vessel is reduced to half of its original size due to a pre-occlusive valve, which parameter will increase 16 times?**
A- Resistance
B- Blood flow
C- Viscosity
D- Capillary pressure

Ans: A

53. **In anterior mandibular nerve damage, which muscle would escape paralysis?**
A-Digastric
B-Myelohyoid
C-Omohyoid
D-Medial Pterygoid

Ans: C

54. **A patient underwent oophorectomy and was found to have salpingitis on examination. What is the epithelium of the affected organ?**
A - Simple columnar ciliated
B - Simple columnar non-ciliated
C - Simple cuboidal
D - Stratified epithelium

Ans: A

55. **A patient presents with decreased appetite and weight gain, and you prescribe an SSRI. Which of the following is the most bothersome side effect for the patient?**
A- Sexual dysfunction
B- Weight gain
C- Insomnia
D- Tachycardia
E- Headache

Ans: A

56. **How can malignant hyperthermia be differentiated from thyroid storm?**
A- Presence of tachycardia
B- Sudden rise in temperature
C- Malignant hyperthermia occurs only after anesthesia exposure
D- Elevated creatine kinase (CK) levels in malignant hyperthermia

Ans: C

57. **A patient develops jaundice after taking an herbal medication prescribed by a hakeem. A liver biopsy reveals parenchymal necrosis. Which of the following serum enzymes is most likely to be significantly elevated in this condition?**
A - Alanine aminotransferase (ALT)
B - Aspartate aminotransferase (AST)
C - Alkaline phosphatase (ALP)
D- Gamma-glutamyl transferase (GGT)
E - Lactate dehydrogenase (LDH)

Ans: A

58. **A 30-year-old patient is brought to the emergency department after a road traffic accident (RTA- leading to Blunt traumA- He complains of difficulty in breathing and decreased chest movements on the affected sidE- Chest X-ray reveals a radiolucent (black) shadow on one sidE- Rib fractures are also noteD- What is the most likely cause of decreased chest movement?**
A-Pneumothorax
B-Fluid in the pleural cavity
C-Hemothorax
D-Lung Abscess

Ans: A

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59. **Tarsal tunnel syndrome is caused by compression of which of the following nerves?**
A - Lateral plantar nerve
B - Medial plantar nerve
C - Posterior tibial nerve
D - Anterior tibial nerve

Ans: C

60. **Which of the following base pair mutation occurs in sickle cell disease**
A- Adenine to thymine
B- Thymine to adenine
C- Cytosine to guanine
D- Guanine to cytosine
E- Adenine to cytosine

Ans: A

61. **Normal Suboccipito-Bregmatic Diameter:**
A- 9.5cm
B- 11cm
C- 13cm
D- 11.5cm
E- 14cm

Ans: A

62. **Methotrexate Mechanism of Action:**
A- Inhibit dihydrofolate reductase
B- Act as antimetabolite for peraaminobenzoid acid to decrease folic acid synthesis
C- Activate DNA
D- Inhibit proteins

Ans: A

63. **The sympathetic innervation of the lower respiratory tract arises from which spinal cord levels?**
A - T1 to T4
B - T5 to T7
C - T4, T5, T6
D - T8 to T9

Ans: A

64. **What is site of tracheostomy?**
A- C2 ring
B- C3 ring
C- C4 ring
D- C5 ring

Ans: A

Explanation

- In adults : C2 > C3 tracheal ring
- In childrens : C3 > C4 tracheal ring

65. **Pale infarct in heart as a result of MI is related to which necrosis:**
A- Caseous necrosis
B- Liquefactive necrosis
C- Coagulative necrosis
D- Fibrinoid necrosis

Ans: C

66. **A patient presented with Cardiac, Facial & Corneal defects along with hypotonia & failure to thrive diagnosed as Zellweger syndrome in which there is accumulation of long-chain fatty acids caused by?**
A- Peroxisomes
B- Mitochondria
C- Lysosomes
D- Golgi body

Ans: A(First aid and ChaterjeA-

Explanation:
Zellweger syndrome

- Autosomal recessive disorder of peroxisome biogenesis due to mutated PEX genes (accumulation of pipecolic acid in peroxisomes). Hypotonia, SK-19 Volume 2 | 360 seizures, jaundice, craniofacial dysmorphia, hepatomegaly, early death
- High levels of very long chain polyenoic acids have been found in the brains of patients with Zellweger's syndromE- There is inherited absence of peroxisomes in all tissues and peroxisomal oxidation of unsaturated FA does not take place

67. **Chronic Alcoholism causes:**
A- Myocarditis
B- Wernicke encephalopathy
C- Pellagra
D- Keratitis

Ans: B

68. **Clarke' Nucleus level:**
A- C8-S3
B- T1-L2
C- T1-T4
D-C1-C4

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Ans: B

69. **Hyaline cartilage appears transparent under microscope because of presence of what?**
A - Collagen fibers are visible under a light microscope
B - Elastic fibers are visible under a light microscope
C - Neither collagen nor elastic fibers are visible under a light microscope
D - Both collagen and elastic fibers are visible under a light microscope
E - Collagen fibers are not visible under a light microscope

Ans: E

70. **A patient presents with a swelling on the posterior aspect of the hand that becomes prominent on wrist flexion. There are no signs of inflammation, and the transillumination test is positive What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Lipoma
B- Ganglion cyst
C- Abscess
D- Cellulitis

Ans: B

71. **A 25 Years old male with swelling that is lateral & Inferior to Pubic tubercle with positive cough impulse has:**
A- Inguinal Hernia
B- Femoral Hernia
C- Umbilical Hernia
D- Incisional Hernia

Ans: B

72. **Which of the following muscles attached on lesser trochanteric femur?**
A- Gluteus maximus
B- Glutues minimus
C- Gluteus medius
D- IllioPsoas muscle

Ans: D

73. **What is the name of the nucleus responsible for detecting phone vibrations in the pocket?"**
A-Nucleus Proprius
B-Nucleus Dorsalis
C-Vestibular Nucleus
D-Mesencephalic Nucleus of the Trigeminal Nerve

Ans: B

74. **A 16 years old boy presented with self mutilation, involuntary movements, speech problems and painful joints and urine shows excess uric acid what is the deficient enzyme?**
A-xanthine oxidase
B-HGPRT
C-Urate Oxidase
D-Adenine Phosphoribosyltransferase

Ans: B

75. **A patient is having rhinoinusitis and nasal polyp with the fungus invading lamina papyracea, excessive endothelial damage and having non septate hyphae branching at Right anglE. Organism involved is:**
A- Candida
B- Histoplasmosis
C- Aspergillus
D- Mucor
E- Rhizopus

Ans: D (FA-

76. **A patient presented with Dry skin. Investigations reveal Anti-thyroid peroxidase (TPO) antibodies are commonly found in which of the following conditions?**
A- Rheumatoid arthritis (RA-
B- Hashimoto's thyroiditis
C- Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE-
D- Subacute thyroiditis

Ans: B

77. **ECF osmolarity regulated by:**
A- Cortisol
B- GH
C-ADH
D- TSH

Ans: C

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78. **A young male presents with sudden onset of memory loss. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?**

A - Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus
B - Alzheimer's Disease
C - Temporal lobe epilepsy
D- Wernicke's encephalopathy

Ans: A

79. **A 27 year old women requests a mammogram because both of her mother and sister died of metastatic breast cancer before 40 years of agE- Which of the following would add to this patient's risk for breast Cancer?**

A- Multiparty
B- High-fiber diet.
C- OCP's.
D- BRCA-1 mutation.
E- Bilateral fibroadenomas

Ans: D

80. **A 40 year old female with no respiratory or cardiac problems, has swelling in front of the neck and feels difficulty with breathing while in supine position; this is due to:**

A- Asthma
B- Colloid goiter
C- Follicular carcinoma of goiter
D- Retrosternal goiter

Ans: D

81. **A young female having bilateral ovarian mass on histopath mass consist of Skin, Appendages, epithelial cells & Mucous glands diagnosis:**

A- Sex chord tumor
B- Endodermal sinus tumor
C- Teratoma
D- Dysgerminoma
E- Choriocarcinoma

Ans: C

82. **A 2 Years Child presented with painless Swelling in testicular region. He underwent left orchiectomy. Specimen sent for Biopsy which showed Cuboidal Cells eosinophilic in nature, Non specific immature tuboidal glands with thin sheaths & glomeruloid structurE- Diagnosis?**

A- Yolk sac tumor
B- Teratoma
C- Seminoma
D- Dysgerminoma
E- Leydig Cell Tumour

Ans: A(Robins)

Explanation:

- Yolk sac tumors are the most common primary testicular neoplasm in children younger than 3 years of age
- Histologic examination discloses low cuboidal to columnar epithelial cells forming microcysts, lacelike (reticular) patterns, sheets, glands, and papillae
- A distinctive feature is the presence of structures resembling primitive glomeruli, the so- called Schiller-Duvall bodies.
- Tumors often have eosinophilic hyaline globules

83. **Medullary CA tumor marker is**

A- CA 125
B- CA 19-9
C- Calcitonin
D- CA 15-5
E- ALP

Ans: C

Explanation:

Papillary CA

- Associated with radiation
- Psomomma bodies and orphan anie eye nucleus

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- Slow growing
- Spread via lymphatic
- Best prognosis

Follicular CA'

- Invade Capsule
- Vascular Spread
- 2nd Best Prognosis

Medullary CA

- Release calcitonin

84. **VMA in urine seen in**
A- Pheochromocytoma
B- Alkaptonuria
C- Glycogen storage disease
D- Lysosomal disorder

Ans: A

85. **27 years old woman presented with the complaints of weight gain, menorrhoea and fatiguE- Last year, she experienced a complicated delivery requiring a 2units of blood transfusion. She was unable to breastfeeD- On examination she has dry skin and hypotension. Which one of the following is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Conn disease
B- Sheehan syndrome
C- Addison syndrome
D- Nelson syndrome

Ans: B

86. **A woman with history of severe postpartum hemorrhage presents with weakness, dizziness, and inability to lactatE-What hormone deficiencies are expected?**
A- ACTH
B- TSH
C- GH
D- Prolactin

Ans: A

87. **Injury to medial epicondyle leading to Wasting of small muscles in Hand along with Lateral sparing indicates injury to which nerve?**
A- Radial Nerve
B- Median Nerve
C- Ulnar Nerve
D- Musculocutaneous Nerve

Ans: C

88. **In the Rh blood group system, Rh agglutinins:**
A - Are predominantly IgM
B - Are present on the Erythrocyte cell membrane
C - Are always present in Rh-negative individuals
D -Secreted in Saliva

Ans: B

89. **A female baby with Enlarged clitoris & Absent uterus on Usg . This feature is related to:**
A- Down Syndrome
B- Complete mole
C- Adrenogenital syndrome
D- Partial mole

Ans: C

90. **Truncal vagotomy causes:**
A- Decrease gastric motility
B- Decrease Gastric acid Emptying
C- Decrease pepsin secretion
D- None of above

Ans: B

91. **Left circumflex artery blockeD- What will be affected?**
A- Left atrium and left ventricle
B- Right atrium
C- Right ventricle
D- Right atrium and right ventricle

Ans: A

92. **Type of fluid due to appendicitis is:**
A- Exudative
B- Transudative
C- Serous
D- Fibrinous

Ans: A

93. **In a cardiac patient which of the following is the cause of edema?**
A- Increase Plasma Oncotic pressure
B- Decrease Hydrostatic pressure
C- Increase Hydrostatic pressure
D- Decrease vascular permeability

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Ans: C

94. A patient undergoing Chemotherapy presents with hematuria Which of the following drugs is most likely responsible for this presentation?
A- Cyclosporine
B- Cyclophosphamide
C- Doxorubicin
D- Azithromycin
E- Bleomycin

Ans: B

95. CCL4 causes damage to cells by which of the following mechanism?
A- Oxygen
B- Free radicals' Production
C- Apoptosis
D- Fatty change

Ans: B

96. A patient develops muscle pain after starting an antihyperlipidemic drug. Which of the following is most likely responsible?
A - Statins
B - Fibrates
C - Ezetimibe
D - Bile acid sequestrants

Ans: A

97. Thymoma is associated with myasthenia gravis. What other disease is associated with it?
A- Pure Red Cell Aplasia
B- Aplastic Anemia
C- Eaton Lambert Syndrome
D- Megaloblastic Anemia

Ans: A

98. A patient presents with hypotension & HypoglycemiA- Most probable cause?
A-Autoimmune destruction of the adrenal cortex.
B-ectopic production of ACTH from a lung tumor.
C-excessive production of cortisol from a tumor in the adrenal cortex.
D-excessive production of aldosterone from a tumor in the adrenal cortex.

Ans: A

99. A patient underwent jejunal resection 4 months ago. Now, they present with weakness, low hemoglobin, and an MCV >100 fL. Which of the following is the most likely cause of their anemia?
A - Iron deficiency
B - Vitamin B12 deficiency
C - Folate deficiency
D - Anemia of chronic disease

Ans: C

100. Atrial fibrillation Related ECG findings are which of following?
A- Absent P-Waves
B- Irregular T-R Interval
C- Regular R-R Interval
D- Prominent QRS
E- Narrow P-R interval

Ans: A

101. Lymphatic drainage of breast upper outer lateral quadrant is
A- Posterior axillary
B- Central axillary
C- External thoracic
D- Anterior axillary
E- Internal thoracic

Ans: D(KLM +BD-

102. Patent ductus arteriosus associated with:
A- Maternal age
B- Prematurity
C- Drugs
D- CO2

Ana: B

103. Which one is autosomal dominant disorder?
A- Sickle cell anaemia
B- Thalassemia
C- Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP)
D- Haemophilia

Ans: C

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104. **Patient on ATT with big toe swelling most likely due to:**
A- Rifampicin
B- Streptomycin
C- Ethambutol
D- Pyrazinamide
E- Isoniazid

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Isoniazid – Peripheral neuropathy
- Rifampicin – Red/Orange Urine
- Ethambutol – Optic neuritis
- Pyrazinamide – Hyperuricemia (Gout)

105. **A 10-week pregnant woman presents with persistent nausea, vomiting, and noticeable weight loss. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A - Hyperemesis gravidarum
B - Gastroenteritis
C - Molar pregnancy
D - Urinary tract infection

Ans: A

106. **A 48 years old lady at last stage of Ca fibroid and she tells you not to tell her family, her son asks about her mother condition & disease what you will do?**
A- Tell something
B- Tell Nothing.
C- Inform the son
D- Inform the whole family

Ans: B

107. **Female patient with webbed neck & Small Ears. Best Way to diagnose?**
A- Barr body
B- Karyotyping
C- Ultrasound
D- Chronic villus sampling

Ans: B

108. **Nerve damaged during submandibular gland surgery:**
A- Mandibular nerve
B- Hypoglossal nerve
C- Marginal Mandibular branch of Facial nerve
D- Glossophyrengeal nerve
E- Inferior alveolar nerve

Ans: C

Explanation:
While doing submandibular gland surgery following nerves damage
- Marginal mandibular nerve branch of facial.
- Lingual nervE-
- Hypoglossal.
- Mylohyoid nervE-
- Mandibular nerve will not be be damage which is branch of trigeminal nerve

109. **A young boy is brought to the hospital after a bicycle accident and possible pelvic fracturE- While awaiting a computed tomography (CT) scan of his pelvis, a physician proceeds with a focal neurologic examination. In testing the child's reflexes, which of the following nerves would carry afferent impulses of the cremasteric reflex?**
A- Subcostal Nerve
B- Lateral Femoral Cutaneous Nerve
C- Genito-femoral Nerve
D- Iliohypogastric Nerve
E- Femoral Nerve

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Afferent – Femoral Branch of genitofemoral nerve and illioinguinal nerve
- Efferent – Genital branch of genitofemoral Nerve

110. **Skeleton is dug out of gravE- How to know it is female pelvis?**
A- Everted Iliac Ala
B- Heart Shaped Pelvis
C- Inverted Ischial tuberosities
D- Fused ischial spines at the Mid
E- Suprapubic angle <90

Ans: A(Snell)

Explanation:
- The false pelvis is shallow in the female and deep in the malE-
- The pelvic inlet is transversely oval in the female but heart shaped in the male because of the indentation produced by the

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promontory of the sacrum in the malE-

- The pelvic cavity is roomier in the female than in the male, and the distance between the inlet and the outlet is much shorter.
- The pelvic outlet is larger in the female than in the malE- The ischial spines are everted in the female but inverted in the male
- The sacrum is shorter, wider, and flatter in females than in males

111. **An Old man came with c/o tremors while doing small work, Gait abnormality and past pointing when asked to touch nose, Lesion in:**

A- Midbrain
B- Cerebellum
C- Cerebrum
D- Pons
E- Substantia Nigra

Ans: B

112. **A patient with severe headache vomiting and neck stiffness raised ICP on Lumber puncture there was blood stained CSF diagnose is**

A- Subdural hemorrhage
B- Cerebral hemorrhage
C- Extradural Hematoma
D- Subarachnoid hemorrhage
E- Intraparenchynal hemorrhage

Ans: D

113. **Most specific marker in MI Within 2 Hrs:**

A- CK-MB
B- Trop t
C- LDh
D- Trop I

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Best Initial and IOC for 6h – ECG
- 1-2hr – Myoglobin
- Within 4hr – CK MB
- After 4hr – Trop
- Sensitive – Trop T
- Specific – Trop I

114. **Intrahepatic protein anabolism and extra hepatic catabolism:**

A- Glucocorticoid
B- Glucagon
C- Epinephrine
D- Growth hormone

Ans: A

115. **A patient present with arthritis having joint pain and morning stifness along with deposts in kidney with CCP being raised andANA negativE- There is a precursorprotein which stains red on Congostain. What is the precursor protein?**

A- Serum amyloid precursor protein
B- Serum amyloid associated protein
C- Lamba light chain
D- Transthyretin
E- Beta 2 microglobulin

Ans: B

116. **ABGS of a patient reveal Ph 7.4, pCo2 60 & HCO3 24. Acid base abnormality?**

A-Respiratory acidosis
B-Respiratory alkalosis
C-Metabolic acidosis
D-Metabolic alkalosis
E-Mixed alkalosis

Ans: A

117. **Congenital erythropoitic porphyria What is finding in urine?**

A- Increase urine uroporphyrin 1
B- Stool porphyrin increase
C- Decrease urine porphyrin
D- Increase Fecal+ Urinary+Serum uroporphyrin 1

Ans: A

118. **A patient present with foot drop and unable to do dorsiflexion after Knee Joint Injury. Which nerve is damaged?**

A-Superficial peroneal Nerve
B-Deep Peroneal Nerve
C-Tibial Nerve
D-Sciatic Nerve

Ans: B

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119. **Tumor in submucosa of duodenum Which hormone or enzymes is secreted by the area involveD-**
A-Peptidase
B-Urogastron
C-Secretin
D-CCK

Ans: B

120. **Cell Membrane soluble in:**
A-Soup Water
B-Alcohol
C- Lipids
D-Proteins

Ans: B

121. **A patient has liver cirhosis. Route of hepatic biopsy is:**
A- T10 midaxillary line
B- T11 mid clavicular line
C- Subcostal angle
D- Substernal angle

Ans: A

122. **Pregnant female with labour pain for 20hour was admitted in emergency and was being prepared for C section suddenly dies due to:**
A- Air embolism
B- Fat embolism
C- Amniotic fluid embolism
D- Pulmonary thromboembolism

Ans: C

123. **Ansa cervicalis root value**
A- Hypoglossal with C123
B- Hypiglossal with C34
C- Hypoglossal with C67
D- Hypoglossal

Ans: A

124. **In the region of the submandibular gland, the lingual artery is lateral to which of the following structures?**
A- Hypoglossus muscle
B- Facial artery
C- Hyoglossus muscle
D- Genioglossus muscle
E- Styloglossus muscle

Ans: C

125. **Turner syndrome:**
A- Complete Monosomy of X
B- Incomplete monosomy
C- Trinucleotide repeat
D- Complete Monosomy of Y

Ans: A

126. **Which hormone is inhibited by a factor released from the hypothalamus?**
A - Prolactin
B - Growth Hormone (GH)
C - Antidiuretic Hormone (ADH)
D - Oxytocin

Ans: A

127. **If the superior nasal meatus is blocked by a polyp, which sinus drainage will be most affected?**
A- Posterior ethmoidal sinus
B- Maxillary sinus
C- Frontal sinus
D- Temporal sinus

Ans: A

128. **During a suprapubic paracentesis for ascites performed with an empty bladder, the patient developed bleeding due to vascular injury. Which vessel is most likely to have been injured?**
A-Superior vesical artery
B-Inferior epigastric artery
C-Obturator artery
D-External pudendal artery

Ans: B

129. **A child presents with hepatosplenomegaly and pancytopenia Histopathology reveals "crumbled tissue paper appearance". It is due to accumulation of:**
A- Glucocerebroside
B- Sphingomyelinase
C- Ganglioside
D- Galactocerebroside
E- Alpha 1_4 amylase

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Gaucher disease results from lack of the lysosomal enzyme glucocerebrosidase and accumulation of glucocerebroside in mononuclear phagocytic cells. In the most common type I variant, affected phagocytes become enlarged (Gaucher cells) and accumulate in liver, spleen, and bone marrow, causing hepatosplenomegaly and bone erosion

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These phagocytes — become enlarged acquire a pathognomonic cytoplasmic appearance characterized as "wrinkled tissue paper"

130. **Sulphur granules containing**
A- Staph Aureus
B- Streptococus
C- Actinomycets
D- Listeria

Ans: C

131. **Baby born having cleft plate, Ear & Facial abnormalities. Mother was taking drugs for treatment of cystic can E- what was it?**
A- Vitamin D
B- Retinol acid
C- Vitamin C
D- Vitamin E

Ans: B

132. **A 26 year female patient present with a breast mass on clinical examination mass was freely moveable and non tender and does not attach to underlying structures all laboratory investigations was normal what should be the next step in management?**
A- Mammogram
B- Ultrasound
C- FNAC
D- CT scan

Ans: B(Bailey and LovE-

Explanation:

Mammography

- The sensitivity of mammography increases with age as the breast becomes less dencE-

Ultasound

- Ultrasound is particularly useful in younger age wiomen with dense breasts in whom mammograms are difficcult to interpret and in distinguishing cysts from well solid lesions
- It can also be used to lacalize impalpable areas of breast pathology

133. **Which one passes through greater sciatic foramen?**
A- Adductor longus
B- Adductor magnus
C- Tibial nerve
D- Piriformis

Ans: D

Structure through Greater Sciatic Notch

- Piriformis

Above Piriformis

- Superior Gluteal nerve
- Superior Gluteal vessel

Below Piriformis

- Inferior Gluteal nerve and vessel
- Sciatic nerve
- Posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh
- Nerve to quadratus femoris andobturator internus
- Pudendal nerve
- Internal pudendal vessel

Through Lesser Sciatic Notch

- Tendon and nerve of Obturator internus
- Pudendal nerve
- Internal Pudendal Vessels

134. **Which of the following tumor marker is raised in case of an Adnexal mass?**
A- AFP
B- LDH
C- CEA
D- CA-125

Ans: D

135. **Which of the following muscles would escape paralysis in a case of anterior mandibular nerve damage?**
A- Anterior belly of digastric
B- Mylohyoid
C- Tensor veli palatini
D- Tensor tympani
E- Posterior belly of digastric

Ans: E

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136. **A 45-year-old male presents with fatigue, decreased libido, and recent weight gain. His serum testosterone level is low. MRI reveals a pituitary mass. Which of the following findings would help differentiate between primary and secondary hypogonadism in this patient?**

A- Serum LH level
B- Serum FSH level
C- Serum estradiol level
D- Prolactin level
E- Semen analysis

Ans: A

137. **Which of the following are cardiac effects of Digitalis?**

A- Demotropy
B- Inotropy
C- Chronotropy
D- None

Ans: B

138. **Demarcation of Upper GIT from Lower GIT is shown by:**

A- Ligament of treitz
B- Superior mesenteric artery
C- Falciform ligament
D- Tail of pancreas

Ans: A

139. **Biceps femoris nerve supply**

A- Tibial & Common Peroneal (Cpn)
B- Sciatic
C- Tibial only
D- Common Peroneal only

Ans: A

140. **Patient after RTA there is injury above the Sacral segement of Spinal cord has which of the following effect**

A- Bladder injury
B- Atonic Bladder
C- Autonomous bladder
D- Automatic Bladder
E- Neurogenic Bladder

Ans: D

Injury above Sacral Segment

(Sympathetic damagE- Cause:

- Spastic Bladder
- Automatic Bladder
- Urge Incontinence
- Injury at Sacral Segment

(Parasympathetic damagE- Cause:

- Atonic Bladder
- Autonomous Bladder
- Overflow Incontinence

Note: Neurogenic is common term for both spastic and Atonic Bladder

141. **What forms the roof of anterior part of lateral ventricles?**

A-Upper surface of thalamus
B-Genu of corpus callosum
C- Body of corpus callosum
D-Cerebral Cortex

Ans: B

142. **Atherosclerois plaque is formed of which of the following?**

A- Smooth muscle, C-T neutrophil
B- Smooth muscle lymphocyte
C- Lymphocytes
D-Smooth muscle, Extracellular matrix, intracellular matrix and lipids

Ans: D (Robins)

Explanation:

- Atherosclerotic Plaque Has 3 Principle Components

Cells

- Smooth Muscle Cells, Macrophages and T cell

Extracellular Matrix

- Collagen
- Elastic Fibers

Lipids

- Extracellular and Intracellular Lipids

143. **IVC blocked upto Azygous vein dilation will be in:**

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A- Right ascending lumbar and right subcostal vein
B- Subcostal vein
C- Ascending lumbar vein
D-Azygous vein

Ans: A

144. **A 45-year-old office worker presents with numbness, tingling, and pain in the first three fingers of her right hand, which worsens at night. She also reports weakness in her grip and frequent dropping of objects. On examination, there is thenar muscle atrophy. Which of the following tests is most commonly used to diagnose this condition?**
A- Phalen's test
B- Tinel's sign
C- Finkelstein's test
D- Allen's test

Ans: A

145. **Female Patient had aortic root dilation upto 4cm, ocuular examination showed lens dislocation. mitral valve leaflet defect with a systolic click defect in which of the following?**
A- Spectrin
B- Dystrophin
C- Laminin
D- Fibrillin

Ans: D (Marfan syndromE-

146. **Most common complication of rubella in 2 Months' pregnant lady:**
A- Cataract
B- Deafness
C- PDA
D- Microcephaly

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Rubella in pregnancy complication overall – Deafness > Cataract
- Rubella in pregnancy complication within 7 weeks – Cataract
- Rubella in pregnancy complication After 7 weeks – Deafness

147. **Child with hepatospleenomegaly streaks on hair and face abdomen protruded cause:**
A- Kawashiorkor
B- Marasmus
C- Physical abuse
D- CLD

Ans: A

148. **Type of necrosis in Brain:**
A- Cogulative
B- Liquefactive
C- Caseous
D- Fibrinoid

Ans: B

149. **Patient presented with paroxysmal fever, chills and time duration for symptoms appearing was 36 to 48 hours ring and crescent shaped organism involved likely is**
A- P. Vivax
B- P. knowlesi
C- P. Falciparum
D- P. Malaria
E- Dengue

Ans: C

Explanation
Crescent shaped organism – plasmodium falciparum

150. **CO2 Transports Mainly in the form of:**
A-HCO3
B-Free Form
C-Bound to Chloride
D-Dissolved in plasma

Ans: A

151. **A postmortem Clot is Most likely found to be resembling with:**
A-Chicken Fat
B-Butter
C-Cheese
D-Jelly

Ans. A

152. **Patient with anterior 2/3 tongue carcinoma what is the lymphatic drainage?**
A- Juguloomohyoid
B- Digastric
C- Submandibular
D- Submemtal

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Ans: C

Explanation:

- Anterior 2/3rd Tongue – Submandibular
- Posterior 1/3rd Tongue – Jugulo omohyoiD-
- Tip of Tongue – Submental

153. **Muscle attached posterior to the lateral arcuate ligament of diaphragm**

A- Quadratus lumborum
B- Piriform
C- Aorta
D- Psoas
E- illius

Ans: A

154. **Which part of the colon are most commonly affected by Hirschsprung disease?**

A-Ascending colon and transverse colon
B-Sigmoid colon
C-Cecum and ileum
D-Transverse colon and descending colon
E-Rectum

Ans: B

155. **A section of caudal pons consists of horizontal fibers. Theses fibers most likely consist of**

A- Superior cerebellar peduncle
B- Middle cerebellar peduncle
C- Inferior cerebellar peduncle
D- Sub thalamus
E- Thalamus

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Cerebellum connected to mid brain – Superior cerebellar peduncle
- Cerebellum connected to medulla – Inferior cerebellar peduncle
- A section of horizontal fibers in caudal pons – Middle cerebellar peduncle

156. **A patient presents with chest pain that radiates to the back and is not related to respiration. On examination, muffled heart sounds are noted along the left sternal border. What is the most likely diagnosis?**

A- Pericarditis
B- Myocarditis
C- Cardiac tamponade
D- Costochondritis

Ans: C

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1. **Lignocaine overdose?**
A-1% lignocaine solution has 100mg of drug in 100ml of preparation.
B-Causes fever, utricarua and laryngeal edema.
C-Causes perioral paresthesia, convulsions that last for several hours.
D-Is averted by using 2% solutions daily.
E-Is managed by hydrocortisone

Ans. C

2. **EEG at 1.0 Mac of Isoflurane**
A-0.3
B-0.5
C-1.2
D-1.5

Ans: B

3. **A 40-year-old patient presents with a long history of postprandial right upper quadrant (RUQ) pain. He now has fever, raised TLC, gallbladder wall thickening, multiple gallstones, and pericholecystic fluid on ultrasound. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A-Perforated gallbladder
B-Gallbladder mucocele
C-Biliary colic
D-Acute cholecystitis

Ans.D

4. **A patient undergoes neuromuscular monitoring using the Train-of-Four (TOF) method. Based on the number of 4 twitches observed, what is the estimated percentage of neuromuscular blockade?**
A- 70% NM blockage
B- 75% NM blockage
C-80% NM blockage
D- 90% NM blockage

Ans: A

Explanation:

- In Train-of-Four (TOF) monitoring, four electrical stimuli are delivered over 2 seconds. The number and strength of muscle twitches are used to estimate the degree of neuromuscular blockade:
- 4 twitches: up to 70% blockade
- 3 twitches: ~75–80% blockade
- 2 twitches: ~80–90% blockade
- 1 twitch: ~90–95% blockade
- 0 twitches: ~100% blockade
- Thus, if all 4 twitches are present, the estimated blockade is ≤70%, indicating partial recovery of neuromuscular function.

5. **A 45-year-old office worker presents with numbness, tingling, and pain in the first three fingers of her right hand, which worsens at night. She also reports weakness in her grip and frequent dropping of objects. On examination, there is thenar muscle atrophy. Which of the following tests is most commonly used to diagnose this condition?**
A- Phalen's test
B- Tinel's sign
C- Finkelstein's test
D- Allen's test

Ans: A

6. **A 30-year-old patient is brought to the emergency department after a road traffic accident (RTA-. He complains of difficulty in breathing and decreased chest movements on the affected side. Chest X-ray reveals a radiolucent (black) shadow on one side. Rib fractures are also noted. What is the most likely cause of decreased chest movement?**
A-Pneumothorax
B-Fluid in the pleural cavity
C-Hemothorax
D-Lung Abscess

Ans: A

7. **A person has been sitting with one leg crossed over the other for an extended period. Upon standing up, he experiences difficulty in**

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walking, particularly with foot dorsiflexion and eversion. What is the most likely cause?
A-A fibers have faster conduction than B fibers
B-A fibers are more sensitive to pressure than C fibers
C-A fibers have slower conduction than C fibers
D-C fibers are more prone to ischemia than A fibers

Ans: B

8. **patient presents with low back pain and loss of lumbar lordosis. What is the initial treatment?**
A-NSAIDs and physiotherapy
B-Immediate MRI and surgical consultation
C-Oral corticosteroids
D- Bed rest for 2 weeks

Ans: A

9. **Vomiting centre located in**
A-Pons
B-Midbrain & Hypothalamus
C-Midbrain
D-Cerebellum

Ans: B

10. **Glutaraldehyde is commonly used as a high-level disinfectant in medical settings. At what concentration (%) does it exhibit bactericidal activity?**
A - 0.5%
B - 1%
C - 2%
D - 1.5%

Ans. C

11. **Abnormal opening of the penile urethra on the dorsal surface of the penis due to faulty positioning of the genital tubercle is called:**
A-Hypospadias
B-Epispadias
C-Phimosis
D-Cryptorchidism

Ans: B

12. **A patient is in a state of shock. Which volatile anesthetic agent should be avoided?**
A- Sevoflurane
B- Desflurane
C- Isoflurane
D- Halothane
E-Ketamine

Ans: D

13. **Which chemotherapeutic agent is used in an intrapleural injection for treating pleural plaques?**
A- Cyclophosphamide
B- Adriamycin
C- Streptomycin
D- Cisplatin

Ans: D

14. **A patient was brought to OT for operation for acute intestinal obstruction, aneasthetist is considering IV h2 blocker. What might be the reason**
A-Increase LES tone
B-Has no effect on gastric fluid already present in stomach
C-Increases pH of the gastric fluid already present
D-Decreases ph of gastric fluid already present

Ans: C

15. **What might be the cause of visceral pain in abdomen?**
A-Increased distension of viscera and contraction of viscera
B-Stretch in capsule of viscera
C-Pressure on ligaments, mesentry and vessels
D-Ischemia of Visceral tissue

Ans: A

16. **A patient presented with analgesia and thermoanesthesia of right side of face and weakness of left side of body, where is the disease**
A-Wallenberg syndrome of left side
B-Lateral medullary syndrome of right side
C-Medial medullary syndrome
D-Pontine Leaion

Ans: A

17. **Calcium is released from which organelle**
A-mitochondria
B-lysosomes
C-peroxisomes
D-SER

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Ans: D

18. **TOF diagnosis made, what will be seen**
A-interatrial septal defect
B-pulmonary infundibulum stenosis
C-left ventricular hypertrophy
D-Right ventricular hypertrophy

Ans: B

19. **A 16 years old boy presented with self mutilation, involuntary movements, speech problems and painful joints and urine shows excess uric acid what is the deficient enzyme?**
A-xanthine oxidase
B-HGPRT
C-Urate Oxidase
D-Adenine Phosphoribosyltransferase

Ans: B

20. **A 6 years old boy presented with self mutilation, involuntary movements, speech problems and painful joints and urine shows excess uric acid what is the disease?**
A-Chronic Lead Toxicity
B- Fragile-X syndrome
C- Gout
D- Huntington disease
E- Lesch-Nyhan syndrome

Ans : E

21. **A Gardner presents with pinpoint pupils, diaphoresis, and urinary incontinence. What is the most appropriate immediate treatment?**
A- Gastric lavage
B- Activated charcoal
C- Atropine
D- Supportive care only

Ans: C (If pralidoxime is not an option, atropine should be given to counteract muscarinic effects of cholinergic toxicity.)

22. **A lady presents with pain on the dorsum of her wrist that radiates to her index finger for the past three months. Her symptoms are suggestive of a single nerve injury. Which nerve is most likely affected?**
A- Median nerve
B- Ulnar nerve
C- Radial nerve
D- Musculocutaneous nerve

Ans: C

23. **A patient presented with seizures, tongue movements, smacking of lips, headaches and muscle movements. His grandfather also had the same disease, where is the lesion**
A-Caudate
B-Substania nigra
C-Cerebellum
D-Frontal Lobe

Ans: A

24. **What forms the roof of anterior part of lateral ventricles?**
A-upper surface of thalamus
B-Genu of corpus callosum
C- Body of corpus callosum
D-Cerebral Cortex

Ans: C

25. **patient presents with diarrhea caused by Campylobacter jejuni. Which antibiotic is the most appropriate treatment for this infection?**
A- Penicillin
B- Ciprofloxacin
C- Azithromycin
D- Bismuth

Ans: C

26. **young person from a northern region presents with lethargy, laziness, and cold intolerance. What is the most likely underlying cause?**
A- Thyroid gland dysfunction
B- Dietary iodine deficiency
C- Pituitary gland dysfunction
D- Autoimmune thyroiditis

Ans: B

27. **Anti-thyroid peroxidase (TPO) antibodies are commonly found in which of the following conditions?**
A-Rheumatoid arthritis (RA-
B-Hashimoto's thyroiditis
C-Systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE-
D- Subacute thyroiditis

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Ans: B

28. A boy faints during football practice after drinking a large amount of water. Which physiological change likely led to his collapse?
A-Increase in blood osmolality
B-Decrease in intracellular fluid (ICF) tonicity
C-Decrease in extracellular fluid (ECF) tonicity
D-Decrease in plasma volume
E-Decrease in ICF volume

Ans: C

29. Which hormone primarily induces hepatic glycogenolysis during stress?
A- Epinephrine (AdrenalinE-
B- Glucagon
C- Cortisol
D- Insulin

Ans: A

30. What is the primary effect of digitalis on the heart?
A- Inotropic
B- Chronotropic
C- Bathmotropic
D- Dromotropic

Ans: A

31. The vomiting center is located in which of the following areas?
A- Nucleus tractus solitarius (NTS)
B- Midbrain
C- Nucleus ambiguus
D- Cortex

Ans: A

32. What is the main concern associated with N2O as an anaesthetic.
A-Abdominal distension
B-Nausea and vomiting
C-Diffusion into Air Filled Spaces
D- No effect on abdominal distension

Ans: C

33. Hyperchloremic metabolic acidosis caused by
A-Acetazolamide
B-Furosemide
C-Thiazide diuretic
D-Spironolactone

Ans: A

34. A hypertensive patient on hydrochlorthiazide for many years, his BP is well managed but his serum Na is 119 and osmolarity is 249. Clinically he is hypovolemic. What is the initial best step
A- fluid restriction
B-3 % nacl solution
C-0.9 % nacl solution
D-0.9 % nacl with furosemide

Ans: D

35. Hirschsprung's disease primarily affects which part of the large intestine?
A- Ascending colon
B- Sigmoid colon
C- Cecum
D- Rectum

Ans: B

36. The presence of acidic chyme in the duodenum stimulates the release of which hormone?
A- Cholecystokinin (CCK)
B- Secretin
C- Gastrin
D- Vasoactive intestinal peptide (VIP)

Ans: B

37. Which drug inhibits tetrahydrofolate (THF) synthesis?
A- Methotrexate
B- Trimethoprim
C- Pyrimethamine
D- Sulfonamides

Ans: A

38. Patient with glaucoma, which drug is contraindicated?
A-Atropine
B- Timolol
C- Acetazolamide
D- Pilocarpine

Ans: A

39. A hypertensive patient is undergoing laparoscopic cholecystectomy. During the procedure, a test dose of an antibiotic is administered, and pneumoperitoneum is created by inflating air into the abdomen. Shortly after, the patient develops a sudden drop in blood pressure and a rapid increase in pulse rate. What is the most likely cause?

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A-Anaphylactic reaction
B-Air embolism
C-Intra-abdominal hypertension syndrome
D-Vasovagal response due to peritoneal stretching

Ans: A

40. **Humidity of air in alveoli depends on?**
A-Ambient temperature
B-Core body temperature
C-Inspired air temperature
D-Absolute Humidity of Inspired Air

Ans: B

41. **A man lifted heavy weight few days ago. On examination there is loss of lordosis of spine and pain below the spine. Diagnosis?**
A- Lumbar muscle strain
B- Lumbar disc herniation
C- Ankylosing spondylitis
D- Spinal compression fracture

Ans: B

42. **Patient under GA having seizures and arrhythmia. First step of management?**
A-Diazepam
B-Propofol
C-Beta blockers
D-Lignocaine

Ans: B

43. **Measuring BP from dorsalis pedis in standing position, what will be observation?**
A-Higher than radial
B-Lower than radial
C-Equal to radial BP
D-Unpredictable variation

Ans: A

44. **Cytotoxic drug paclitaxel is classified in which class?**
A- Alkylating
B- Microtubule inhibitor
C- Anti metabolite
D- Acetylating

Ans: B

45. **Flow through Orifice depends on**
A-Viscosity
B- Length
C- Density
D- Pressure

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Flow through Orifice – Density
- Flow through medium – Viscosity

46. **What is the name of the nucleus responsible for detecting phone vibrations in the pocket?"**
A-Nucleus Proprius
B-Nucleus Dorsalis
C-Vestibular Nucleus
D-Mesencephalic Nucleus of the Trigeminal Nerve

Ans: B

47. **If significant GIT bleeding has occurred during surgery, which inhalational anesthesia should be given that has a high blood-gas coefficient?**
A-N20
B-Halothane
C- Sevoflurane
D- Desflurane

Ans: B

48. **True Regarding Vapor Pressure:**
A- Proportional to the temperature of the container
B- Proportional to the temperature of the liquid itself
C- Inversely proportional to external pressure
D- Unaffected by temperature

Ans: B

49. **True regarding Resistance through a tube during Suction:**
A-90° Right Angle increases resistance significantly
B-Straight tubes offer the least resistance
C-Resistance is inversely proportional to the radius
D-Longer tubes decrease resistance

Ans: A

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50. **A patient presents with a complaint of pain. On examination, dilated, tortuous blue veins are observed. The patient is already taking NSAIDs. What should be given next?**
A-Clopidogrel
B-Vitamin D
C-Calcium
D-Lifestyle modifications
E-Warfarin

Ans: D

51. **The following is related to movement of molecules across capillary membrane**
A-Charles law
B-Henry law
C-Graham
D-Ficks law
E-Ficks principle

Ans: D

52. **Oral Thrush Treatment:**
A- Miconazole
B- Nystatin
C- Caspofungin
D- Griseofulvin

Ans: B

53. **A patient with Addison's disease is at risk for which potential complication?**
A- Hyperkalemic paralysis
B- Malignant hypertension
C- Peripheral circulatory collapse
D-Polycythemia

Ans: A

54. **A patient sustained a splinter injury from a blast, resulting in damage to the pericardium. During surgery, the pericardium was found to be damaged on the inferior side. The surgeon inserted her fingers into the pericardium to locate a piece of shrapnel, moving inferiorly, then upwards and to the right, where her fingers stopped at a cul-de-sac near the base of the heart, formed by a fold of the pericardium. What is the most likely location of her fingers?**
A- Coronary sulcus
B- Coronary sinus
C- Oblique sinus
D- Costodiaphragmatic recess
E- Costomediastinal recess

Ans: C

55. **A 18 years old young lady died suddenly. There is only short history of fever and headache. On autopsy heart is enlarged weight 102 g and small lymphocytes in the myometrium. Infectious cause is?**
A- Pericarditis
B- Coxsackie B virus
C- Myocarditis
D- Adeovirus

Ans: B

56. **Which of the following organisms contain either DNA or RNA, but never both?**
A- Viruses
B- Bacteria
C- Fungi
D- Molds
E- Yeast

Ans: A

57. **A hospitalized patient developed redness and swelling around the IV line. The organism isolated was Catalase-positive and Coagulase-negative. Which toxin or antigen is most relevant?**
A- Enterotoxin
B- Polysaccharide
C- TSST-1
D- Protein A

Ans: B

58. **A patient visits the clinic and is otherwise healthy. His father died at 60 and his uncle at 49 from cardiovascular disease (CVD-. Lab values show: LDL = 148/185 , HDL = 35. Along with lifestyle modifications and statin therapy, what else should be assessed for health promotion?**
A- HDL
B-·LDL

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C- Chylomicrons
D- VLDL

Ans: D

59. **patient has a urinary tract infection (UTI) and thickened mucosa of the urinary bladder. What is the primary protective mechanism of the bladder against infections?**
A- Glycocalyx
B- Thickened mucosa
C- Thickened submucosa
D- Urothelial tight junctions

Ans: D

60. **In DKA, from which of the following are ketone bodies synthesized?**
A- Carbohydrates
B- Proteins
C- Lipids
D- Amino acids

Ans: C

61. **Regarding vWF, what is true?**
A-Weight = 80,000 kDa
B-Binds Factor VII
C-Is a lipoprotein/glycoprotein
D-Synthesized in endothelium

Ans. D

62. **Patient presented with history of Cough & Wheezing on examination. Th2 cells are involved in activation and survival of eosinophils. Which cytokines help in this?**
A- IL-4
B- IL-5
C- TNF
D- IFN-γ

Ans: B

63. **A patient presents with difficulty in reading, diplopia, and recurrent automobile accidents (peripheral vision loss). He also has headaches relieved by painkillers. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Open-angle glaucoma
B- Closed-angle glaucoma
C- Optic chiasm lesion
D- Occipital cortex lesion

Ans: C

64. **Duffy antibodies investigation:**
A- Normal temperature saline
B- Polyethylene glycol
C- Polygeline something
D- RBCs & papain stain

Ans B:

65. **5HT$_3$ antagonist given to a patient for diarrhea. What drug would that be?**
A- Diphenoxylate
B- Dicyclomine
C- Loperamide
D- Alosterone

Ans: D

66. **Baby born and on 1 minute was resuscitated and ETI was passed. What would be the APGAR of the baby at birth?**
A- 0-2
B- 3-4
C- 5-7
D- 8-10

Ans: A

67. **Protein preventing RBC lysis/damage?**
A- Tubulin
B- Spectrin
C- Collagen
D- Elastin

Ans: B

68. **Patient has fever and sore throat. On exam, goiter too. Labs show, T3 = Normal, T4 = Normal, TSH = Low Vitals include HR = 100 bpm. What drug will you give?**
A- Lugol iodine
B- Propranolol
C- PTU
D- Methimazole/Carbimazole
E- Amoxicillin

Ans: B

69. **Patient has autoimmune hypothyroidism & Addison's. What is the diagnosis?**
A- APS Type 1
B- MEN 2A
C- MEN 2B
D- Schmidt Syndrome
E- Carpenter Syndrome

Ans: D

70. **Treatment of MRSA is:**
A- Penicillin

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B- Vancomycin
C- Gentamycin
D- Co-amoxiclav
E- Azithromycin

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Vancomycin > Cotrimaxol > Fusidic acid

71. **Hypoxic cell injury features?**
A- ↓ Na+/K+ ATPase
B- ↓ Na+
C- ↓ Ca^{2}+
D- ↓ pH
E- ↓ ATP

Ans: E

72. **A patient taking Risperidone developed tremors and rigidity. What is the cause?**
A-D_2 antagonist in mesolimbic pathway
B-D_2 antagonist in nigrostriatal pathway
C-D_2 antagonist in tuberoinfundibular pathway
D- Serotonin $5HT_2A$ blockade
E- Increased cholinergic activity

Ans: B

73. **Appropriate indication for plasma therapy?**
A-Hypoalbuminemia
B-Warfarin toxicity
C-Nephrotic syndrome
D-Thrombocytopenia
E-DIC (Disseminated Intravascular Coagulation)

Ans: B

74. **In mitral stenosis, when does the opening snap occur?**
A- Beginning of diastole
B- End of isovolumetric relaxation
C- When atria contract during atrial systole
D- Mid-diastole
E- After S_2

Ans: E

75. **A patient has a pansystolic murmur, LVH, and atrial fibrillation. What is the most likely cause?**
A- Mitral stenosis (MS)
B- Mitral regurgitation (MR)
C- Tricuspid stenosis (TS)
D- Aortic regurgitation (AR)

Ans: B

76. **Patient with AIDs presented with respiratory symptoms. Drug given what does the drug inhibits?**
A. Protein synthesis
B. Cell wall synthesis
C. DNA synthesis
D. RNA synthesis

Ans: C

77. **Which vaccine is conjugated with protein?**
A. Meningiococcal
B. Tetanus toxoid
C. Pertussis
D. Polio

Ans: A

78. **Which vitamin other than folate is thought to be responsible for NTDs.**
A- Vitamin B6 deficiency
B- Vit A Def
C- Vit A excess
D- Vit D Def
E- Vit D excess

Ans: C

79. **Old age Patient presented with thigh trauma during operation continuous bleeding. Baseline coagulation profile deranged. PT, APTT raised fibrinogen and platelet count low. On inquiry, History of bruises since 06 months, no other abnormality. Cause?**
A-Sepsis and DIC
B-Accidental heparin during surgery
C-Warfarin used before surgery
D-Occult carcinoma likely Prostate (Previous history)

Ans: A

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80. Patient with vague symptoms of Cushing Syndrome. The doctor thought that problem is at the level of receptor. Where is the receptor of cortisol located.
A- Plasma membrane
B- Nucleus
C- DNA
D- Cytoplasm

Ans: D

81. A 2 years old child with history of recurrent fractures without trauma. Same history in other members of family. What is the inheritance of the disease?
A- AR
B- AD
C- X linked recessive
D- Mitochondria

Ans: B

82. A young patient presented with sore throat fever and goiter. On examination his throat was congested, fever was 102F and goiter was observed. Labs showed TSH down, T3, T4 normal. What drug will you prescribe?
A- Methimazole
B- PTU
C- Co amoxiclav
D- Propranolol

Ans: D

83. A young patient has five episodes of vomiting and no other symptoms. Investigation shows an air fistula between the pancreas and the GIT. Where is the fistula most likely located?
A- Colon
B- Descending colon
C- Stomach
D- Duodenum
E- Jejunum

Ans: D

84. A female was advised eye drops for eye infection. Two days later she complains of sour taste. The drops from eyes go first into?
A- Nasopharynx
B- Oropharynx
C- Mouth
D- Nose

Ans: A

85. Increase viscosity of blood causes decrease in
A- Systolic BP
B- Diastolic BP
C- Pulse pressure
D- Capillary Perfusion

Ans: D

86. A patient presents with a bee sting. The doctor is looking for his emergency kit with injectable epinephrine. What is the doctor trying to prevent?
A- Local reaction
B- Systemic anaphylaxis
C- Delayed hypersensitivity
D- Angioedema

Ans. B

87. A mother (Rh-negativE- delivers her first baby without complications and does not receive Rhogam. After 18 months, she delivers her second baby, who develops hydrops fetalis. What type of hypersensitivity reaction is involved?
A- Type 1
B- Type 2
C- Type 3
D- Type 4

Ans: B

88. A 10-year-old girl has recurrent headaches relieved by paracetamol. Imaging shows a tumor in the pineal gland. What is the most common tumor at this site?
A- Pineocytoma
B- Pineoblastoma
C- Germinoma
D- Glioma

Ans: C

89. A child with a recurrent history of tonsillitis undergoes a tonsillectomy. During surgery, bleeding occurs from the right tonsillar artery. This artery is a branch of which vessel?
A- Lingual artery
B- Facial artery

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C- Ascending pharyngeal artery
D- Descending palatine artery

Ans: B

90. **A patient after an RTA comes to the ER. There is no history of blood loss. On examination, BP is 80/40 mmHg, pulse is 60 bpm, and the patient has warm peripheries. What type of shock is this?**
A- Septic
B- Hypovolemic
C- Anaphylactic
D- Neurogenic

Ans. D

91. **T cells are related to which of the following conditions?**
A-ANCA-associated vasculitis
B-Vasculitis
C-Insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus (Type 1 DM)
D-Insulin-independent diabetes mellitus (Type 2 DM)

Ans. C

92. **A patient with dysphagia undergoes an endoscopy, which reveals patches of discoloration but no ulcers. Barrett's esophagus increases the risk of which condition?**
A- Adenocarcinoma
B- Signet ring adenocarcinoma
C- Squamous cell carcinoma
D- Lymphoma

Ans: A

93. **Patient taking ATT develop joint pain and uric acid level 12. Which drug must be stopped?**
A- Isoniazid
B- Rifampicin
C- Ethambutol
D- Pyrazinamide
E- Streptomycin

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Isoniazid – Peripheral neuropathy
- Rifampicin – Orange Color urine
- Ethambutol – Optic neuritis
- Pyrazinamide – Hyperuricemia

94. **Which type of polyp has potential to become malignant?**
A- Serratus
B- Hemartomatous
C- Adenomatous
D- Hyperplastic
E- Tubular

Ans: C

95. **Competitive neuromuscular blocker safe in renal impairment function:**
A- Rapacurium
B- Pancuronium
C- Atracurium
D- Rocuronium

Ans: C

96. **A patient is diagnosed with generalized lymphadenopathy and large B-cell lymphoma. What is the treatment of choice?**
A- Surgery alone
B- Surgery followed by chemotherapy
C- Surgery followed by radiotherapy
D- Radiation alone
E- Chemotherapy

Ans: E

97. **Adherence and compliance to treatment depends upon?**
A-Doctor's perception of disease
B-Patient perception of disease
C-Family perception of disease
D-Mechanism of disease

Ans: B

98. **patient was brought to ER. He had no pulse or breathing. CPR was started and he was intubated. No IV line maintained. Which of the following drugs is ineffective through ETT?**
A. Naloxone
B. Epinephrine
C. Diazepam
D. Lidocaine

Ans: C

99. **A tennis player presents with weakness in thumb movements. The posterior/deep branch of the radial nerve is trapped by which muscle?**
A- Anconeus
B- Supinator

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C- Brachioradialis
D- Extensor carpi radialis brevis
E- Pronator teres

Ans: B

100. **A 15-year-old patient presents with pallor, weakness, and fever. Laboratory tests reveal a t(15;17) translocation. According to the WHO classification, what is the most likely diagnosis?**
A-Acute lymphoblastic leukemia, minimally differentiated
B-Acute lymphoblastic leukemia, undifferentiated
C-Acute promyelocytic leukemia (APL)
D-Acute myeloblastic leukemia without maturation
E-Chronic myeloid leukemia

Ans: C

101. **A young boy presents with DKA-like symptoms.Low insulin will cause?"**
A- Increased lipogenesis
B- Ketone body formation
C- Decreased gluconeogenesis
D- Increased glycogenesis
E- Decreased fatty acid oxidation

Ans: B

102. **Beta globulins are synthesized in?**
A- B cells
B- Plasma cells
C- T cells
D- Spleen

Ans: D

103. **A young boy with absence seizures was prescribed Ethosuximide. What is its mechanism of action?**
A- Activates GABA type B receptors
B- Enhances GABA receptors
C- Inhibits T-type Ca^{2+} channels
D- Blocks Na^{+} channels
E- Inhibits NMDA receptors

Ans: C

104. **A young boy presents with a history of repeated bouts of vomiting and is now unable to pass urine. Laboratory investigations show an elevated BUN (> CreatininE-. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Acute Tubular Necrosis (ATN)
B- Post-renal azotemia
C- Pre-renal azotemia
D- Chronic kidney disease
E- Glomerulonephritis

Ans: C

105. **Melanin deposition causes which pigmentation?**
A- Flesher rings
B- Kaiser Fleisher ring
C- Haab's Stria
D- Krukenberg spindle

Ans: D

106. **Patient with ankle sprain due to excessive inversion while playing. Ligament damaged?**
A- Deltoid
B- Anterior talofibular
C- Posterior talofibular
D- Calcaneonavicular

Ans: B

107. **Amino acids that are strictly ketogenic**
A- Leucine and lysine
B- Leucine and isoleucine
C- Lysine and valine
D- Phenylalanine and tyrosine
E- Isoleucine and tryptophan

Ans: A

108. **How do antigens move through the intestinal wall?**
A- M cells
B- Antigen-presenting dendritic cells
C- Enterocytes
D- Goblet cells
E- Peyer's patches

Ans: A

109. **Pleiomorphic adenoma, the most common benign tumor of the salivary glands, arises from which germ layer?"**
A- Benign tumor of **endodermal** origin
B- Benign tumor of **ectodermal** origin
C- Benign tumor of **mesodermal** origin
D- Benign tumor of **mixed origin**

Ans: D

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110. **A female patient presents with a feelingof fullness in the lower pelvis/abdomen and is diagnosed with glandular ovarian carcinoma. Histopathological examination reveals that all the tumor tissue has the same microscopic morphology. How would this tumor be classified?"**
A - Well-differentiated
B - Poorly differentiated
C - Moderately differentiated
D - Undifferentiated

Ans: A

111. **A patient presents with difficulty in phonation. Which brain area is most likely involved?"**
A - Motor cortex
B - Posterior lateral prefrontal cortex
C - Inferior temporal gyrus
D - Subfrontal region

Ans: A

112. **The internal capsule is composed of which of the following?"**
A - Gray matter
B - White matter
C - Astrocytes
D - Oligodendrocytes
E - Ependymal cells

Ans: B

113. **A steep dose-response curve indicates which of the following?"**
A- Increased blood absorption and high concentration
B- Very high potency
C- Narrow therapeutic index
D- High receptor reserve

Ans: C

114. **CCK produced by:**
A- S cells
B- K cells
C- I cells
D- D cells
E- G cells

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Secretin – S cells (duodenum)
- GIP – K cells (duodenum, jejunum)
- Cholecystokinin – I cells (duodenum,jejunum)
- Somatostatin – D cells (pancreatic islets, GI mucosA-
- Gastrin – G cells (antrum of stomach,duodenum)

115. **Li-Fraumeni syndrome is a rare hereditary cancer predisposition syndrome primarily caused by a mutation in which gene?**
A- BRCA2 gene
B- BRCA1 gene
C-Both alleles in TP53
D-One allele in TP53

Ans: D

116. **Metformin Most common side Effect:**
A-Diarrhea & Gas
B-Bw-Increased Metabolism by Cytochrome p450
C-weight gain
D-Cannot be used with sulphonylurea and insulin

Ans: A

117. **Posterior wall gastric ulcer pain carried by:**
A- Lesser Splanchnic Nerve
B- Greater Splanchnic Nerve
C- Least Splanchnic Nerve
D- 9th Intercostal Nerve
E- 10th Intercostal Nerve

Ans: B

118. **What is the preferred method for performing a liver biopsy to ensure accuracy and safety?**
A-MRI-guided
B-Blind approach
C-CT-guided
D-Ultrasound-guided

Ans: D

119. **During a liver biopsy performed at the 9th intercostal space, which nerve is most at risk of being injured?**
A-Phrenic nerve
B- 9th intercostal nerve
C-Abdominal nerve
D- 10th intercostal nerve

Ans: B

120. **A patient presents with weakness in the right upper and lower limbs and**

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deviation of the mouth's angle to the left. The most likely site of the lesion is:
A - Midbrain
B - Pons
C - Cerebral cortex
D - Medulla

Ans: D

121. A patient has analgesia and loss of temperature sensation on the right side of the face, along with weakness on the left side of the body. The most likely lesion site is:
A - Medial medullary syndrome
B - Pontine lesion
C - Lateral medullary syndrome of the left side
D - Lateral medullary syndrome of the right side

Ans: C

122. A patient with nasal polyps presents with a fungal infection showing broad, non-septate hyphae branching at right angles. The most likely causative organism is:
A - Mucormycosis
B - Histoplasmosis
C - Aspergillus
D - Candida

Ans: A

123. Zellweger syndrome is caused by a defect in which cellular component?
A - Mitochondria
B - Ribosome
C - Peroxisome
D - Lysosome

Ans. C

124. A patient has LRTI for many days. On histology os respiratory tree which of the following will be damaged.
A- Microvilli
B- Cilia
C- Plasmalemma Protein
D- Desmosome
E- Hemidesmosome

Ans: B

125. If the left circumflex artery is blocked, which area of the heart is most likely to be affected?
A - Left atrium and left ventricle
B - Right atrium
C - Right ventricle
D - Right atrium and right ventricle

Ans: A

126. Atrial fibrillation Related ECG findings are which of following?
A- Absent P-Waves
B- Irregular T-R Interval
C- Regular R-R Interval
D- Prominent QRS
E- Narrow P-R interval

Ans: A

127. In a patient with steatohepatitis, what will be seen on liver histology?
A- Fatty acids
B- Glycogen
C- Protein Aggregates
D- Bilirubin Deposits

Ans: A

128. After women underwent laparotomy, what will u tell her that after how much time will her scar gain Near normal strength
A-1 year
B-6 months
C-3 months
D-Never

Ans: C

129. Following is an example of specific Immunity in Body:
A- Skin and Mucous membranes
B- Macrophages
C- PMNs
D- Lymphocytes
E- Monocytes

Ans: A

130. NK cells cause following:
A- Destroy normal cells
B- Compliment activation
C- Destroy virus infected cells
D- Antigen presenting to T-Cells
E- Antibodies Production

Ans: C

131. Which of the following Blood Vessel Is responsible for supplying

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Anterior 2/3rds of Interventricular septum?
A- Left Anterior Descending artery
B- Posterior Interventricular Artery
C- Left Circumflex Artety
D- RCA

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Major portion of interventricular septum that's anterior 2/3rd is supplied by anterior interventricular septum while posterior 1/3rd is supplied by posterior interventricular artery

132. **Which diet should be given for Mcardle disease?**
A- Low Protien
B- Low Carbohydrate
C- Increase Carbohydrate
D- Low lipids

Ans: B

Explanation:
- High Protein and Low Carbohydrates

133. **Mechanism of action of Allopurinol is to inhibit:**
A- G6PD
B- Xanthine dehydrogenase
C- Xanthine oxidase
D- Urease

Ans. C

134. **Garlic consumption is known to cause phosphorylation of HMG-CoA reductase, an enzyme involved in cholesterol synthesis. Excessive intake of garlic is most likely to result in inhibition of:**
A- Acetyl-CoA carboxylase
B- HMG-CoA reductase
C- Lipoprotein lipase
D- HMG-CoA synthase

Ans: B

135. **Needle inserted above empty bladder for peritoneal fluid aspiration. Which artery can be damaged ?**
A- Superior mesenteric
B- Left gastric
C- Short gastric
D- Inferior mesenteric
E- Inferior epigastric

Ans: E

136. **Sulphur granules containing**
A- Staph Aureus
B- Streptococus
C- Actinomycets
D- Listeria

Ans: C

137. **A farmer is found unconscious with profuse sweating, pinpoint pupils, and excessive salivation along with Urinary incontinence. Which of the following is most likely to improve his level of consciousness?**
A – Activated Charcoal
B – Gastric Lavage
C – Atropine
D-Supportive care only

Ans: C

138. **A 48 year old male presented with complain of severe headache and blurring of vision, doctor performed the LP, he found that the CSF is blood stained, what could be the possible cause of this blood stained CSF cause is**
A- Sub-dural hemorrhage
B- Epi-dural hemorrhage
C- Sub-archinoid hemorrhage
D- Extra-dural hemorrhage
E- Intraparenchymal hemorrhage

Ans: C

139. **A patient presents with Ptosis, Mydriasis & horizontal diplopia. Nerve most likely involved is:**
A- Abducent nerve palsy
B- Trochlear nerve
C- Oculomotor nerve
D- Trigeminal nerve

Ans: C

140. **Severe Hemorrhage resulting in MAP less than 50mmHg. What will provide rapid response?**
A- Cushing reflex
B- Baroreceptor reflex
C- Chemoreceptor reflex
D- CNS ischemic response
E- Brain bridge reflex

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Ans: D

141. Which of the following base pair mutation occurs in sickle cell disease.
A- Adenine to thymine
B- Thymine to adenine
C- Cytosine to guanine
D- Guanine to cytosine
E- Adenine to cytosine

Ans: A

142. During Increased Demand during Ventilation, Which respiratory group of neurons is affected?
A-Dorsal Respiratory Group
B-Pneumotaxic Centre
C-Ventral Respiratory Group
D-Pontine Respiratory Group
E-Apneustic Centre

Ans: C

143. Thalamus is derived from which of the following?
A-Diencephalon
B- Mesencephalon
C- Metencephalon
D- Prosencephalon
E- Myelencephalon

Ans: A

144. After salpingo oophorectomy, for recurrence of tumour which marker is used:
A- CEA
B- CA 15- 3
C- CA 19- 9
D- AFP
E- CA 125

Ans: E

145. After RTA patient suffering from bitemporal heteronymous hemianopia lesion in?
A- Optic tract
B- Middle part of optic chiasma
C- Optic nerve
D- Occipital lobe
E -Lateral Geniculate Body

Ans: B

146. A patient presented to OPD with complains of Headache & High Blood Pressure. Investigation reveal Serum sodium level of 138mEq/L & Potassium level of 3mEq/L.Most Likely cause of Low potassium is?
A-ADH
B-Hypercortisolism
C-Aldosterone
D-Hypoparathyroidisk

Ans: C

147. A patient went for tooth extraction. She was advised some antibiotic along with multivitamins & calcium supplements. She was also taking candesartan tablet. S Effectiveness of which antibiotic will be affected in this case?
A- Oxytetracycline
B- Amoxicillin
C- Metronidazole
D- Ciprofloxacin

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Oxytetracycline, a tetracycline-class antibiotic, binds to calcium, forming insoluble complexes in the gastrointestinal tract. This reduces its absorption and effectiveness when taken alongside calcium supplements. Other antibiotics listed are not significantly affected by calcium.

148. 25 Year old male with swelling that is lateral & Inferior to Pubic tubercle with positive cough impulse has:
A- Inguinal Hernia
B- Femoral Hernia
C- Umbilical Hernia
D- Incisional Hernia

Ans: B

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149. **A postmortem Clot is Most likely found to be resembling with:**
A-Chicken Fat
B-Butter
C-Cheese
D-Jelly
Ans. A

150. **A patient is Admitted to ICU & Intubated. After starting Multiple antibiotics, Patient urine color turns green. Which of the following Antibiotic is Possibly responsible for this change in Urine color?**
A-Erythromycin
B-Rifampicin
C-Gentamycin
D-Ciprofloxacin
Ans: B

151. **In treatment of SAH, which CCB can be used?**
A- Nifedipine
B- Verapamil
C- Diltiazem
D- Nimodipine
Ans: D

152. **Very long chain Fatty Acids are metabolized in?**
A-Peroxisomes
B-Mitochondria
C-Lysosomes
D-SER
Ans: A

153. **A woman present with high grade fever with chills and Cola color urine O/E splenomegaly and stool test revealed crescent shape gametocyte in blood cause is:**
A- Leishmaniasis
B- Plasmodium falciparum
C- Giardiasis
D- Hyatid cyst
E- Kala Azar
Ans: B

154. **DOC for Malignant Hyperthermia:**
A- NO
B- Cisatracurium
C- Halothane
D- Dantrolene
Ans: D

155. **A patient had an RTA which resulted in Posterior dislocation of Acetabulum resulting in Pain in Knee & Hip joint. Which nerve injury is most likely responsible for these symptoms?**
A-Superior Gluteal Nerve
B-Pudendal Nerve
C-Sciatic Nerve
D-Femoral Nerve
E-Obturator Nerve
Ans: C

156. **patient sustained a Gun shot piercing injury from the sternal angle at 2nd intercostal space exiting at the T4 level in the back. Which structure is most likely spared?**
A- Oesophagus
B- Trachea
C- Thymus
D- Arch of Aorta
E- Heart & Pericardium
Ans: D

157. **Characteristic of Cerebellar lesion is**
A- Dysdiadoochokinesia
B- Hypotonia
C- Ataxia
D- Dysarthria
E- Dysemtria
Ans: A

158. **Baby born having cleft plate, Ear & Facial abnormalities. Mother was taking drugs for treatment of cystic acne. what was it?**
A- Vitamin D
B- Retinol acid
C- Vitamin C
D- Vitamin E
Ans: B

159. **A patient had penetrating injury in Axilla resulting in weak Flexion of elbow & loss of Supination. Most likely damaged Nerve is:**
A- Musculocutaneous
B- Axillary
C- Radial
D- Median
E- Accessory

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Ans: A

Explanation:

- Muculoctanous and radial For Supination
- Median for pronation

160. A patient is found to have a congenital stricture of the aorta. Which structural component is most likely deficient?
A- Elastin
B- Collagen
C- Fibrillin-1
D- Smooth muscle cells

Ans: A

161. Which hormone primarily controls sodium Concentration in Body?
A- ACTH
B- Aldosterone
C- Cortisol
D- GH

Ans: B

162. A patient presents with fever, chest pain radiating to the back, not related to respiration. On examination, muffled heart sounds are heard along the left sternal border. Where does the infection lie?
A - Pericardium
B - Myocardium
C - Pleura
D- Peritoneum

Ans: A (Cardiac tamponade)

163. A hypertensive patient is undergoing a laparoscopic cholecystectomy. A test dose of antibiotic is administered, and air is insufflated into the abdomen. Subsequently, the patient experiences a sudden drop in blood pressure and a rise in pulse rate. What is the most likely cause?
A-Anaphylactic reaction
B-Air embolism
C-Intra-abdominal hypertension syndrome
D- Myocardial infarction

Ans: A

164. Tumour causing obstruction of mitral valve?
A- Rhabdomyosarcoma
B- Leiomyoma
C- Myxoma
D- Angiosarcoma

Ans: C

165. 59 years old female has amenorrhea for 1 year. What will hormone profile show?
A- Increase in estrogen
B- Increased FSH & LH
C-Decreased FSH & LH
D-Increased Testosterone

Ans: B

166. Anesthetic Agent of choice in Cardiac Patient is:
A- Etomidate
B- Diazepam
C- Lorazepam
D- Oxazepam

Ans: A

167. Pregnant female at 10 weeks Hb:12, after few months the Hb drops to 10. What's the cause?
A- IDA
B- Thalassemi
C- Physiological change
D- Sideroblastic Anemia

Ans: C

168. A CT scan of a fetus shows a single large cerebral ventricle and fused thalami. The defect is most likely in which part of the developing brain?
A- Diencephalon
B- Mesencephalon
C- Telencephalon
D- Myelencephalon

Ans: C

169. What is the primary physiological response when fatty food enters the duodenum?
A- Cholecystokinin (CCK) release
B- Increased gastric emptying
C- Gastroenteric reflex activation

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D- Inhibition of pancreatic enzyme secretion

Ans: A

170. Components of Atherosclerotic plaque include which of the following?

A- Smooth muscle, C.T neutrophil
B- Smooth muscle lymphocyte
C- Lymphocytes
D-Smooth muscle, Extracellular matrix, intracellular matrix and lipids

Ans: D (Robins)

Explanation:

Atherosclerotic Plaque Has 3 Principle Components

Cells

- Smooth Muscle Cells, Macrophages and T cell

Extracellular Matrix

- Collagen
- Elastic Fibers

Lipids

- Extracellular and Intracellular Lipid

171. Muscle Relaxant which contain Steroid Structure is

A- Acetylcholine
B- Procain
C- Rocuronium
D- Lidocain

Ans: C (Big Katzung)

Explanation:

- Non Depolirizing muscle relaxant has steroid structures include
- Rocuronium
- Pancuronium
- Pipecuronium
- Vecuronium

172. Ovary surface epithelium is lined by:

A- Simple cuboidal
B- Stratified columnar
C- Stratified squamous
D- Stratified cuboidal

Ans: A

173. Diagnostic test for pheochromocytoma:

A- Increase cortisol
B- Dexamethasone suppression test
C- VMA in urine
D- Urine dipstick test

Ans: C

174. Free radicals are produced by which of the following poisoning:

A- CCL4
B- Ethanol
C- Opioids
D- Aspirin

Ans: A

Explanation:

CCL4 produces free radicals and leads to hepatocytes damage.

175. Difference between malignant and normal cells such that malignant cells repair the shortening of chromosome so that they can continue dividing. Enzyme responsible?

A- Telomerase
B- Reverse transcriptase
C- Isomerase
D- Lipase

Ans: A

176. Pulse oximeter will show erroneous reading in:

A- Patient with dark skin pigmanetation
B- Methemoglobinemia
C- Patient with having high HbF
D- High O2

Ans: B

177. Which of the following decrease in pregnancy?

A- AT3
B- Factor 12
C- Factor7
D- Protein C
E- Factor VIII

Ans: A (Prefer Protein S)

Explanation:

- Increase
- Factor VII
- Factor VIII
- Factor X
- VW Factor
- Fibrinogen
- Plasminogen
- a2 macroglobulin
- Remain same
- Factor V

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- Thrombin(II)
- Protein C
- Anti-thrombin (Rarely decrease by 15%) Decrease
- Protein S (Fall by 50%) Anti-thrombin may fall rarely but mostly remain unchanged.

178. **Which of the following is autosomal dominant condition?**

A- Familial adenomatous polyposis
B- Hemophilia
C- DMD
D- None of the above

Ans: A (FA-

Explanation:

- FAP is autosomal dominant
- Hemophilia is X-Linked recessive

DMD is X-Linked recessive

179. **Patient has delayed respiratory depression due to involvement of opioids act on which receptor:**

A- Alpha agonist
B- Week meu receptors agonist
C- Strong meu receptors agonist
D- Intermediate meu receptors agonist
E- Beta agonist

Ans: C

Explanation:

- Morphine – Strong Meu agonist
- Tramadol – Weak Meu agonist

180. **A Patient presented with severe asthma FEV1 less than 50 and he is cyanosed treatment given B2 agonist but not working what is next treatment?**

A- Octerotide
B- Ipratropium
C- Bronchodilator
D- Steroid
E- Bronchodilator +steroid

Ans: B

181. **Which of the following is used to Calculate total body water:**

A- Evans blue dye
B- Trititum
C- Inulin
D- Mannitol

Ans: B

Explanation:

- TBW-Radioactive water (Tritiated water in pure form called Tritium, 3H2O) Heavy water (Deutrium 2D2O) and Antipyrene.
- ECF – Mannitol, Inulin and sulfate
- Plasma – Evan Blue and RISA
- Interstitial fluid – ECF – Plasma
- ICF – TBW – ECF

182. **Massive transfusion of blood side effect:**

A- Hemochromatosis
B- Hyperkalemia
C- Hypokalemia
D- Hypercalcemi

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Massive Transfusion – Hyperkalemia
- Multiple or Continous – Hemochromatosis
- Repeated Transfusion – Hypocalcemia

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1. **Myocardial infarction which artery is most commonly involved:**
A-Left anterior descending artery
B- Left coronary artery
C- Right Coronary artery
D- Posterior descending artery

Ans: A

2. **ECG of patient shows progressive prolongation of PR interval in successive beats followed by dropped heart Beat patient is suffering from?**
A- Mobitz 1 AV block
B- Mobitz 2 AV block
C- Atrial flutter
D- Complete AV block
E- 1st degree AV block

Ans: A

3. **A patient presents with sudden onset chest pain. His ECG shows ST elevation in leads II, III, and aVF. What is the next best test to confirm the diagnosis?**
A- CK-MB
B- Echocardiography
C- Troponin I
D- Chest X-ray
E- D-dimer

Ans: C

4. **Mid diastolic murmur, pulmonary HTN and pulmonary edema, which of the following the patient will most likely develop**
A- Right ventricular Hypertrophy + LVH
B- Right Ventricular hypertrophy
C- Right atrial hypertrophy
D- Left atrial hypertrophy

Ans: B

Explanation:

- This is the case of Mitral stensosis & due to back pressure the patient is at risk of developing RVH (Right ventricular Hypertrophy

5. **Myxoid degeneration associated with**
A- Mitral valve prolapses
B- Libman sac endocarditis
C- Marantic
D- Infective endocarditis
E- Neoplasm

Ans: A(Robins+Kaplan)

6. **A patient is brought to the emergency department after a road traffic accident (RTA- with a head injury presenting as a contusion. On examination, the patient has warm extremities, a rapid pulse, and low blood pressure with no signs of External Bleeding. Which type of shock is most likely in this patient?**
A- Neurogenic
B- Septic
C- Hypovolemic
D- Cardiogenic
E- Anaphylactic

Ans: A

7. **A patient presents with exertional chest pain that is relieved by rest. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial diagnostic test to confirm the diagnosis?**
A- Exercise stress test
B- Coronary angiography
C- X ray
D- Echocardiography
E- Cardiac MRI

Ans: A

8. **Atherosclerois plaque which of following 3 found?**
A-Smooth muscle, C-'I' neutrophil
B-Smooth muscle lymphocyte
C-Lymphocytes
D-Smooth muscle, Extracellular matrix, intracellular matrix and lipids

Ans: D (Robins)

Explanation:

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Atherosclerotic Plaque Has Different Components

Cells

- Smooth Muscle Cells, Macrophages and T cell

Extracellular Matrix

- Collagen
- Elastic Fibers

Lipids

- Extracellular and Intracellular Lipids

9. **A patient presents with anxiety and an increased heart ratE- Which of the following drugs is most appropriate to manage these symptoms?**
A- Propranolol
B- Atenolol
C- Diazepam
D- Digoxin
E- Atropine

Ans: A

10. **Type of fluid due to CHF is:**
A- Exudate
B- Transudate
C- Serous
D- Fibrinous

Ans: B

11. **A patient diagnosed with acute coronary syndrome (ACS) requires initial treatment. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial pharmacologic therapy?**
A- Aspirin plus Clopidogrel
B- Aspirin alone
C- Warfarin plus Heparin
D- Oxygen
E- IV Morphine

Ans: A

12. **A woman presents with fatiguE- Her ECG shows a positive QRS complex in lead aVF and a negative QRS complex in lead I. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Mitral stenosis
B- Chronic pulmonary hypertension
C- Systemic hypertension
D- Aortic regurgitation
E- Aortic stenosis

Ans: B

Explanation:

A QRS axis with positive deflection in aVF and negative deflection in lead I indicates right axis deviation, which is commonly seen in chronic pulmonary hypertension due to right ventricular hypertrophy.

13. **Patient was prescribed with antihypertensive presented with complain of cough which drug has this adverse effect?**
A- Valsartan
B- Captopril
C- Spironolactone
D- Furosemide

Ans: B

14. **A patient has Intermittent dysphagia along with GERD- Barium swallow was underwent which revealed Dilated esophagus with Tapered End (Bird Beak Appearance. Air fluid levels noticed on X-Ray. Diagnosis?**
A- Achalasia Cardia
B- GERD
C- Esophagitis
D- Diffuse Oesophageal Spasm
E- Failure of LES to relax

Ans: A

15. **A patient presents with abdominal pain and bloody diarrheA- Colonoscopy reveals cobblestone mucosa and skip lesions. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Crohn's disease
B- Ulcerative colitis
C- Infectious colitis
D- Ischemic colitis
E- Irritable bowel syndrome

Ans: A

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16. **Which of the following is the gold standard confirmatory test for diagnosing celiac disease?**
A-IgA anti-tissue transglutaminase antibody
B-IgA anti-endomysial antibody
C-Small intestinal biopsy
D-IgG anti-tissue transglutaminase antibody

Ans: A

17. **A patient with a history of abdominal pain and dilated large bowel is diagnosed with Hirschsprung diseasE- Which type of nerve fibers are primarily affected?**
A- Preganglionic parasympathetic fibers
B- Postganglionic parasympathetic fibers
C- Preganglionic sympathetic fibers
D- Postganglionic sympathetic fibers

Ans: B

18. **Max no of beta cells in Islets of langerhans are present in:**
A- Neck of pancreas
B- Tail of pancreas
C- Head of pancreas
D- Ampulla of vater

Ans: B

19. **A patient is diagnosed with a mutation in the ATP7B genE- What is the mode of inheritance of this condition?**
A- Autosomal recessive
B- Autosomal dominant
C- X-linked recessive
D- Mitochondrial inheritance
E- Y-linked inheritance

Ans: A

20. **A patient presents with movement disorder, liver cirrhosis, and Kayser-Fleischer rings seen on slit-lamp examination. Which investigation is most appropriate to confirm the diagnosis?**
A- Serum ferritin
B- Serum iron
C- Serum ceruloplasmin
D- Serum alkaline phosphatase

Ans: C

Explanation:

- Diagnostic – 24h urinary copper > Serum Ceruloplasmin
- Best or Gold standard – Liver Biopsy

21. **Diagnosis of colon CA made many years back CEA was raised that time patient came for regular checkup you advised CEA now what is role of CEA**
A- For Staging
B- For Follow up
C- To confirm Malignancy
D- Cell differentiation

Ans: B

22. **In Perforation of Posterior wall of stomach which artery is involved?**
A- Gastroduodenal artery
B- Splenic artery
C- Gastroepoploic artery
E- Left gastric artery

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Perforation of posterior wall of duodenum Bleed by Gastro duodenal artery
- Perforation of lesser curvature Bleed by Left gastric artery
- Perforation of posterior wall of stomach Bleed by Splenic artery

23. **A patient's 100cm of ileum was resected which vitamin is needed for supplementation**
A- Vitamin C
B- Vitamin K
C- Vitamin B12
D- Vitamin B6

Ans: C

24. **Pure mucinous glands are:**
A- Submandibular
B- Sublingual
C- Parotid
D- Adrenal glands
E- Pineal glands

Ans: B

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25. **A patient is diagnosed with active Hepatitis B infection. Which of the following serological markers indicates active infection that typically requires treatment?**
A- HBsAg positive and HBeAg positive
B- HBsAg positive and Anti-HBe positive
C- Anti-HBs positive and Anti-HBc IgG positive
D- Anti-HBs positive only
E- HBeAg negative and Anti-HBc IgM positive

Ans: A

26. **A patient sitting in a lawn on a wheelchair reading newspaper relaxed, RR being 18/min.Normal breathing muscle for quiet inspiration?**
A- Diaphragm
B- Diaphragm and Internal intercostal
C- Diaphragm and external intercostal
D- Internal Intercostal
E- Scalene & Sternocleidomastoid

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Muscle of Quite Inspiration – Diaphram and External Intercostal
- Muscle of Forced Inspiration – SCM & Serratous Anterior, Scalenus anterior & Medius and Pect minor
- Quite Expiration – Passive and by Elastic Recoil of Lung
- Muscle of Forced Expiration – Internal Intercostal
- Accessory Muscle of Expiration – Abdominal muscles (External Oblique, Rectus abdominis)
- External intercostal can be used in Quite inspiration as well as forceful inspiration.
- After RTA injury to Cervical Region Difficulty in breathing due to damage of –Diaphragm
- After RTA patient is having forceful expiration and Abdomen is moving with respiration due to – External oblique
- Vertical diameter increased by – Diaphragm
- AP diameter increased by – External intercosal assisted by internal and innermost intercostals

27. **A female patient with a history of menstrual problems and recent medication use presents to the emergency department with shortness of breath for 1 day. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Pulmonary embolism
B- Asthma exacerbation
C- Pneumonia
D- Anxiety attack

Ans: A

28. **If root of left lung is injured which structure will be spared?**
A- Pulmonary ligament
B-Pulmonary artery
C-Pulmonary vein
D-Bronchus
E-Vagus Nerve

Ans: A

29. **A patient with asthma complains of dyspnea when lying down. What is the underlying mechanism?**
A- Increased air trapping
B- Decreased air trapping
C- Increased lung compliance
D- Decreased lung compliance

Ans: A

30. **A footballer developed sudden chest pain. O/E, Stony dull percussion note on Right side of Chest & Trachea deviated to Left side Cause?**
A- Left sided pneumothorax
B- Left sided pleural effusion
C- Right sided pneumothorax
D- Right sided pleural effusion

Ans: D

31. **Which of the following conditions typically requires high PEEP during mechanical ventilation?**
A-Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS)
B-Asthma
C-Emphysema
D-Bronchitis

Ans: A

32. **During pregnancy, how do total lung capacity (TLC- and arterial CO_2 levels change?**
A- TLC decreases and CO_2 decreases
B- TLC increases and CO_2 increases
C- TLC remains the same and CO_2 increases
D- TLC decreases and CO_2 increases

Ans: A

33. **In obstructive lung disease, which of the following is the typical FEV1/FVC ratio?**
A- 1.0
B- 0.8
C- 0.5
D- 0.9

Ans: C

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34. **Thoracentesis at 9th intercostal space likely damage of**
A- Glossopharyngeal nerve
B- Diaphragm
C- Percaddiophrenic artery
D- 9th intercostal nerve
E- 10 intercostal nerve

Ans: D

35. **True about fat embolism**
A- Can occur before 12 hours
B- Almost 80% fatal
C-Common cause of thrombophlebitis
D- Breast trauma
E-Severe Injury to Skeletal System

Ans: E

36. **A patient presents with symptoms of Goodpasture syndromE- Which of the following antibodies is most commonly associated with this condition?**
A-Anti-glomerular basement membrane (Anti-GBM) antibodies
B- Anti-nuclear antibodies (ANA)
C-Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANC)
D- Rheumatoid factor (RF)
E-Anti-double stranded DNA antibodies

Ans: A

37. **How is microalbuminuria screened in a patient with diabetes mellitus?**
A- Spot urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio
B- 24-hour urine protein collection
C- Dipstick urine test
D- Serum albumin measurement
E-Routine Urine R/E

Ans: A

38. **A child presents with pedal edema and urine analysis shows 3+ proteinuriA- What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Minimal change disease
B- Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
C- Membranous nephropathy
D- Acute glomerulonephritis
E- IgA nephropathy

Ans: A

39. **In Severe dehydration, high hypotonic fluid is found in which part of nephron?**
A-Early DCT
B- Early PCT
C- Early LOH
D- CD

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Dilute Urine (HypotoniC- – Early DCT (Macula DensA- > Thick Limb
- In Dehydration (ADH) Concentrated Urine (HypertoniC- – CD (Vasa Racta

40. **GFR is measured by:**
A- Inulin
B- Creatinine
C- PAH
D- Ammonia

Ans: A

Explanation:
- GFR Measured – Inuline
- GFR Estimated/Clinically – Creatinine
- Endogenous subtance to measure GFR –CreatininE-
- Renal plasma flow – PAH

41. **GFR increases & Renal blood flow decreases by which of the following mechanism?** A- Efferent arteriolar constriction
B- Sympathetic
C- Parasympathetic
D- Afferent arteriole constriction
E- Efferent arteriole dilation

Ans: A (BRS)

Explanation:
Increase GFR due to:
- Afferent arteriol dilation
- Efferent arteriol constriction
- Decrease plasma proteins

Decrease GFR due to:
- Afferent arteriole constriction
- Efferent arteriole dilation
- Increase plasma proteins
- Ureter constriction

42. **In a patient with diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA- presenting with diarrhea, Abgs reveal a pH of 6.79, The initial management should include:**
A-Isotonic saline (0.9% NaCl) infusion plus insulin therapy
B-Sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO3) administration plus insulin therapy
C-Hypotonic saline infusion plus insulin therapy

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D-Oral rehydration solution and withholding insulin until diarrhea stops

Ans: A

43. **Severe diarrhea leads to**
A-Metabolic acidosis with normal anion gap
B-Metabolic acidosis with high anion gap
C-Metabolic acidosis with low anion gap
D-Metabolic alkalosis

Ans: A

44. **Persistent Vomiting will lead to:**
A-Metabolic acidosis
B- Metabolic alkalosis
C- Respiratory alkalosis
D- Respiratory acidosis
E- Mixed acid base

Ans: B

45. **On Microscopy, Minimal Change Disease shows:**
A- Increased mesangial deposition
B- Effacement of podocyte foot processess
C- Sclerosis of glomerular capillaries
D- Increased deposition in GBM

Ans: B

46. **Most common cause of Post-Streptococcal Glomerulonephritis is:**
A- Group A Streptococcus
B- Group B Streptococcus
C- Staph aureus
D- Streptococcus virdian
E- Streptococcus pneumoniae

Ans: A

47. **A patient's arterial blood gas (ABG) shows pH 7.2, HCO3- 18 mEq/L, and pCO2 30 mmHg. What is the most likely acid-base disorder?**
A- Metabolic acidosis with respiratory compensation
B- Respiratory acidosis
C- Metabolic alkalosis
D- Respiratory alkalosis
E- Normal acid-base status

Ans: A

Type 2 Renal tubular acidosis defect is
A- H ions absorption
B- H ions excretion
C- HCO3 Production
D- HCO3 reabsorption

Ans: D

49. **A 64 years old female with fatigue, easy bruisibility after small cuts and recurrent infection alongside fever from 2 weeks. After investigations the report shows blast cells and Auer bodies in smear. What is the likely diagnosis?**
A- Acute promyeloblastic leukemia
B- Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
C- Acute myeloid leukemia
D- Non Hodgkin lymphoma
E- Aplastic anemia

Ans: C

50. **A patient with Hodgkin lymphoma is receiving chemotherapy. Which of the following drugs is most commonly associated with causing blood in the urine (hemorrhagic cystitis)?**
A- Cyclophosphamide
B- Doxorubicin
C- Vincristine
D- Bleomycin
E- Prednisone

Ans: A

51. **Which lymphoma is characterized by a "starry sky" appearance on histopathology?**
A- Mantle cell lymphoma
B- Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
C- Burkitt lymphoma
D- Follicular lymphoma
E- Hodgkin lymphoma

Ans: C

52. **A patient receiving a blood transfusion develops chills and rigors. What is the immediate next step?**
A-Stop the transfusion and notify the blood bank
B-Slow down the transfusion rate and observe
C-Administer antihistamines and continue transfusion
D-Give intravenous fluids and continue transfusion
E-Administer corticosteroids and continue transfusion

Ans: A

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53. **In Haemolysis, haemoglobin is released into the bloodstream. Free haemoglobin binds to**
A- Ferritin
B- Haptoglobin
C- Transferrin
D- Albumin
E- Globulin

Ans: B

54. **A patient has a hemoglobin of 6 g/dL with a normal mean corpuscular volume (MCV) and peripheral blood smear showing basophilic stippling. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Hemolytic anemia
B- G6PD deficiency anemia
C- Lead poisoning
D- Iron deficiency anemia
E- Megaloblastic anemia

Ans: C

55. **A patient presents with fatigue, pallor, and jaundicE- Peripheral blood smear shows schistocytes. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Hemolytic anemia
B- Iron deficiency anemia
C- Megaloblastic anemia
D- Aplastic anemia

Ans: A

56. **Lady had a difficult labour at home in village She was brought to hospital with history of PV bleed & oozing from gums for the last 10 hours. Her CBC shows 6 g/dl, platelets 30,000, TLC 24000 with neutrophilia, Theperipheral blood film shows burr cells. Her PT & APTT were prolongeD- Most likely cause is:**
A- ITP
B- FTP
C- Septicemua
D- Hemophilia
E- DIC

Ans: E

Explanation:
- In DIC
- PC - Dec
- BT - inc
- PT - Inc
- PTT - Inc
- Labs - shistiocytes, inc fibrin degradation products (D dimers), dec fibrinogen , devmcy factor 5 and 8

57. **An Old man who was being treated by a GP for infection with certain drugs comes to you with complaints of Generalized weakness, pallor, easy bruising. Hb 5g/dl and decrease RBC, WBC PLT. Retic count 0.1%. Bone tap hypocellular bone marrow with few cells diagnose is:**
A- Aplastic anemia
B- Acute leukemia
C- Myelodysplastic
D- Megaloblastic anemia

Ans: A

58. **A female presents with heavy vaginal bleeding after a difficult home delivery. What is the most likely cause?**
A- Uterine atony
B- Bleeding disorder
C- Retained placental tissue
D- Genital tract lacerations
E- Placenta previa

Ans: A

59. **A patient presents with a thyroid mass. Biopsy reveals psammoma bodies and Orphan Annie eye nuclei. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Papillary thyroid carcinoma
B- Follicular thyroid carcinoma
C- Medullary thyroid carcinoma
D- Anaplastic thyroid carcinoma

Ans: A

60. **Follicular CA feature is**
A- Vascular invasion
B- Psammoma bodies
C- Lymphatic invasion
D- Lymphatic Spread

Ans: A

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with compl... intolerance to ColD- Labs show increased TSH, Low T3 & T4 and having overweight most likely due to

A- Over eating
B- Hypothyroidism
C- Hyperthyroidism
D- Hypopituitarism

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Increase TSH, Low T3 and T4 with overweight is most likely due to hypothyroidism.

62. **A 02 years old child presented with a midline swelling just below the hyoid bonE- The swelling was noticed at 03 months of age and is slowly increasing in size, with movements on protrusion of tongue, the condition most likely is:**

A- Accessory thymic tissue
B- Branchial cyst
C- Cranipharngioma
D- Ectopic thyroid gland
E- Thyroglossal duct cyst

Ans: E

Explanation:

- Thyroglossal duct cyst will move with protrusion of the tongue & protrusion of tongue test is positive while in ectopic thyroid gland there will be no movement of the swelling with protrusion of tongue and hence, protrusion test is negative

63. **A patient presents with episodic hypertension, palpitations, and sweating. What is the most likely diagnosis?**

A- Increase cortisol
B- Dexamethasone suppression test
C- VMA in urine
D- Urine dipstick test

Ans: C

rate of height increase (4 Feet 2 inches) after puberty. She has a normal blood profile and blood sugar levels, with no other issues. Which hormonal abnormality is most likely to be observed?

A- Increased Somatostatin
B- Decreased IGF-1
C- Deranged T3 & T4
D- Increased Insulin

Ans: B

65. **Adrenal zona glomerulosa necrosis would most likely result in which of the following electrolyte abnormalities?**

A - Hyponatremia
B - HypoKalemia
C - Metabolic alkalosis
D – Hypernatremia

Ans: A

66. **Female presented with complains of severe headache & uncontrolled hypertension. Labs show K 3.4mEq/L.Most probable cause is**

A- Conn Syndrome
B- Pheochromocytoma
C- Addison disease
D- Cushing Syndrome

Ans: A

67. **Elder patient has head injury due to fall. He cant recall past memory due to damage of:**

A- Parietal lobe
B- Temporal lobe
C- Occipital lobe
D- Frontal lobe

Ans: B

68. **A patient presents with paralysis of the left leg, left lower zone of the face, left hemianopia Which area is most likely affected by the lesion?**

A- Midbrain
B- Pontine tegmentum
C- Medulla
D- Forebrain

Ans: D

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69. **A patient presents with bitemporal hemianopia and raised serum prolactin levels. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Pituitary Adenoma
B- Pituitary microprolactinoma
C- Craniopharyngioma
D- Optic chiasm glioma
Ans: A

70. **Left pons connection with:**
A-Right Cerebrum and right cerebellum
B-Left cerebellum and left cerebrum
C-Right cerebellum left cerebrum
D-Left cerebllum and right cerebrum
Ans: C

71. **Unilateral, severe episodic periorbital headache with tearing and conjuctival erytherma?**
A- Migraine
B- Cluster headache
C- Tension headache
D- Subarachnoid hemorrahage
Ans: B

72. **A 48 year old male presented with complain of severe throbbing headache and blurring of vision, doctor performed the LP, he found that the CSF is blood stained with RBCs. what could be the possible cause of this blood stained CSF cause is**
A- Sub-dural hemorrhage
B- Epi-dural hemorrhage
C- Sub-archinoid hemorrhage
D- Extra-dural hemorrhage
E- Intraparenchymal hemorrhage
Ans: C

73. **Blow out fracture of orbit with Proptosis and lossof cheek sensation it's due to**
A-Cheek edema
B-Zygoma
C-Infraorbital nerve damage
D-Infraorbital nerve entrapment at its formen
E-Orbital Floor fracture
Ans: C

74. **A 25 years old female with fever headache, ptosis mydriasis and isochoric bilateral horizontal diplopia nerve involved is:**
A- Abducent nerve palsy
B- Trochlear nerve
C- Oculomotor nerve
D- Trigeminal nerve
Ans: C

75. **Nerve supply to the skin below the orbit of the eyes and above mouth:**
A- Mandibular nerve
B- Facial nerve
C- Maxillary nerve
D- Zygomatic nerve
Ans: C

76. **What is the location of the geniculate ganglion?**
A- Medial wall of the internal ear
B- At the junction where the internal acoustic meatus meets the facial canal
C- At the stylomastoid foramen
D- Within the parotid gland
Ans. B

77. **A patient presents with bacterial meningitis. What is the most appropriate initial drug regimen?**
A- Ceftriaxone plus Azithromycin
B- Ceftriaxone plus dexamethasone
C- Ceftriaxone plus azithromycin
D- Ceftriaxone plus ampicillin
Ans: D

78. **A patient with a recent history of mumps and viral exposure presents with headache, fever, and neck stiffness. Laboratory tests show raised lymphocytes in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Viral meningitis
B- Bacterial meningitis
C- Tuberculous meningitis
D- Fungal meningitis
Ans: A

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79. Face sensation lost along with Sensorineural hearing loss, which of the following is the site of lesion?
A- Pons
B- Medulla
C- Internal Auditory Meatus
D- Cortex

Ans: C

80. From which structure does the facial nerve primarily arise?
A- Pons
B- Cerebellopontine angle
C- Medulla oblongata
D- Midbrain

Ans: A

81. Which of the following movement disorders is characterized by flinging, violent movements due to a lesion in the subthalamic nucleus?
A- Athetosis
B- Hemiballismus
C- Chorea
D- Tremor

Ans: B

82. Taste sensation from the soft palate is carried to:
A- Raphe nucleus
B- Hypothalamic nuclei
C- Nucleus Tractus solitrus
D- Locus ceruleus

Ans: C

83. The postganglionic fibers from the pterygopalatine ganglion are distributed to which of the following nerves?
A- Nasociliary nerve
B- Lacrimal nerve
C- Auriculotemporal nerve
D- Inferior alveolar nerve

Ans: A

84. Compression of a nerve at the L5-S1 level with a mass seen on CT involving the dorsal root ganglion will primarily affect which type of nerve fibers?
A- Motor
B- Sensory
C- Mixed motor and sensory
D- Sympathetic
E-Parasympathetic

Ans: B

85. A female presented with Weakness on right Side & Loss of vision In Left eyE- Vessel most commonly involved is:
A- Middle Meningeal artery
B- Anterior cerebral artery
C- Middle cerebral artery
D- Carotid Artery

Ans: C

86. A 50-year-old patient presents with diplopia, ptosis, weakness in chewing after prolonged effort, normal pupils, dryness of mouth, proximal muscle weakness, and loss of deep tendon reflexes. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A- Myasthenia Gravis
B- Lambert-Eaton Syndrome
C- Multiple Sclerosis
D- Botulism

Ans: B

87. A patient presents with fluctuating muscle weakness and ptosis. Blood tests reveal acetylcholine receptor antibodies. Which of the following drugs is used to provide symptomatic relief by inhibiting acetylcholinesterase
A- Physostigmine
B- Neostigmine
C- Atropine
D- Pancuronium

Ans: B

88. A 35-year-old patient presents with morning stiffness lasting more than one hour, accompanied by pain and swelling in the metacarpophalangeal (MCP) and proximal interphalangeal (PIP) joints of both hands. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A- Rheumatoid arthritis
B- Osteoarthritis
C- Gout
D- Systemic lupus erythematosus

Ans: A

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89. **A 28-year-old male presents with morning stiffness and reduced movement in the lower back. His symptoms improve with activity but worsen after rest. On examination, lumbar spine flexion is limiteD- There is history of Diarrhea alternating with constipation as well. What is the most likely diagnosis?**

A- Ankylosing spondylitis
B- Lumbar disc herniation
C- Osteoarthritis of the spine
D- Muscle strain

Ans:A

90. **A female had aortic root dilation upto 4cm, ocuular examination showed lens dislocation. mitral valve leaflet defect with a systolic click defect in which of the following?**

A- Acquired deficiency of fibrillin
B- Inherited deficiency of fibrillin
C- Inherited deficiency of laminin
D- Acquired deficiency of Spectrin

Ans: B

91. **Apoptosis is induced by activation of:**

A- Caspases
B- Oncosuppresors
C- Bcl 2 activation
D- P53
E- Nucleases

Ans: A

92. **A women after in contact with Tb undergoes an PPD test induration of about 3mm is on arm the phenomena is due to:**

A- Type 4 hyoersensitivty
B- Type 3 hypersentivity
C- Type 1 hypersensitvity
D- Type 2 hypersenstivity

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Skin PPD test that's used for diagnosis of Tb isbasically Type 4 HSR caused by Helper T cells& macrophages.

93. **A patient suffers from appendicitis. Peripheral blood shows leukocytosis. He is having fever and Pain. Pain will be mediated by**

A- IL 1 and TNF alpha
B- Serotonin
C- IL 6
D- Ekephalin
E- Prostaglandins

Ans: E (No Bradykinin option)

94. **A patient with HIV develops pneumonia caused by Pneumocystis carinii (Pneumocystis jirovecii). At what CD4+ T-cell count does this infection most commonly occur?**

A- CD4 count < 200 cells/mm³
B- CD4 count < 500 cells/mm³
C- CD4 count < 1000 cells/mm³
D- CD4 count > 500 cells/mm³

Ans: A

95. **A woman and man has history of recurrent pregnancy, their clinical and genetic history is unremarkable but all pregnancies end up still birth how will you investigate**

A- Southern blot
B- Tandem mass spectroscopy
C- Next generation sequencing
D- Karyo typing
E- FISH

Ans: D

96. **Proto oncogene is defined as**

A-Abnormal gene cause cell proliferation
B-Abnormal gene cause cell Suppression
C-Normal gene cause cell proliferation
D-Normal gene cause cell Suppression

Ans: C

97. **A cell was on microscopic examination large mitochondrial densities are found indicating:**

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A- Reversible cell injury
B- Irreversible cell injury
C- Apoptosis
D- Necrosis

Ans: B (Robins)

98. **A patient presents with ptosis, anhidrosis on one side of the face, and which of the following clinical features is also part of Horner syndrome?**
A- Miosis
B- Mydriasis
C- Exophthalmos
D- Diplopia

Ans: A

99. **What is codominance?**
A- A dominant gene will overpower all other genes to be the only one
B- One is recessive and other gene is dominant
C- Where two different traits are both expressed alongside each other
D- None

Ans: C

100. **A female patient presents with an adnexal mass suspicious for ovarian carcinomA- Which tumor marker is most commonly elevated in this condition?**
A- CA-125
B- AFP
C- CEA
D- Beta-hCG

Ans: A

101. **A Girl presented to her physician with concern both her mother and sister died of metastatic breast cancer before 40 year age She is worried about herself which of the following gene is mutated**
A- Multiparity
B- APC
C- RAS
D- BRCA-1 Mutation
E- Fibroadenoma

Ans: D

102. **Complement activation is primarily triggered by which of the following immunoglobulins?**
A- IgM and IgG
B- IgD and IgE
C- IgA
D- IgG only

Ans: A

103. **Transmigration facilitated by:**
A- ICAM 1
B- PECAM
C- NCAM
D- Selectin

Ans: B

104. **The waterproofing effect of the skin is primarily due to which of the following?**
A- Keratin
B- Melanin
C- Collagen
D- Elastin

Ans: A

105. **Kaposi sarcoma Cause by**
A- HHV8
B- HHV 6
C- HHV 7
D- B19
E- HHV 5

Ans: A

Explanation:
- HHV 8 - Kaposi sarcoma
- HHV 6, HHV 7 - Roseola infantum
- B 19 - Parvo virus
- HHV 5 virus – cytomegalovirus

106. **Upon Postmortem autopsy, a patient was having a thrombus this is seen in:**
A- Chicken fat supernatant
B- Pre mortem thrombus
C- Mural Thrombus
D- Chicken lipid thrombus

Ans: A

Explanation:

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Line of Zahn seen in
- Coraline Thrombus
- Pre mortem Thrombus
- Arterial Thrombus

Chicken Fat Appearance seen in
- PostMortem Thrombus

107. What type of necrosis is seen in Brain?
A- Fat necrosis
B- Coagulative necrosis
C- Fibrinoid Necrosis
D- Liquefactive Necrosis
E- Medial necrosis

Ans: D

108. Pleural fluid with inflammatory cells, eosinophils, mesh of threads of amorphous coagulum, type of inflammation is:
A- Fibrinous inflammation
B- Serous inflammation
C- Chronic
D- Acute

Ans: A

109. Cheliosis and corneal vascularization is due to deficiency of which of the following vitamin?
A- Thiamine
B- Biotin
C- Riboflavin
D- Folate
E- Vitamin C

Ans: C(FA-

Explanation:
- **B1 Deficiency** – Dry Beri beri, Wet Beri beri, Wernicke korsakoff Measured by Transketolase activity
- **B2 Deficiency** – Comeal Vascularization
- **B3 Deficiency** – Pellagra (Diarrhea, Dementia, Dermatitis)
- **B5 Required** – Co factor for Co enzyme A
- **B5 Deficiency** – Adrenal Insufficiency
- **B7 (Biotin)** – Bind Avidin in egg and Carrier of One carbon
- **B7** -- Role in liver Metabolism
- **B9(Folic aciD-** – One Carbon Transfer
- **B9 Deficiency** – NTD
- **Deficiency** – Megaloblastic Anemia

110. A child presents with keratomalacia, dryness, and blurred vision. Which vitamin deficiency is most likely responsible?
A- Vitamin C
B- Vitamin B-12
C- Vitamin A
D- Vitamin K

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Vitamin A deficiency causes
- Bitot spots
- Corneal squamous metaplasia
- Corneal degeneration
- Night blindness
- teratogenic in excess (cleft palate, cardiac abnormalities)

111. Which of the following has Anti-Oxidant Properties
A- Vitamin B12
B- Vitamin A
C- Vitamin C
D- Vitamin D

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Glutathione > Vitamin E > Vitamin C > Vitamin A

112. An elderly woman on multiple medications presents with irritability and a serum sodium level of 115 mmol/L (hyponatremiA-. Which of the following drugs is most likely responsible for causing hyponatremia?
A- Escitalopram
B- Metformin
C- Amlodipine
D- Atorvastatin

Ans: A

Explanation:
Escitalopram, a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI), is known to cause hyponatremia by inducing the syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH), especially in elderly patients.

113. DOC of tapeworm
A- Albendazol
B- Mebendazol
C- Praziquental
D- Metronidazole

Ans: C

114. A patient presents with bloody diarrhea, and stool examination reveals trophozoites of Entamoeba histolyticA- What is the most appropriate treatment?
A- Albendazole
B- Mebendazol
C- Praziquental
D- Metronidazole
E- Clindamycin

Ans: D

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115. **Tetracycline's activity against Helicobacter pylori results from inhibition of which target?**
A- DNA gyrase
B- Dihydrofolate reductase
C- 30S ribosomal subunit
D- Cell-wall transpeptidase

Ans: C

116. **Which of the following disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs) is considered safe to use during pregnancy?**
A- Hydroxychloroquine
B- Methotrexate
C- Leflunomide
D- Sulfasalazine

Ans: A

117. **Management of aspirin toxicity includes administration of:**
A - Strong base
B - Normal saline (NaCl 0.9%)
C – N-Acetylcysteine
D-Weak base
E- NaCl2

Ans: A

118. **Analgesic effect of TCA is seen after?**
A- 1-2 weeks
B- 5-6 weeks
C- 10 days
D- 6 days
E- 4 week

Ans: A(Davidson)

Explanation:
- Analgesic effect – 1-2 weeks
- Antidepressant effect – 3-4 weeks

119. **Which taste sensations are primarily detected by the posterior (back) third of the tongue?**
A- Bitter
B- Sweet
C- Salty
D- Sour

Ans: A

120. **True regarding "Descending thoracic aorta":**
A- Begins at Left side of upper border of body of T4
B- Supplies pericardium, esophagus, and lungs
C- Supplies lower 8 intercoastal spaces on both sides
D- Becomes abdominal aorta at L2
E- Lies in middle mediastinum

Ans: B

Explanation:
- The descending thoracic aorta lies in the posterior mediastinum
- It begins at the lower border of the body of the fourth thoracic vertebra
- Posterior intercostal arteries branch off to the lower nine intercostal spaces on each side
- Subcostal arteries arise on each side and runalong the lower border of the 12th rib to enter the abdominal wall.
- Pericardial, esophageal, and bronchial arteries are small branches that distribute to these organs:
- It becomes abdominal aorta at the level of T12

121. **Patient presents with weakness of thenar muscles and loss of sensation over the thumb and index finger. Which nerve is most likely affected?**
A- Median nerve
B- Ulnar nerve
C- Radial nerve
D- Musculocutaneous nerve

Ans: A

122. **A patient is having difficulty from sitting to standing Position.What muscle will be likely injured?**
A- Gluetal muscles
B- Hamstring
C- Popliteus
D- Obturator internus

Ans: A

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Explanation:

- Difficulty in standing from Sitting – Gluteus maxmimus damage
- Difficulty in standing from sitting - Sciatic nerve injury - Hamstring damage

123. Ligament damaged in 3rd degree prolapse

A- Uterine ligament
B- Broad ligament
C- Round ligament
D- Inguinal ligament
E- Uterosacral ligament

Ans: E

Explanation:

- 1st Degree – Decent of Cervix within Vagina
- 2nd Degree – Decent of Cervix to Introitus
- 3rd Degree – Decent of Cervix Outside Introitus
- 4th Degree (ProcidentiA- – Whole Uterus outside Introitus
- In 1st and 2nd Degree – Uterosacral Ligament Damage
- 3rd Degree – Uterosacral > Cardinal Ligament Damage
- 4th Degree – Cardinal ligament damage

124. The lymphatic drainage of the perineum primarily goes to which lymph nodes?

A- Superficial inguinal lymph nodes
B- Para-aortic lymph nodes
C- Deep cervical lymph nodes
D- Axillary lymph nodes

Ans: A

125. A patient is lying supine on the operating table and undergoes a laparotomy. If One litre of normal saline is accidentally spilled into the open abdomen, into which anatomical spaces will the fluid most likely accumulate?

A- Right and left paracolic gutters
B- Right and left subphrenic spaces
C- Right and left subhepatic spaces
D- Mid pelvis pouch

Ans: A

126. Female patient present with increased frequency and urgency was diagnosed as UTI case microscopy shows gram negative motile rods urease positive lactose non fermenting on macconkey agar likely organism involved is:

A- Pseudomonas
B- Compylobacter
C- Proteus merabilis
D- Klebsiella
E- E- coli

Ans: C (FA-

Explanation:

Lactose fermentor

- **Fast – (KNEE)** E- coli, Klebsiella and Enterobacter
- **Slow** – Citrobacter and Serratia

Lactose non fermenters (SPYS)

- Salmonella, proteus, Yersinis, Shigella

127. The embryological layer from which the rectum is derived is:

A- Endoderm
B- Mesoderm
C- Ectoderm
D- Neural crest cells

Ans: A

128. A baby's intestine does not gets back. Abdominal contents are protruding covered with amniotic layer. Most possible diagnosis is:

A- Gastroschisis
B- Omphalocele
C- Meckel's diverticulum
D- Intussusception
E- Volvulus

Ans: B

129. At what gestational age can a mother typically first recognize fetal movements?

A- 15 Weeks
B- 20 Weeks
C- 25 Weeks
D- 30 Weeks

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Ans: C

130. **Myelination during intrauterine life begins at:**
A - Just before birth
B - At 6 months gestation
C - Before 3 months gestation
D - After birth

Ans: C

131. **What type of epithelium lines the terminal bronchioles?**
A- Simple columnar with goblet cells
B- Simple cuboidal with goblet cells
C- Stratified squamous with goblet cells
D- Simple cuboidal without goblet cells
E- Pseudostratified columnar with goblet cells

Ans: D

132. **Regarding Medical Ethics:**
A- Moral code of conduct of doctor professional life
B- study of legal aspects of doctor's professional life
C- Is covered by hoppocratic oath
D- regulated by PMDC

Ans:

133. **A woman presents with obesity, abdominal striae, fat accumulation in the neck (buffalo hump), hypertension, and high blood sugar levels. The most likely diagnosis is**
A-Conn syndrome
B-Prolactinoma
C-Cushing syndrome
D-Abdominal Tumour
E-Hypothyroidism

Ans: C

134. **A diabetic female patient has swelling over the lateral malleolus. Before the imaging scan, she is given FDG (fluorodeoxyglucose) for evaluation. Which imaging modality is being used?**
A- PET scan
B- CT scan
C- MRI scan
D- Ultrasound scan

Ans: A

135. **A patient has a knee abscess, and Gram stain shows Gram-negative diplococci. Which organism is the most likely cause?**
A- Neisseria gonorrhoeae
B- Neisseria meningitidis
C- Moraxella catarrhalis
D- Haemophilus influenzae

Ans: A

136. **A newborn baby has not passed meconium after birth and presents with vomiting. On digital rectal examination (DRE-, a large amount of stool is suddenly passeD- The likely embryological defect involves which of the following?**
A- Neural crest cells
B- Mesoderm
C- Endoderm
D- Ectoderm

Ans: A

Explanation:

- This presentation is classic for Hirschsprung disease, caused by failure of neural crest cells to migrate into the distal colon, leading to absence of enteric ganglion cells and functional obstruction. The sudden passage of stool on DRE (the "blast sign") is typical.

137. **A 3 months baby born to a perfectly healthy mother presented with single palmar crease, Protruded tongue & Prominent epicanthal folds. Baby was diagnosed to have congenital heart disease at birth. The heart abnormality associated with this disease is derived from which structure in embryonic life?**
A- Bulbus cordis
B- Truncus arteriosis
C- Neural Crest Cells
D- Primitive atria
E- Primitive ventricle

Ans: C

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138. **A patient died of fat embolism, on autopsy fat embolism will be visualized by:**
A- Trichome stain
B- Permanent Silver stain
C- Frozen fat sections with fat stain
D- Permanent Fat content
E- Frozen fat sections with silica stain

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Fat embolism can be identified at autopsy through microscopy by using fat stains and conducted on frozen tissues of fat emboli.

139. **A female patient presents in Gynae OPD with third degree UV prolapse, which occurs due to damage of uterosacral ligament Which of the following structure attaches the uterosacral ligament to the cervix?**
A- Anterior pelvic wall
B- Rectum
C- Urinary bladder
D- Round ligament
E- Posterior pelvic wall (sacrum)

Ans: E

140. **Chloramphenicol causes Gray baby syndrome by which of the following pathways?**
A- Glucuronidation
B- Sulfation
C- Acetylation
D- Oxidation

Ans: A

141. **A patient presents with fever of 102°F, palpitations, and tremors, suggesting thyroid storm. Which medication is primarily used to relieve the symptoms rapidly?**
A- Propranolol
B- Propylthiouracil (PTU)
C- Steroids
D- Methimazole

Ans: A

142. **In diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA-, which acid-base abnormality typically occurs?**
A- Increased CO_2 and increased anion gap
B- Decreased CO_2 and decreased anion gap
C- Increased CO_2 and decreased anion gap
D- Decreased CO_2 and increased anion gap

Ans: D

143. **A patient recently returned from abroad and has had diarrhea for 2 weeks. Stool examination shows trophozoites. What is the mos appropriate management?**
A- Start metronidazole therapy
B- Advise gluten-free diet
C- Begin oral rehydration only
D- Prescribe loperamide

Ans: A

144. **Which of the following DPP- inhibitors is primarily excreted i feces and does not require dos adjustment in patients with rena impairment?**
A- Sitagliptin
B- Saxagliptin
C- Linagliptin
D- Vildagliptin

Ans: C

145. **A patient developed otitis media and now presents with fever, drowsiness, and neck stiffness. On examination, there is lymphocytic predominance Before lumbar puncture (LP) results are available, what is the best empirical treatment for suspected meningitis?**
A- Ceftriaxone + Dexamethasone
B- Ceftriaxone + Ampicillin
C- Ceftriaxone + Amoxicillin
D- Vancomycin + Ceftriaxone

Ans: A

146. **A patient presents with Exertional dyspnea, Cough, shortness of breath and bilateral inspiratory crackles on lung auscultation. What would you expect the FEV1/FVC ratio to be?**
A- Decreased FEV1/FVC ratio
B- Normal FEV1/FVC ratio
C- Increased FEV1/FVC ratio
D- Cannot be determined

Ans: B >C

Explanation:
Bilateral inspiratory crackles are typically seen in restrictive lung diseases such as pulmonary fibrosis,

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where the FEV1 and FVC both decrease proportionally, so the FEV1/FVC ratio remains normal or may be slightly increased

147. **A patient pricks a thorn & experiences a sharp pain sensation. Which of the following pathways primarily transmits this pain?**
A- Neospinothalamic tract
B- Paleospinothalamic tract
C- Dorsal column-medial lemniscal pathway
D- Spinocerebellar tract

Ans: A

148. **A boy suffers a right-sided spinal cord injury after a road traffic accident. On examination, which sensations are lost on his right hand?**
A- Vibration and crude touch
B- Vibration and temperature
C- Pain and temperature
D- Fine touch and proprioception

Ans: D

Explanation:
- The dorsal columns (carrying vibration and fine touch) and spinothalamic tracts (carrying pain and temperature run in different parts of the spinal cord
- A right-sided spinal cord injury may cause loss of vibration and fine touch (crude touch is usually mediated by spinothalamic tract on the contralateral side- on the ipsilateral side below the lesion.

149. **A patient with diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA- is started on an insulin pump. After starting insulin, ECG shows ST segment depression. What is the likely cause?**
A- Insulin drives potassium into cells causing hypokalemia
B- Insulin causes hyperkalemia
C- Insulin causes acidosis
D- Insulin causes dehydration

Ans: A

150. **A pregnant woman complains of an early morning metallic taste in her mouth. Which taste sensation, when inhibited by potassium channels, generates action potentials leading to this sensation?**
A- Sweet
B- Sour
C- Bitter
D- Salty

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Sour taste sensation is generated by inhibition of potassium channels, leading to cell depolarization and action potential generation.

151. **If the radial nerve is damaged, which area will experience sensory loss?**
A- Narrow strip over the posterior arm and forearm
B- Medial aspect of the forearm
C- Lateral palm and thumb
D- Plantar surface of the foot

Ans: A

152. **One year old child presented with diarrhea after 1 year History of some milk intake is given by mother Doctor asked her to stop giving milk to baby Cause is**
A- Sprue disease
B- Lactose intoleranxe
C- Hirshsprung disease
D-Celiac disease

Ans: B

153. **The synthesis of dopamine, GABA, and histamine from their precursor amino acids requires which vitamin as a cofactor?**
A- Vitamin B6
B- Vitamin B1
C- Vitamin B5
D- Vitamin B12

Ans: A

154. **In hyperthyroidism, why is there a wide pulse pressure?**
A- Increased cardiac output
B- Increased total peripheral resistance (TPR)
C- Decreased stroke volume
D- Decreased heart rate

Ans: A

155. **A patient presented with deep skull wound, surgeon should be careful in suturing which layer that if properly not sutured leave behind**

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large gap and also involve in granulation tissue formation:

A- Skin
B- Fascia
C- Loose areolar tissue
D- Aponeurosis
E- Periosteum

Ans: D(KLM)

Explanation:

- The tension of the epicranial aponeurosis, produced by the tone of the occipitofrontalis muscles, is important in all deep wounds of the scalp.
- If the aponeurosis has been divided, the wound will gape open. For satisfactory healing to take place, the opening in the aponeurosis must be closed with sutures.

156. **A patient is prescribed ivabradine for palpitations. What is the important consideration before starting this medication?**

A-The patient should not be taking beta blockers
B-The patient should have no history of heart failure
C-The patient must have a resting heart rate above 70 bpm
D-The patient must have hypertension

Ans: C

157. **In left ventricular failure (LVF), which protein primarily maintains ventricular muscle stiffness?**

A- Titin
B- Myosin
C- Actin
D- Troponin

Ans: A

158. **After gastric bypass surgery, why does the patient often develop increased fat in the stool (steatorrhea)?**

A-Reduced absorptive area of intestine
B-Food bypasses the stomach and enters the intestine too quickly
C-Increased pancreatic enzyme secretion
D-Increased bile acid production

Ans: A

159. **A girl presents with yellow eyes, serum bilirubin of 5 mg/dL, and normal liver function tests. What is the most likely diagnosis?**

A- Gilbert syndrome
B- Hemolytic anemia
C- Viral hepatitis
D- Biliary obstruction

Ans: A

160. **A patient has Hb 5 g/dL, TLC 50,000, platelets 140,000, with purpura, rash, and fever. What is the most likely diagnosis?**

A- Acute myeloid leukemia
B- Hemolytic uremic syndrome
C-Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
D-Idiopathic thrombocytopenic purpura

Ans: A

161. **A patient presents with purpura, low hemoglobin, and history of bloody diarrheA- What is the likely diagnosis?**

A-Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura (TTP)
B-Hemolytic uremic syndrome (HUS)
C-Leukemia
D-Disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC-

Ans: B

162. **A child passes worms in the stool. What is the appropriate treatment?**

A- Albendazole
B- Praziquantel
C- Metronidazole
D- Ivermectin

Ans: A

163. **During pregnancy, if the mother's circulation develops a parallel circulation with the placental circulation, what happens to her cardiovascular system?**

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A-Cardiac output increases and peripheral vascular resistance decreases
B-Cardiac output decreases and peripheral vascular resistance increases
C-Cardiac output remains the same and peripheral vascular resistance increases
D-Cardiac output decreases and peripheral vascular resistance decreas

Ans: A

164. **A pilot presents with high-frequency hearing loss. Which part of the ear is most likely damaged?**
A- Hair cells of the organ of Corti
B- Entire cochlea
C- Vestibular apparatus
D- Auditory nerve

Ans: A

165. **A patient with ascites, known Hepatitis C infection, and pedal edema has a serum albumin level of 1.3 g/dL. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Cirrhosis with portal hypertension
B- Spontaneous bacterial peritonitis (SBP)
C- Nephrotic syndrome
D- Congestive heart failure

Ans: A

166. **If the tibial part of the sciatic nerve is damaged, which nerve supplies the short head of the biceps femoris that still performs dorsiflexion?**
A- Common peroneal nerve
B- Tibial nerve
C- Femoral nerve
D- Obturator nerve

Ans: A

167. **Which of the following statements about metformin is correct?**
A- Causes weight gain
B- Is not the first-line drug for starting diabetes treatment
C- Decreases hepatic gluconeogenesis
D- Increases insulin secretion

Ans: C

168. **During strenuous exercise, a patient develops cardiac arrhythmia What is the most likely cause?**
A- Hyperkalemia
B- Hypokalemia
C- Hypocalcemia
D- Hyponatremia

Ans: A

Explanation:

- During strenuous exercise, muscle cells contract vigorously, causing potassium (K^+) to move out of the cells into the bloodstream. This increase in extracellular potassium can lead to hyperkalemia, which affects the electrical activity of the heart.
- Elevated potassium levels reduce the resting membrane potential, making cardiac cells partially depolarized
- This slows conduction velocity and alters repolarization.
- These changes increase the risk of abnormal heart rhythms (arrhythmias), such as ventricular tachycardia or fibrillation.

169. **A female, obese patient presents with shortness of breath and low oxygen saturation (SpO2). Pulmonary embolism is suspecteD- Which ECG finding is classically associated with pulmonary embolism?**
A- S1Q3T3 pattern
B- ST elevation in leads II, III, aVF
C- Left bundle branch block
D- Peaked T waves

Ans: A

170. **A patient develops painful blisters on the chest What is the best treatment?**
A- Oral acyclovir
B- Intravenous acyclovir
C- Topical steroids
D- Oral corticosteroids

Ans: A

171. **A man with chest pain from last 3-4 hours which enzyme will be raised**
A- CK-MB
B- CPK
C- LDH
D- CK MM
E- CK BB

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Ans: A

Explanation:

- Best Initial Investigation of choice – ECG
- 1-2 hr – Myoglobin
- Within 4hr – CK MB
- After 4hr – Trop
- Sensitive – Trop T
- Specific – Trop I

172. **A patient presents with low-grade fever, cough, and anterior cervical lymphadenopathy. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Tuberculosis
B- Infectious mononucleosis
C- Bacterial pharyngitis
D- Sarcoidosis

Ans: A

173. **Acidic urine is produced by secretion of H^+ ions in the kidney. Which kidney cells are primarily responsible for H^+ ion secretion into urine?**
A- Intercalated cells (Type A-
B- Mesangial cells
C- Juxtaglomerular (JG) cells
D- Principal cells

Ans: A

174. **Which cranial nerve carries taste sensation from Palate?**
A- Facial nerve (via chorda tympani)
B- Glossopharyngeal nerve
C- Vagus nerve
D- Trigeminal nerve

Ans: A

175. **A young patient presents with recurrent chest infections and chronic diarrheA- What is the most likely finding on imaging?**
A- Thickened, dilated bronchi
B- Normal lung fields
C- Pulmonary fibrosis
D- Pleural effusion

Ans: A((bronchiectasis)

176. **An obese woman has normal T3 and T4 but elevated TSH and is infertilE- What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Primary hypothyroidism
B- Secondary hypothyroidism
C- Diabetes mellitus
D- Primary hyperthyroidism

Ans: A

177. **A patient presents with midline neck swelling & Lumbar pains. Investigations reveal Low serum calcium levels & Elevated calcitonin levels. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A-MEN 1
B-MEN 2
C-Familial medullary thyroid carcinoma
D-Sporadic medullary thyroid carcinoma

Ans: B

178. **An obese woman with a BMI of 35 has a fasting insulin of 25 µIU/mL (normal ≤20), fasting blood sugar of 110 mg/dL (normal ≤100), and elevated triglycerides and LDL levels. What is the most likely cause of her obesity?**
A-Insulin resistance causing compensatory hyperinsulinemia
B-Excessive caloric intake
C-Hypothyroidism
D-Cushing syndrome

Ans: A

179. **A male patient asks his doctor about his risk of developing diabetes mellitus (DM). Which of the following factors is associated with a lower risk of DM?**
A- Diabetes in distant relatives
B- Diabetes in close relatives
C- Male sex
D- Female sex

Ans: A (Only suitable)

180. **A patient presents to the cardiology department with cough and shortness of breath. On physical examination, a mid-diastolic murmur is heard ECG shows absent P waves and an irregularly**

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irregular rhythm. What is the most likely echocardiographic finding?

A-Left atrial enlargement
B-Right atrial enlargement
C-Both right and left atrial enlargement
D-Both right and left ventricular enlargement
E-Left ventricular enlargement

Ans: A

181. **In hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy, which of the following proteins is primarily affected, leading to hypertrophy of cardiac muscle?**

A- Actin
B- Myosin heavy chain
C- Tubulin
D- Myosin light chain kinase

Ans: B

182. **A patient presents with chronic diarrhea and abdominal pain. Which vitamin deficiency is most likely?**

A- Niacin
B- Thiamine
C- Riboflavin
D- Vitamin B12

Ans: A

183. **What is the mechanism of action of pioglitazone?**

A-Binds to peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARγ)
B-Stimulates pancreatic insulin secretion
C-Inhibits alpha-glucosidase in the intestine
D-Increases renal glucose excretion

Ans: A

184. **Immediate action of insulin is**

A- Protein synthesis
B- K entry into cells
C- Glucose entry in plasma
D- Fatty acid breakdown
E- Ketosis

Ans: B (Ganong)

Explanation:

- Immediate action of insulin – Entry of potassium into cells
- Intermediate action of insulin – protein synthesis
- Late action of insulin – Lipogenesis
- Action of insulin at cellular level is – Entry of glucose into cells
- Insulin independent glucose uptake – Exercising skeletal muscle > Brain(MTB-
- Anti Ketotic – Insulin
- Ketogenic – Glucagon

185. **During which period of pregnancy does rubella infection most commonly cause congenital heart defects?**

A- First 5 months
B- First 3 months
C- Between 5 to 10 months
D- Between 5 to 10 weeks

Ans: D

186. **In an experiment, a rat is given a drug that causes excessive muscle contractions. Which neurotransmitter's metabolism is most likely decreased?**

A- Acetylcholine
B- GABA
C- Serotonin
D- Dopamine

Ans: A

187. **A patient's biopsy shows infiltration of macrophages and lymphocytes. What type of inflammation does this suggest?**

A- Chronic inflammation
B- Granulomatous inflammation
C- Acute inflammation
D- Fibrinous inflammation

Ans: B

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188. **A patient with chronic hypertension presents with very high blood pressure Echocardiography reveals Grade 2 left ventricular hypertrophy, and urine routine examination shows +2 albuminuria What is the most likely diagnosis?**

A-Pheochromocytoma

B- Conn's syndrome (Primary hyperaldosteronism)

C- Acute glomerulonephritis

D- Essential hypertension

Ans: D

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1. **Methotrexate act by which mechanism**
A-Inhibit dihydrofolate reductase
B-Act as antimetabolite for peraaminobenzoid acid to decrease folic acid synthesis
C-Activate DNA
D-Inhibit proteins

Ans: A

2. **Patient taking ATT develop joint pain and uric acid level 12. Which drug is causing gout**
A- Isoniazid
B- Rifampicin
C- Ethambutol
D- Pyrazinamide
E- Streptomycin

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Isoniazid – Peripheral neuropathy
- Rifampicin – Orange Color urine
- Ethambutol – Optic neuritis
- Pyrazinamide – Hyperuricemia

3. **A male presented to OPD with 104 fevers for last 4 days and gives history of using Anti-malarial She has been passing cola color urine for the last 1 day with deranged LFTs and increased unconjugated bilirubin. On smear bite cells seen What is the cause?**
A-G6PD
B-Black Water fever
C-Drug induced jaundice
D-Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria
E-Hemaolytic yremic syndrome

Ans: A

4. **A patient of diabetes started on Dipeptidyl peptidase-4 inhibitor it is**
A- Metformin
B- Sitagliptin
C- Exenitide
D- Dapagliflozin
E- Insulin

Ans: B

5. **An Old man was playing with his grand son in garden experiences pain in his right toe he was febrile with redness in toe. His CRP positive, Culture negative and synovial fluid analysis negative for bireferengence diagnose is:**
A- Osteoarthritis
B- Rhematoid arthritis
C- Acute Gout
D- Pseudogout

Ans: C

6. **A patient was taking thiazide diuretic for Hypertension develop severe ankle pain which become red and tender likely diagnose is**
A-Osteoarthritis
B-SLE
C-Gout
D-Pseudogout
E-Septic arthritis

Ans: C

7. **HIV patient who is Immunocompromised patient present with profuse diarrhoea ZN Stain shows oocyts 4-6 cm cause is:**
A- Cryptosporidium parvum
B- Isospora
C- Giardia lamblia
D- Influenza

Ans: A

8. **A 60-year-old woman presents to her physician with a 3-wk history of severe headaches. A con- trast CT scan reveals a small, circular, hypodense multiple lesion with ringlike contrast enhancement. The most likely diagnosis is**
A-Brain abscess
B-High-grade astrocytoma
C-Parenchymal hemorrhage
D-Metastatic lesion
E-Toxoplasmosis

Ans: E

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9. **The Anterior Inferior Cerebellar Artery is branch of**
A- ASA
B- Vertebral artery
C- Internal carotid artery
D- Basilar artery

Ans: D

10. **Patient having Fever Cough with Sputum infiltrate on x-ray chest gram positive, catalase negative organism isolated on culture likely:**
A- Streptococcus pneumonia
B- Staphylococcus aureus
C- Klebsella
D- Streptococcus pyogens

Ans: A

11. **Stony dull percussion note in found in which of the following?**
A- Pneumoniae
B- Pleural effusion
C- Normal Lungs
E- Pnuemo

Ans: B

12. **A 26 year male presented to you in surgical ER after stab wound to right lateral chest on examination when he inspire the mediastinum moves to left side and during expiration the shift towards left side is enhanced what will be the most likely diagnose**
A- Pleurisy
B- Haemothorax.
C- Tension pneumothorax.
D- Injury to trachea
E- Spontaneous pneumothorax

Ans: C

13. **Supinator muscle damaged which of the following muscle is alternate muscle of supination:**
A- Bicep
B- Tricep
C- Flexor Digitorium
D- Abductor pollicis

Ans: A

Explanation
- Supinator of forearm Biceps brachii (chief) Supinator

14. **Which one cause supination and flexion of arm**
A- Bicep
B- Tricep
C- Flexor Digitorium
D- Abductor pollicis

Ans: A

15. **Coenzyme required for carboxylation reaction is?**
A-Thiamine
B-Lipoic acid
C-Biotin
D-Niacin
E-Coenzyme A

Ans: C

16. **Muscle for tightening the Nut and supination**
A- Biceps brachi
B- Brachioradialis
C- Brachialis
D- Tricep

Ans: A

17. **In hemophilia increase bleeding what will be raised?**
A- APTT
B- BT
C- PT
D- Both PT & BT
E- Decrease Anti hemophlic globulin

Ans: A

18. **A HIV patient presented with fever neck stifness and irritation. Diagnose of Cryptococcus meningitis was made. Which drug should be given?**
A- Ceftriaxone
B- Cefotaxime
C- Pemcillin
D- Amphotericin

Ans: D

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19. **A patient, who is known case of RA is started on DMARDS . He now presents with history of SOB and CXR reveals bilateral infiltrates. Which drugs is most likely responsible?**
A- Cyclophosphamide
B- Methotrexate
C- Daunorubicin
D- Cycloserine

Ans: B

20. **Haemorrhagic cystitis is the side effect of which of following drug?**
A- Cyclophosphomide
B- Methotraxate
C- Busulphan
D- Cisplatin
E- 5 FU

Ans: A (Katzung)

21. **Tourist has lateral gaze diplopia, Ataxia, CBC normal, CSF shows 50 –120 mm pressure , protein 2.1 g/1, Glucose 40g/1 , 90% lymphocytes Diagnose is?**
A- Tb meningitis
B- Viral encephalitis
C- Bacterial meningitis
D- Fungal meningitis

Ans: A

22. **Patient is having complain of urinary retention, abnormal gait, dilated ventricles seen on imaging, most likely**
A-Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus
B-Wernickes Encephalopathy
C-Progressive Supranuclear Palsy
D-Alzheimer disease

Ans: A

23. **Patient with bone pain having normal Ca level increase alkaline phosphatse cause is**
A-Osteoarthritis
B-Paget disease
C-Osteomalacia
D-Hyperparathyroidism

Ans: B

24. **A female having postpartum hemorrhage during delivery of twins after that she can't lactate her babes even her desire to lactate, she also complain that she remain 6 month lethargic after delivery where is problem that she can't lactate?**
A- Pidtuatry adenoma
B- Sheehan syndrome
C- Shemron syndrome
D- Pralacinoma

Ans: B

25. **The lesion occurred at the caudate and globus pallidus of the brain. There was loss of GABA in Substantia Nigra The condition is of**
A- Alzheimer's Disease
B- Parkinsonism
C- Horner Syndrome
D- Retrograde Amnesia

Ans: B

26. **On histology liver shows centrally distorted area surrounded by epitheloid cells, lymphocytes and giant cells this is related to**
A- Coagulative necrosis
B- Caseous necrosis
C- Acute hepatitis
D- Fat necrosis
E- Acute

Ans: B

27. **Patient had cough and x-ray shows hilar lymphadenopathy, non caseating granuloma and hypercalcemia present diagnose is:**
A- Sarcoidosis
B- TB
C- Syphlis
D- Leprosy

Ans: A (Robins)

28. **A lady with history of pph later was found to have decreased serum ACTH. What is the most likely cause?**
A-Atrophy of medulla
B- Addison disease
C-Cushing syndrome
D-Thrombosis of pituitary vessels
E-Hyperthyroidism

Ans: D

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29. **A patient developed chest . ECG shows STEMI . Most specific biomarker for ischemic injury of cardiac tissue in first 4 hours**
A- CK MM
B- Troponin I
C- LDH
D- Myoglobin
E- Troponin T

Ans: B

30. **A patient who was chronic smokers has history cough with sputum containing blood develop lung cancer and raised calcium level it is likely**
A- Small cell carcinoma of lung
B- Large cell carcinoma of lung
C- Carcinoid of lung
D- Adenocarcinoma of lung
E- Squamous cell carcinoma of lung

Ans: E

31. **Feature of hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy is:**
A- Systolic Failure with Increase SV
B- Diastolic Failure with Increase SV
C- Diastolic Failure with Decrease SV
D- Systolic Failure with Decrease SV

Ans: C

32. **Ulnar nerve damage at medial epicondyle will cause:**
A- Abductor pollicis damage
B- Little and ring finger claw
C- Abductor pollicis damage
D- Cubits varus

Ans: B

33. **Edema in CLD cirhosis cause is**
A-Increased hydrostatic pressure
B-Portal hypertension
C-Decrease plasma colloid osmotic pressure
D-Increase plasma oncotic pressure

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Peripheral edema in CLD due to - loss of albumin (Low oncotic pressure)
- Ascities in CLD due to – Portal HTN
- Renal origin edema due to – Loss of albumin (low oncotic pressure) + can be salt and water retention.
- Nephrotic syndrome edema due to - Hypoalbuminemia
- Nephritis syndrome edema due to - Salt and water retention.
- Pedal edema in CHF and HTN due to –Increase hydrostatic pressure.
- In CHF edema woarsen by - Sodium and water retention.

34. **Lung pressure volume test in emphysema will show:**
A-Decrease lung volumes
B-Increase Residual lung volume
C-Decrease Trans pulmonary pressure
D-Increases Trans pulmonary pressure

Ans: B

35. **Regarding Turner syndrome true is**
A- Complete Monosomy of X
B- Incomplete monosomy
C- Trinucleotide repeat
D- Complete Monosomy of Y

Ans: A

36. **A patient presents with hypoglycemia and Hepatomegaly. A glycogen storage disease known as von gierke disease is diagnosed. Which enzyme is deficient in this patient?**
A- Alpha 1,4 Glucosidase
B- Glucose 6 Phosphatase
C- Myophosphorylase
D- Alpha 1,6 Glucosidase

Ans: B

37. **Patient has aphasia and homonymous hemianopia. Thrombus involves which artery?**
A- ACA
B- MCA
C- PCA
D- Posterior communicating artery

Ans: B

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38. **A patient has Sudden R side hemiplegia, bleeding from internal capsule and basal ganglia. Which artery is damaged?**
A- ACA
B- PCA
C- MCA
D- AICA
E- PICA

Ans: C

39. **54 year old male went to doctor with complain of weakness of left half of body O/E He has tremors of left hand at end of movement. Muscular hypotonia of left limb And tendency to fall on left side. All Cranial nerve intact Neurological lesions located in:**
A- Left Caudate and Putamen
B- Precentral gyrus
C- Right Cerebellar
D- Red Nucleus
E- Left Cerebellar

Ans: E

A patient presented with weakness of Left limb and facial paralysis on right side lesion is present in
A- Cerebrum
B- Forebrain
C- Midbrain
D- Substantia nigra
E- Thalamus

Ans: C

Patien cant swallow or cough, tumor of which CN nerve?
A-Vagus
B-Phrenic
C-Facial
D-Trigeminal

Ans: A

Major response of body to metabolic acidosis is
A-CNS depression
B-CNS excitation
C-Increase respirator rate
D-Decrease respiratory rate

Ans: C

Explanation:
Response of body to acidosis - Increase respiratory rate
Acidosis cause - CNS depression

43. **Respiratory acidosis compensated by?**
A-Hyperventilation
B-Bicarbonate absorption
C-Ammonia
D-Phosphate

Ans: B

Explanation:
Volatile acids in respiratory acidosis neutralize by Hyperventilation
Respiratory acidosis compensated by Bicarbonate absorption

44. **Fever is mediated by**
A- IL 9
B- 1L 2
C- IL 1
D- IL 10
E- IL 12

Ans: C

45. **Heparin is released from which on of following**
A- Basophils
B- Monocytes
C- Eosinophils
D- Macrophages
E- Mast cell

Ans: E

46. **Hippocratic oath describe clearly which of following?**
A- Sexual boundaries
B- Advertisement
C- Doctor's Right
D- Confidentiality

Ans: D

47. **Good doctor patient relationship requires:**
A- Having sound medical knowledge
B- Updating skills
C- Show authority
D- Active listening
E- Passive listening

Ans: D

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48. **Right Asterognosis is cause by the lesion of which area of brain?**
A- Thalamus
B- Anterior part of frontal
C- Right internal capsule
D- Left internal capsule

Ans: D(No pariteal lobe option)

49. **Good pasture show which type of hypersensitivity?**
A- Type 1
B- Type 2
C- Type 3
D- Type 4

Ans: B

50. **In Thyrotoxicosis (inc. thyroxin) what metabolic activity happens?**
A- Gluconeogenesis in liver
B- Lipogenesis in muscles
C- Protein synthesis
D- Atherosclerosis

Ans: A

51. **A patient presents with dysphagia. Endoscopy reveals a mass with an intact mucosa. Histology shows spindle cells and CD117 positivity. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A-GIST (Gastrointestinal Stromal Tumor)
B-Leiomyoma
C-Leiomyosarcoma
D-Adenocarcinoma
E-Squamous cell carcinoma

Ans: A

52. **Housemaid Women works with bend knees, swelling and pain of knee due to involvement of:**
A- Infrapatellar bursa
B- Popliteal bursa
C- Prepatellar bursa
D- Semitendenous bursa

Ans: C

53. **A 35 years old male has hypertension for the first time and he dies his autopsy shows a ruptured aneurysm, there is deficiency of media at the site of rupture why he died**
A- Berry aneurysm
B- Marfan aneurysm
C- Aortic dissecting
D- Mycotic aneurysm

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Absent Tunica + Type of Aneurysm – Berry Aneurysm
- Absent Tunica + Cause of Death – Aortic dissection
- Absent tunica +Syndrome – Marfan

54. **Rat given a chemical now he can't feel pressure and vibration, which receptor affected?**
A- Golgi tendon
B- Merkel's disc
C- Nociceptors
D- Pacinian corpuscles
E- Ruffini's end organs

Ans: D

55. **Langhan giant cell found in**
A- Tuberculosis
B- Leprosy
C- Syphilis
D- Herpes

Ans: A

56. **Lesion in parietal lobe causes which of following?**
A- Illusion
B- Asterognosia
C- Social withdrawal
D- Delirium
E- Delusion

Ans: B

Explanation:
Prospagnosia lesion in – Temporal Lobe
Asterognosis lesion in – Parietal Lobe

57. **A 32 year old woman presented with fever, dry cough and throat pain, headache, palpitations and heat intolerance for 1 week. There were fine tremors of outstretched hands. Palms were warm and sweaty. Thyroid was diffusely enlarged, soft nontender but no bruit. Investigations reveal hb 11.1g/dl, WBC 3500/cmm, polymorph 48% and lymphocytes 52%. Serum FT3 8.7pmmol/1 and serum FT4 20 pmmol/1 and TSH 0.4mlU/L Radioupate was reduced. It subsides within two weeks cause is**
A-Riedel thyroiditis
B-Hyperthyroidism
C-Subacute thyroiditis
D-Hashimoto thyroiditis

Ans: C

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58. **A patient had RTA, he does not know recent events but he remembers his school events where is the lesion?**
A- Arcuate
B- Amygdala
C- Hipocampus
D- Frontal lobe
E- Temporal lobe

Ans: C

59. **Regarding Graves ophthalmopathy patient is having decrease vision due to t**
A- Optic nerve compress
B- Unilaterally involves
C- Medial & lateral rectus muscle involve
D- Affect orbicularis

Ans: A (Prefer Bilateral involvement)

60. **Pregnant lady with raised AFP but her B-HCG is awaited, what should be:**
A- Anencephaly
B- Fetal Renal agenesis
C- Down syndrome
D- Edward syndrome

Ans A

61. **Cancer most prevalent in male of karachi is**
A- Lung CA
B- Stomach CA
C- Liver CA
D- Oral Cancer

Ans: D

62. **Which of the following vitamin is deficient after acute pancreatitis? (**
A- B12
B- B7
C- Vitamin D
D- Vitamin C
E- Thiamine

Ans: C

63. **70 years old female develop poor wound healing she is taking meat and protein diet. but her diet is deficient in vegetables and fruits which is deficient in the body**
A. No synthesis of collagen
B. Defective synthesis of collagen
C. Vitamin C deficiency
D. Decrease tensile strength of wound

Ans: C

64. **In Iron deficiency anemia**
A- HB level high
B- Increase Serum Ferritin
C- Decrease Serum Ferritin
D- TIBC

Ans: C

65. **Mother of 12 children with progressive dizziness and fatigue with angular stomatitis since 3 months with low mcv cause?**
A- Iron deficiency anemia
B- Megaloblastic anemia
C- Aplastic anemia
D- Vitamin C deficiency

Ans. A

66. **A patient has anemia and hypersegmented neutrophils are present on peripheral blood examination and raised MCV 112 what is cause**
A- Folic acid deficiency anemia
B- Iron deficiency anemia
C- Vitamin B12 deficiency anemia
D- Anemia of chronic disease
E- Sideroblastic anemia

Ans: A>C

67. **Regarding mitosis, following are true except**
A-Occurs in all somatic cells
B-Maintains the diploid number of chromosome
C-Both daughter cells have equal number of chromosomes
D-Spermatogonia divide by mitosis

Ans: D

68. **A middle aged woman with increased TSH, normal T3 and T4 and having overweight most likely due to:**
A- Over eating
B- Hypothyroidism
C- Hyperthyroidism
D- Hypopituitarism

Ans: B

69. **Which of following structure pass through foramen spinosum?**
A- Mandibular nerve
B- Maxillary Division of trigeminal
C- Ophthalmic nerve
D- Middle meningeal artery
E- Accessory meningeal

Ans: D

Explanation:

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- Foramen Ovale – Accessory Meningeal artery pass
- Foramen Spinosum – Middle Meningeal artery pass
- Superior Orbital Fissure – V1 (Opthalmic nerve) pass
- Foramen Rotandum – V2 (Maxillary Nerve) Pass
- Foramen Ovale – V3 (Mandibular Nerve) pass
- Jugular Foramen – CN 9, 10, 11 (Accessory part) & Sigmoid Sinus
- Hypoglossal Canal – CN 12 Foramen Magnum– Brainstem & Spinal Part of CN11

70. **Pancreatic CA tumor marker is:**
A- CEA
B- CA 15-3
C- CA 19-9
D- AFP
E- CA 125

Ans: C

71. **10 Year old child present with lump on forhead Mass excised from forehead microscope shows anastomosis of vessels and single layer of endothelium it is most likely:**
A- Lipoma
B- Hemingioma
C- Sarcoma
D- Fibroma

Ans: B

72. **A patient of asthma came in ER his FEV1/FVC ratio is less than 65%. All initial treatment given what will be resultant increase in Ratio after treatment with bronchodilator**
A- 5%
B- 12%
C- 15%
D- 20%
E- 10%

Ans: B (Davidson)

73. **Patient diagnosed with DM was prescribes an oral hypoglycemic agent now BSR 30 what could be the drug responsible:**
A- Metformin
B- Exenetide
C- Glimepiride
D- Acarbose

Ans: C

74. **Patient present with fever which is negative for malaria. He has Leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, petechiae which factor makes him a candidate for hospitalisation**
A-Tender lumbar region
B-Shifting dullness on abdomen
C-Lymphadenopathy
D-Rash on abdomen

Ans: B (Likely Dengue infection)

75. **Aspirin at low doses inhibit which of following?**
A- Inhibition of leukotriene
B- Inhibit Collagen
C- PGI2
D- Inhibit TXA2
E- Inhibit PG

Ans: D

76. **Difference between Spleen and lymph node:**
A- Arteriole
B- Splenic Sinusiods
C- APC
D- Afferent lymphatics
E- Splenic nodes

Ans: B

77. **A patient has Right upper abdominal pain fever and bradycardia and rash on abdomen this is due to**
A-Salmonella typhi
B-Entameoba histolytica
C-Shigella
D-Staph aureus

Ans: A

78. **In long bone femur head fracture what is most common complication**

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A-Thrombosis
B-Avascular necrosis
C-Thrombicytopenia
D-Aminotic fluid embolism

Ans: B

79. **First sign of irreversible injury in cardiac muscles:**
A- Massive Na influx
B- Contraction band in cytoplasm
C- Increase Neutrophil
D- Decrease Calcium

Ans: B

80. **Which nerve runs inferiorly along with anterior tibial artery?**
A- Tibial
B- Sural
C- Deep peroneal
D- Sciatic

Ans: C

81. **Labyrinth artery is a branch of:**
A- Internal carotid
B- Anterior cerebral
C- PICA
D- AICA

Ans: D

82. **Loss of posterior curvature of back occurred in infant, Called**
A- Lordosis
B- Kyphosis
C- Syndesmosis
D- Kyphoscoliosis

Ans: A

83. **Technique use to detected abnormality and mirodeletion in chromosomes:**
A- PCR
B- Microassay
C- Cytogenic abnormality
D- FISH

Ans: D

84. **Which of the following is the nucleus of Upper medulla?**
A- Vagus Nucleus
B- Nucleus Ambigous
C- Dorsal Nucleus
D- Hypoglossal nucleus
E- Vestibular cochlear

Ans: E

Explanation:
- Upper Medulla:
- Vestibular cochlear
- Inferior olivary
- Spinal trigeminal
- Middle Medulla:
- Nucleus ambiguas
- Hypoglosal Nucleus
- Dorsal motor Nucleus Vagus
- Spinal Trigeminal
- Lower Medulla:
- Hypoglosal Nucleus
- Dorsal Motor Nucleus Vagus
- Spinal Trigeminal

85. **Drug of choice in herpes simplex keratitis**
A-Trifluridine
B-Acyclovir
C-Amantadine
D-Foscarnet

Ans: A

86. **Drug used in HIV which causes peripheral neuropathy and pancreatitis?**
A-Didanosine
B-Morphine
C-Zidovudine
D-Griseofulvin

Ans: A

87. **A patient came from muree has ulcerated facial lesion after bitten by fly and giemsa stain Done which came positive. What is cause**
A-CML
B- Flariasis
C-Visceral leishmaniasis
D-Cutaneous Leishmaniasis
E- Malaria

Ans: D

88. **Oocyte surrounded by flat epithelial cells?**
A-Primary follicle
B-Primordial follicle

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C-Graffian follicle
D-Antral follicle
E-Secondary follicle

Ans: B

89. **A young girl with blisters on extremities type of fluid present between dermis and epidermis:**
A- Transudative
B- Serous
C- Exudative
D- Fibrinous

Ans: B

90. **Which type of inflammation is present in appendicitis with pus cells in it?**
A- Purulent
B- Suppurative
C- Serous
D- Chronic

Ans: B

91. **A patient has anemia Hb 6 and Raised MCV diagnose of macrocytosis is made by**
A- B12 Level
B- Intrinaic factor level
C- Hypersegmented Neutrophils
D- Iron level

Ans: C

92. **Young boy suddenly collapsed in marathon, brought to hospital had Ventricular tachycardia, defibrillation done, recovered, now again V tach developed and died despite resuscitation cause is**
A-Dilated cardiomyopathy
B-HOCM
C-MI
D-Pulmonary edema

Ans: B

93. **Man runs marathon in high hilly areas, takes low calorie diet, but ends marathon in middle position, not improving? Why?**
A-Low conversion of glucose to ATP
B-Low utilisation of O2 by tissue
C-Low availability of O2
D-More availability of O2

Ans: C

94. **A patient has Low fev1/fvc ratio, high total lung capacity cause is**
A-Fibrosis
B-ILD
C-Emphysema
D-Asbestosis

Ans: C

95. **A COPD is now having increase dyspnea, cough with sputum, decrease breath sounds and wheezing what is next step in management**
A-ABGs
B-PFTa
C-CT chest
D-Sputum culture

Ans: C

96. **Reactive oxygen species affect**
A- RNA
B- tRNA
C- mRNA
D- DNA
E- Nucleotides and Nucleosid

Ans: D

97. **Which of the following medications is commonly used to stabilize cardiac membranes in cases of severe hyperkalemia?**
A- Insulin
B- Calcium gluconate
C- Sodium bicarbonate
D- Beta-agonists

Ans: B

98. **In a pregnant lady, to diagnose open neural tube defect early which one of the following is used?**
A- Chorionic villus sampling
B- Amniocentesis
C- Ultrasound
D- XRAY
E- CT Scan

Ans: C

99. **A patient presented with splenomegaly up-to T-10 and increase WBC count with mature cells which gene involved:**

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A- BCR-AML
B- BCR-ABL
C- ABL-TCR
D- AML-TCR

Ans: B

100. **Deep inguinal ring is formed by which of following?**
A- Fascia transversalis
B- Fascia transversalis and conjoined tendon
C- Conjoined tendon
D- External oblique fascia
E- Internal oblique fascia

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Deep inguinal ring - Fascia transversalis
- Superficial inguinal ring - External oblique

101. **" Crescent " formation is the characteristic of which of the following glomerular disease?**
A-Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis
B-Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
C-Focal and segmental glomerulonephritis
D-Rapidly Non progressive glomerulonephritis

Ans: B

102. **A patient has liver cirhosis. Route of hepatic biopsy is**
A- T10 midaxillary line
B- T11 mid clavicular line
C- Subcostal angle
D- Substernal angle

Ans: A

103. **A patient was on ATT what should be given to prevent peripheral neuropathy**
A-B12
B-Iron
C-B6
D-Pyridoxine

Ans: D

104. **Which bacteria has no cell wall?**
A- Chlamydia
B- Mycoplasma
C- Klebsiella
D- E. coli
E- Shigella

Ans: B(FA)

105. **MHC I class is related to which of following**
A- Helper Th1
B- Helper Th2
C- CD4
D- CD8

Ans: D

106. **A 11 year old boy faced abdominal trauma and then presented to emergency. On labs there was 1+ blood and 3+ protein in Urine. What is the pattern of inheritance?**
A- Autosomal recessive
B- Autosomal dominant
C- X linked dominant
D- X linked recessive

Ans: A (Polycystic kidney disease)

107. **Ovarian CA tumor marker is**
A- CEA
B- CA 15-3
C- CA 19-9
D- AFP
E- CA 125

Ans: E

108. **Patient is having rhinoinusitis and nasal polyp with the fungus invading lamina papyracea, excessive endothelial damage and having non septate hyphae organism involved is:**
A- Candida
B- Histoplasmosis
C- Aspergillus
D- Mucormycosis
E- Rhizopus

Ans: D (FA)

109. **Which hormoneregulate water and electrolytes balance**
A- Aldosterone
B- ADH
C- Angiotensin 2
D- ANP
E- BNP

Ans: B

Explanation:
- ECF Volume regulated by - Aldosterone
- Maintain and regulates ECF osmolarity -ADH
- Regulates Serum osmolarity -ADH >Aldosterone

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- Total body Water and electrolytes balance regulated by ADH
- Total body Water and electrolytes balance maintained by - Aldosterone
- Maximum Water and Na absorbed by the affect of - Aldosterone

110. Structure not in spermatic cord but present in Inguinal canal:

A- Pampinoform plexus
B- Epididymis
C- Illioinguinal nerve
D- Ductus deference

Ans: C

111. Knee jerk involve what kind of reflex

A-Nuscle spindle
B-Golgi tendon
C-Muscle stretch reflex
D-Voluntary reflex

Ans: C

112. Gastroenteritis after clindamycin cause:

A- Increase motility
B- Decrease motility
C-Antibiotic induced Pseudomembranous colitis
D- None

Ans: C

113. After RTA patient suffered change of behavior and become aggressive and decrease motivation due to lesion in which of these

A- Mid brain
B- Frontal Lobe
C- Parietal Lobe
D- Occipital Lobe
E- Pons

Ans: B

114. Which of following has max O2

A- Umbilical artery
B- Pulmonary Capillary
C- Aorta
D- IVC
E- SVC

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Max O2 – Pulmonary Capillaries
- Low O2 – Pulmonary Artery >SVC >
- Umbilical artery
- Highest O2 Saturation – Umbilical Vein

115. Kyphosis is an accentuated or abnormal curvature of which region of the spine?

A- Cervical
B- Thoracic
C- Lumbar
D- Sacral
E- Coccygeal

Ans: B

116. Pregnant lady with decrease TSH, increase T3 + T4. Treatment in First trimester is:

A- Propranolol
B- PTU
C- Procaine
D- Bupivacaine

Ans: B

117. Woman with heavy menstrual bleeding now becomes pregnant and delivers a baby at full term. Both mother and baby will have deficiency of?

A-Vit K
B-Iron
C-Magnesium
D-Niacin

Ans: B

118. Anti hormonal therapy given after resection of a tumor, what tumor was it?

A-Liver
B-Cervical
C-Breast
D-Ovary

Ans: C

119. A patient has pain between first and second tarsal space dorsal side which nerve is involved

A-Tibial nerve
B-Sural nerve
C-Deep peroneal nerve
D-Femoral nerve

Ans: C

120. A patient has some heart condition for which he was taking Antiarrythemic which is causing

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muscle weakness, sleepiness most likely drug is
A-Lidocain
B-Fleicanide
C-Amidarone
D-Quinidine

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Amidarone cause hypothyroidism which leads to sleepiness and body weakness

121. Liver has portal vein what is least in amount in portal vein
A-Glucose
B-Amino acids
C-Triglycerides
D-Fatty acids

Ans: C

122. Endometrium is full of glands and secretion due to
A-Primary follicle
B-Secondary follicle
C-Garaffian follicle
D-Corpus luteum

Ans: D

123. Patient came in semi concious condition having hyponatremia, hypokalemia, increase glucose in blood what is the cause?
A-Hyperglycemia
B-Hyponatremia
C-Hyperkalemia
D-Hypokalemia

Ans: A

124. A CRF patient having Polyuria, polydypsia ADH high but no response, reason found urea not being reabsorbed where is the issue?
A-Proximal convulated tubules
B-Distal convulated tubules
C-Ascending loop
D-Cortical collecting duct
E- Medullary collecting duct

Ans: E

125. A diabetic patient taking some drug causing bloating and flatulence this drug is
A-Metformin
B-Acarbose
C-Sulfonylurea
D-Sitagliptin

Ans: B

126. 80year old man having cortical bone thickening with osteolytic lesions and ALP High due to
A-Osteoprosis
B-Oeteomalacia
C-Pagets disease
D-Rickets

Ans: C

127. Adult PKD is related to autosomal dominant mutation what else is Autosomal dominant
A-Cystic fibrosis
B-Huntington disease
C-Hemophilia
D-Duchene muscular dystrophy

Ans: B

128. In Hemochromatosis which gene mutation?
A-ATP7B
B-C281Y
C-C282Y
D-ATD2Y

Ans: C

129. A female was diagnosed with pulmonary TB. She has been taking OCP for 2 years. She suddenly started vomiting and Her Beta HCG came positive. Which of following drug caused OCP failure
A- Isoniazid
B- Pyrazinamide
C- Rifampicin
D- Ethambutol

Ans: C

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130. **A man having joint pain and renal stones with high level of calcium, high PTH, normal PTHrp, low phosphate this is related to which of following?**
A- Pseudohypoparathyroidism
B- Primary hyperparathyroidism
C- Secondary hyperparathyroidism
D- Vitamin D deficiency
E- Myeloma

Ans: B

131. **Boy fell from flight stairs got skull fracture and went unconsious blood was in nape of neck due to Damage of**
A- Middle cranial fossa
B- Anterior cranial fossa
C- Posterior cranial fossa
D- Occipital bone
E- Frontal bone

Ans: C

Explanation:
Anterior Cranial Fossa Fracture
- Bleed from nose
- Bleed under eye (Racoon eyes or Panda sign)

Middle Cranial Fossa Fracture
- Bleed from ear
- Bruise over ear (Battle Sign)

Posterior Cranial Fossa Fracture
- Bleed in Nape of neck

132. **A patient has trauma to posterior neck triangle, which superficial muscle will be damaged?**
A-SCM
B-Scalene
C-Trepezius
D-Serratus anterior

Ans: C

133. **Regarding spinal accessory nerve present in the substance of**
A-Passes beside ala of atlas
B-Pierces through Scm
C-Passes through scalene muscle
D-Pass through serratus anterior

Ans: B

134. **Surgeon need to do splenectomy, ligate splenic artery, what to take care of to not get damaged?**
A-Fundus stomach blood suply
B-Splenic flexure of colon supply
C-Hepatic flexure
D-Head of pancreas
E- Pylorus of stomach

Ans: A

135. **A sea diver after diving ascend rapidly then develops shortness of breath and Seizure, joint pain and come Cause is:**
A- Lactic Acidosis
B- Nitrogen bubble
C- Excessive fatigue
D- Excess CO2

Ans: B

136. **Patient is having signs and symptoms of URTI, now having weakness in lower limb, numbness below t5, CSF analysis shows wbc 50 with 90% lymphocytes, glucose and protien normal, no oligoclonal bands Cause is**
A-Multiple sclerosis
B-Transverse myelitis
C-GBS
D-Viral encephalopathy

Ans: B
Explanation:
In GBs there will be raised albumin with normal cell count

137. **Salbutamol given to asthma, mechanism of action to improve asthma?**
A-Vasoconstriction of bronchioles
B-Dialate brochioles
C-Inhibit muscarinic receptors
D-Activating nicotinic receptors

Ans: B

138. **Asthma affects which of the following**
A- Medium size bronchiole
B- Terminal alveoli
C- Respiratory bronchiole
D- Tertiary bronchioles
E- Secondary brinchioles

Ans: A

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139. **Patient having upper abdominal pain that increases on activity, patient walked up stairs now she has pain, wht to do now**
A-ECG
B-Endoscopy
C-Abdominal Ultrasound
D-Ct scan abdomen
Ans: A

140. **Patient is having neck nodules which moves on swallowing but not on tongue protrusion. Thyroid profile labs came normal next step of management is**
A-Thyroid ultrasound
B-CT Scan of thyroid
C-FNAC
D-CBC
Ans: C

141. **A patient is having suspected Hpylori infection what non invasive and cheap test should be done**
A-Stool antigen
B-Stool culture for Hoylori growth
C-Blood IgM for hoylori
D-Stomach biopsy
E-Endoscopy
Ans: C

142. **Posterior arching of thoracic spine is called**
A-Lordosis
B-Kyposcoliosis
C-Kyphosis
D-Scoliosis
Ans: C

143. **Antigen- antibody mediated type of hypersensitivity is**
A-Type 3
B-Type 4
C-Type 1
D-Type 2
Ans: D

144. **A middle age Patient had vision issues some weeks ago which resolved, now having issue of limbs of weakness and there is history of peripheral tingling. MRI shows multiple demylenation lesion diagnosis will be**
A-Myasthenia gravis
B-GBS
C-Multiple Sclerosis
D-Transverse myelitis
Ans: C

145. **A man went from sea level to 1200 height at Siachin in 2 days. After 12 hours reaching the destination, he developed dyspnoea. What the cause:**
A- Pulmonary edema
B- Secondary polycythaemia
C- Primary polycythaemia
D- Heart Failure
Ans: A

Explanation:
- High Altitude Pulmonary Edema (HAPE) is a no cardiogenic pulmonary edema which typically occurs in lowlanders who ascend rapidly to higher altitudes. Early symptoms includes non-productive cough, dyspnea on exertion & reduced exercise performance & later on dyspnea occurs eve at rest.

146. **Patient with removal of lower molar presented with pupitis also having peptic ulcers Which drug to use to control pain**
A- Aspirin
B- Ibuprofen
C- Indomethacin
D- Paracetamol
E- Diclofenac
Ans: D

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147. **A young boy is brought to the hospital after a bicycle accident and possible pelvic fracture. While awaiting a computed tomography (CT) scan of his pelvis, a physician proceeds with a focal neurologic examination. In testing the child's reflexes, which of the following nerves would carry Efferent impulses of the cremasteric reflex?**
A- Femoral branch of genitofemoral nerve
B- Lateral Femoral Cutaneous Nerve
C- Ilioinguinal nerve
D- Genital branch of genitofemoral nerve
E- Femoral Nerve

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Afferent – Femoral Branch of genitofemoral nerve and illioinguinal nerve
- Efferent – Genital branch of genitofemoral nerve

148. **The para renal fats is extension of:**
A- Pretracheal fascia
B- Preverterbral fascia
C- Renal Fascia
D- Fascia lata

Ans:C

149. **To access the inguinal canal surgeon needs to cut the following structure**
A-Internal oblique aponeurosis
B-Transversalis fascia
C-External oblique aponeurosis
D-Rectus abdominis

Ans: C

150. **In Hirshprung disease ganglionic cells absent in which part**
A-Transverse colon
B-Sigmoid colon
C-Ascending colon
D-illeocecal valve

Ans: B

151. **Patient is having difficulty in swallowing due to damage of**
A-Accessory nerve
B-Facial nerve
C-Glossopharyngeal netve
D-Trigeminal nerve

Ans: C

152. **Which neurotransmitter is fired in schizophrenia**
A-Epinephrine
B-Dopamine
C-Dobutamine
D-Acetylcholine

Ans: B

153. **Patient of schizophrenia recently started therapy presented with lock jaw and tonicity which drug is used to treat present condition**
A-Domeperidone
B-Amantadine
C-Bromocriptine
D-Levo dopa

Ans: C

154. **Anti diabetic drug used in cardiac condition that help in preventing mortality**
A-Acarbose
B-Pioglitazone
C-Empagliflozin
D-Metformin

Ans: C

155. **Deep inspiration leads to**
A- Increase compliance in pulmonary vasculature
B- S2 splitting
C- Delayed closure of semilunar valves occur
D- None

Ans: A

Explanation:
Deep inspiration leads to
- Decrease Cardiac output
- Increase Venous return
- Splitting of S2
- Increase Pulmonary Compliance

156. **DOC for Meningitis in old Age is:**
A- Ceftriaxone
B- Cefotaxime
C- Amoxcillin
D- Ampicillin
E- Ciprofloxacin

Ans: A

157. **A Man smoke 20 packs per month work in factory he develops lung**

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cancer which carcinogen in Cigarette cause lung cancer
A- Nitrosamines
B- Hydrocarbons
C- Vinyl chloride
D- Azo dye
E- Arsenic

Ans: B

Patient can stand with open eyes and has ataxia when asked to walk, with close eyes, sways back and forth, and loss of fine touch where is the lesion present:
A- Dorsal column
B- Cerebellum
C- Spinothalamic tract
D- Corticospinal tract
E- Rubrospinal tract

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Fall on close eye – Dorsal column
- Fall on open eye – Cerebellum

First line against Viral cells:
A- Neutrophils
B- NK cells
C- Macrophages
D- Basophil
E- Eosinophil

Ans: B

Hep. B infectivity rate indicated by:
A- HBeAg Positive, HBeAb Negative
B- HBsAg Positive, HBsAb Positive
C- HBcAg Positive, HBsAg Negative
D- HBcAg Positive, HBcAb Negative

Ans: A

A patient was taking some drug for edema and HTN develop muscle weakness and hypotension most likely drug is
A- Iron
B- Nitrates
C- Osmotic agents
D- Loop diuretics
E- Metoprolol

Ans: D

Most important determinant for prognosis in tetralogy of fallot.
A-Overriding aorta
B-Right ventricular hypertrophy
C-VSD
D-Pulmonary infundibular stenosis

Ans: D

163. **Patient known case of severe mitral stenosis came with left atrial enlargement mid diastolic murmur. Loud S1 severe pulmonary HTN and was dyspneic. What is to be expected?**
A-Left Ventricular Hypertrophy
B-Both Right and left ventricular hypertrophy
C-Decreased end diastolic volume
D-RVH

Ans: D

164. **Tyrosine is precursor of**
A- Norepinephrine
B- Prolactin
C- Glutathione
D- urea
E- glutathione

Ans: A

165. **Baroreceptors maintain**
A- Mean arterial pressure
B- Decrease TPR
C- Venous compliance
D- Cardiac output
E- Oxygen

Ans: A

166. **Mother milk is deficient in:**
A- Vitamin C
B- Vitamin A
C- Casein
D- Lactalbumin
E- Pantothenic acid

Ans: A (Chatterjea biochem)

167. **Feature common to all type of shock is:**
A- Bradycardia
B- Raised Cardiac output
C- Raised Lactate
D- Tissue Hypoxia
E- Warm

Ans: D

168. **Pace maker of heart is**
A-AV node

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B-SA node
C-Purkinje
D-Chordae tendinae

Ans: B

169. A patient has history of muscle weakness, hypotension and hyponatremia, Hyperkalemia, hypoglycemia. He has dark pigmentation of skin. This is due to
A-Growth harmone decrease
B-Both Cortisol and Aldosterone decrease
C-Aldsosterone decrease
D-Cortisol decrease

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Aldosterone deficiency will cause Addison disease leading to muscle weakness, hyponatremia Hyperkalemia.
- Cortisol deficiency will cause mostly hypoglycemia

170. A patient develop Anasarca fluid distribution will occur in which compartment
A-ICF
C-Plasma and ICF
C-Interstital and ECF
D-ICF and ECF

Ans: C

171. Common site for ectopic pregnancy is ?
A-Fallopian tube
B-Ovaries
C-Pouch of Douglas
D-Greater omentum
E-Cervix

Ans: A

Explanation
- Common site – Fallopian tube
- Least common site- Cervix >Ovary

172. Uterine artery is branch of
A-Ovarian artery
B-External iliac artery
C-Internal iliac artery
D-Femoral artery

Ans: C

173. Atherosclerotic plaque caused by:
A- Endothelial injury
B- Hyperlipidemia
C- Chronic inflammation
D- Infection
E- Embolism

Ans: A(Robins)

Explanation:
Virchow Triad
- Endothelial Injury
- Stasis
- Hypercoagulability

174. Drug causing tennitis is
A-Nitrates
B-Quinidine
C-Amidarone
D-Lithium

Ans: B

175. A patient having bipolar disorder drug of choice will be
A-Haloperidol
B-Tricyclic antidepressants
C-Lithium
D- Amantadine

Ans: C

176. A patient has problem in seminefrous tubules but his testosterone level is normal what other can be affected
A-Increase LH
B-Increase FSH
C-Decrease estrogen
D-Decrease FSH
E-Decrease LH

Ans: B

177. A patient has hypercalcemia. What is drug of choice in postmenopausal state
A-Vitamin D
B-Bisphosphonates
C-Tamoxifen
D-Raloxifen

Ans: B

178. A pregnant female was non diabetic but has family history of gestation

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diabetes . What test will you perform to confirm her diabetes
A-HBA1C
B-Fasting glucose
C-OGTT
D-Fasting lipid profile

Ans: C

179. A person was bitten by snake presented to emergency where he was given anti snake venom. What type of immunity it will provide
A-Artificial active
B-Artificial passive
C-Natural active
D-Toxoid

Ans: B

180. A patient is taking eggs and meat in diet regularly which vitamin deficiency will occur
A-B7
B-Folic acid
C-B12
D-Vitamin C

Ans: B

181. In hemophilia true is
A-Prolonged bleeding time
B-Prolonged prothrombin time
C-Prolonged activated partial thromboplastin time
D-Decreased albumin
E-Normal clotting time

Ans: C

182. A 22-year-old second- year medical student develops a "red" face after being asked a question during lecture. Which of the following statements best describes this vascular reaction?
A- Active hyperemia
B- Acute congestion
C- Nonpalpable purpura
D- Passive hyperemia
E- Venous obstruction

Ans: A

183. Carpopedal spasm occur due to
A-Hypercalcemia
B-Hypocalcemia
C-Hyponatremia
D-Hypokalemia

Ans: B

184. Patient with dysphagia severe chest pain difficult belching and air fluid level ECG looks normal an barrium swallows shows bird's beak appearance this is likely due to:
A- GERD
B- Achlasia
C- Erosive intake
D- Esophagitis

Ans: B

185. Secondary peristalsis induced by:
A-Myenteric plexus
B-Auerbachs plexus
C-Mass movement
D-Anal reflex

Ans: A

186. A female presented with history of fever since last 10 days now with continuous chest pain that radiates to back and increase with respiration diagnose is
A- Myocarditis
B- Pericarditis
C- Endocarditis
D- Pleurisy

Ans: B

187. BCG vaccine immunity is
A-Artificial active
B-Artificial passive
C-Natural active
D-Toxoid

Ans: A

188. Association of HLA B-5:
A- Reactive Arthritis
B- Ankylosing Spondylitis
C- Bechet disease
D- Genital ulcer
E- Uveatitis

Ans: C

Explanation:
- HLA B5 examples

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- Bachet disease
- Hashimoto thyroiditis
- Pernicious anemia

189. Preoperative male having 21HB 65HCT what should be done

A- Hydroxyurea
B- Observe
C- Venesection
D- Phosphate chealation

Ans: C

190. A young boy having mass in neck biopsy of lymph node shows effaces architecture atypical mononucleosis cell with bilobed nucleus and eosinophilia and CD 15 and CD 30positive diagnose is:

A- Non Hodgkin lymphoma
B- Hodgkin lymphoma
C- T cell leukemia
D- Infectious mononucleosis
E- Burkit lymphoma

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Reed Sternberg cell is variety of
- Hodgking lymphoma having Bilobe celland CD 15 and CD 30 positive.

191. A patient was having fever and neck pain. He was having rash around ankles and signs of meningeal irritation CSF analysis show increased proteins and neutrophils more than lymphocytes. On the basis of Gram stain, doctor started IV ceftriaxone, what are the results on gram stain?

A- Gram positive diplococci
B- Gram negative diplococci
C- Gram negative rods
D- Gram positive rods

Ans: B

192. Pectoralis major flap will get blood supply from which of following?

A- Intercostal arteries
B- Thoracoacromial
C- Axillary artery
D- Thoracodorsal

Ans: B

193. A patient has blackish area around neck and diagnose as acanthosis nigran what investigation should be done

A-CBC
B-Fasting lipid profile
C-Oral glucose tolerance test
D-Xray neck

Ans: C

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1. **Anti hormonal therapy given after resection of a tumor, what tumor was it?**
A-Liver
B-Cervical
C-Breast
D-Ovary
Ans: C

2. **A person was bitten by snake presented to emergency where he was given anti snake venom. What type of immunity it will provide**
A-Artificial active
B-Artificial passive
C-Natural active
D-Toxoid
Ans: B

3. **Cranial neuropore closure defect with absent brain calvarium:**
A- Hydrocephalus
B- Anencephaly
C- Microcephaly
D- Myeloschiasis
Ans: B

4. **A patient was taking thiazide diuretic for Hypertension develop severe ankle pain which become red and tender likely diagnose is**
A-Osteoarthritis
B-SLE
C-Gout
D-Pseudogout
E-Septic arthritis
Ans: C

5. **Woman with heavy menstrual bleeding now becomes pregnant and delivers a baby at full term. Both mother and baby will have deficiency of?**
A-Vit K
B-Iron
C-Magnesium
D-Niacin
Ans: B

6. **Female patient of village has developed gum bleeding after delivery, PT14 sec, APTT 60sec, neutrophil 2400 BURR cells are seen in peripheral smear and FDP raised diagnosis is likely:**
A- Amniotic fluid embolism
B- DIC
C- Hypotension
D- Shock
Ans: B

7. **Patient with removal of lower molar presented with pulpitis also having peptic ulcers. Which drug to use to control pain**
A- Aspirin
B- Ibuprofen
C- Indomethacin
D- Paracetamol
E- Diclofenac
Ans: D

8. **During inspiration jvp drops due to?**
A-Increase HR
B-Increase SV
C-Increase Venous return
D-Decrease EF
Ans: C

9. **Marathrone runner has Inappropriate accumulation of Glycogen in skeletal muscle fiber due to deficiency of Glycogen phosphorylase, leading to Myalgia and myoglobinuria with exercise**
A-Pompe disease
B-Cori disease
C-McArdle disease
D-Von Gierke disease
Ans:C

10. **First step in thyroid hormone synthesis**
A- Binding of iodine to tyrosine
B- Deiodination
C- Demythylation
D- Oxidation of free iodide
Ans: D

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Explanation:

- In thyroid hormone synthesis 1st step – oxidation of iodide
- In thyroid hormone formation 1st step – Binding of Iodine to Tyrosine

11. Which of the following is the nucleus of Upper medulla?

A- Vagus Nucleus
B- Nucleus Ambigous
C- Dorsal Nucleus
D- Hypoglossal nucleus
E- Vestibular cochlear

Ans: E

12. Hep. B infectivity rate indicated by:

A- HBeAg Positive, HBeAb Negative
B- HBsAg Positive, HBsAb Positive
C- HBcAg Positive, HBsAg Negative
D- HBcAg Positive, HBcAb Negative

Ans: A

13. A patient is having dilute urine despite normal serum ADH level

A- SIADH
B- DI
C- Nephrogenic DI
D- Water deprivation

Ans: C

14. A young girl with blisters on extremities type of fluid present between dermis and epidermis:

A- Transudative
B- Serous
C- Exudative
D- Fibrinous

Ans: B

15. Which type of inflammation is present in appendicitis with pus cells in it?

A- Purulent
B- Suppurative
C- Serous
D- Chronic

Ans: B

16. Footballer suddenly collapsed in marathon, brought to hospital had Ventricular tachycardia, defibrillation done, recovered, now again V tach developed and died despite resuscitation cause is

A-Dilated cardiomyopathy
B-HOCM
C-MI
D-Pulmonary edema

Ans: B

17. Patient taking ATT develop joint pain and uric acid level 12. Which drug is causing gout

A- Isoniazid
B- Rifampicin
C- Ethambutol
D- Pyrazinamide
E- Streptomycin

Ans: D

Explanation:

- Isoniazid – Peripheral neuropathy
- Rifampicin – Orange Color urine
- Ethambutol – Optic neuritis
- Pyrazinamide – Hyperuricemia

18. A female was diagnosed with pulmonary TB. She has been taking OCP for 2 years. She suddenly started vomiting and Her Beta HCG came positive. Which of following drug caused OCP failure

A- Isoniazid
B- Pyrazinamide
C- Rifampicin
D- Ethambutol

Ans: C

19. Regarding Graves ophthalmopathy patient is having decrease vision due to t

A-Optic nerve compress
B-Unilaterally involves
C-Medial & lateral rectus muscle involve
D-Affect orbicularis

Ans: A

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20. **A 22-year-old second- year medical student develops a "red" face after being asked a question during lecture. Which of the following statements best describes this vascular reaction?**
A- Active hyperemia
B- Acute congestion
C- Nonpalpable purpura
D- Passive hyperemia
E- Venous obstruction

Ans: A

21. **A patient has Right upper abdominal pain fever and bradycardia And rash on abdomen this is due to**
A-Salmonella typhi
B-Entameoba histolytica
C-Shigella
D-Staph aureus

Ans: A

22. **After RTA patient suffered change of behavior and become aggressive and decrease motivation due to lesion in which of these**
A- Mid brain
B- Frontal Lobe
C- Parietal Lobe
D- Occipital Lobe
E- Pons

Ans: B

23. **Respiratory acidosis compensated by?**
A-Hyperventilation
B-Bicarbonate absorption
C-Ammonia
D-Phosphate

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Volatile acids in respiratory acidosis neutralize by Hyperventilation
- Respiratory acidosis compensated by Bicarbonate absorption

24. **Most important determinant for prognosis in tetralogy of fallot.**
A-Overriding aorta
B-Right ventricular hypertrophy
C-VSD
D-Pulmonary infundibular stenosis

Ans: D

25. **Pancreatic CA tumor marker is:**
A- CEA
B- CA 15-3
C- CA 19-9
D- AFP
E- CA 125

Ans: C

26. **Reactive oxygen species affect**
A- RNA
B- tRNA
C- mRNA
D- DNA
E- Nucleotides and Nucleosid

Ans: D

27. **SMA is located at**
A- L1
B- T12
C- L3
D- L3
E- L5

Ans A

Explanation
- L2 – Renal Artery
- L1 – Superior mesenteric artery
- L3 – Inferior Mesenteric Artery
- L4 – Bifurcation of Descending Aorta
- L5 – Start of IVC

28. **A 63-year-old man came to emergency with complains of back pain, weakness and shortness of breath. On examination he has an aneurysm of the abdominal aorta at aortic hiatus of diaphragm. Which of the following would most likely be compressed?**
A- Vagus nerve
B- Oesophagus
C- Azygos vein
D- Inferior vena cava
E- Phrenic nerve

Ans: C

Explanation:

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- Aortic opening (T12) – Aorta, thoracicduct and azygous vein.
- Esophagous opening (T10) – Esophagous, Right and left vagus, lymphatics.
- Caval opening (T8) – IVC and Rightphrenic

29. **Patient can stand with open eyes and has ataxia when asked to walk, with close eyes, sways back and forth, and loss of fine touch where is the lesion present:**
A- Dorsal column
B- Cerebellum
C- Spinothalamic tract
D- Corticospinal tract
E- Rubrospinal tract

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Fall on close eye – Dorsal column
- Fall on open eye – Cerebellum

30. **Fever is mediated by**
A- IL 9
B- IL 2
C- IL 1
D- IL 10
E- IL 12

Ans: C

31. **Heparin is released from which on of following**
A- Basophils
B- Monocytes
C- Eosinophils
D- Macrophages
E- Mast cell

Ans: E

32. **Salbutamol given to asthma, mechanism of action to improve asthma?**
A-Vasoconstriction of bronchioles
B-Dialate brochioles
C-Inhibit muscarinic receptors
D-Activating nicotinic receptors

Ans: B

33. **Pregnant lady with decrease TSH, increase T3 + T4. Treatment in First trimester is:**
A- Propranolol
B- PTU
C- Procaine
D- Bupivacaine

Ans: B

34. **Patien cant swallow or cough, tumor of which CN nerve?**
A-Vagus
B-Phrenic
C-Facial
D-Trigeminal

Ans: A

35. **Labyrinth artery is a branch of:**
A- Internal carotid
B- Anterior cerebral
C- PICA
D- AICA

Ans: D

36. **Which of following structure pass through foramen spinosum?**
A- Mandibular nerve
B- Maxillary Division of trigeminal
C- Ophthalmic nerve
D- Middle meningeal artery
E- Accessory meningeal

Ans: D

37. **Regarding spinal accessory nerve present in the substance of**
A-Passes beside ala of atlas
B-Pierces through Scm
C-Passes through scalene muscle
D-Pass through serratus anterior

Ans: B

38. **Good pasture show which type of hypersensitivity?**
A- Type 1
B- Type 2
C- Type 3
D- Type 4

Ans: B

39. **Which of the following is an Opsonin?**
A- C3a
B- C3b
C- C4
D- IgM

Ans: B

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Explanation:

- C3b and igG are opsonins

40. **Association of HLA B-5:**

A- Reactive Arthritis
B- Ankylosing Spondylitis
C- Bechet disease
D- Genital ulcer
E- Uveatitis

Ans: C

Explanation:

- HLA B5 examples
- Bachet disease
- Hashimoto thyroiditis
- Pernicious anemia

41. **7 year old child presents with a lesion in upper tibia. X-ray shows radiolucent area with Codman's triangle and Sunray appearance. Diagnosis is:**

A-Ewing's sarcoma
B-Osteosarcoma
C-Osteoid osteoma
D-Chondrosarcoma

Ans: B

42. **An adult male comes to you with hypertension & radiofemoral pulse delay; the likely diagnosis is?**

A-Coarctation of aorta
B-Supraclavicular stenosis
C-Vasculitis
D-PDA
E-Atherosclerosis

Ans: A

43. **Young female presented with atypical lymphocytosis likely diagnose is**

A- Infectious Mononucleosis
B- AIDS
C- HBV
D- CMV

Ans: A

44. **A patient using Corticosteroid for very long time he is at risk of:**

A- Hypoglycemia
B- Hypokalemia
C- Osteogenisis
D- Osteoprosis and fracture

Ans: D

45. **In Hirshprung disease ganglionic cells absent in which part**

A-Transverse colon
B-Sigmoid colon
C-Ascending colon
D-illeocecal valve

Ans: B

46. **Patient presented with history of Arthritis & Urinary problem that was found to be HLA-B27 +Ve & associated with ocular problems:**

A- Reiter's Syndrome
B- Ankylosing Spondylitis
C- UTI
D- Rheumatoid Arthritis

Ans: A

Explanation:

- HLA B27 is associated with:
- Ankylosing Spondylitis
- Acute Anterior Uveitis
- Reactive Arthritis
- Enteric Arthropathy
- Psoriatic Arthritis
- Reactive Arthritis formely known as Reiter's syndrome is a form of inflammatory arthritis that develops in response to an infection in another part of the body (Cross-Reactivity). Reiter's syndrome consist of Arthritis, uveitis & urethritis.

47. **To treat acetaminophen poisoning which antidote is used?**

A- Glutathione
B- Glutamine
C- HCO3
D- N Acetyl cystein
E- Nalaxone

Ans: D (Katzung)

48. **A patient with history of hematuria with chronic allergic. Blood film shows eosinophils diagnose is**

A- Churg strauss syndrome
B- Granulomatosis with polyangitis
C- SLE
D- HIV

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Ans: A(FA+Pathoma)

49. **5years old girl is brought to the physician because of facial swellings, puffy eyes and swollen legs, she had history of mild cellulitis after a mosquito bites 3 weeks ago, and her urine sample shows a reddish brown hue and contains both RBCs and proteins. Which of the following will most likely see on renal biopsy?**
A- Fusion of podocytes foot process
B- Hyperplastic arteriolitis
C- IgA in the mesangium
D- Linear IgG deposits
E- Sub epithelial electron dense hump

Ans: E

Explanation:
- PSGN followed by cellulitis which shows sub epithelial hump.
- Also note that Minimal change disease has effacement of foot process not fusion so A is wrong.

50. **Carcinoma which first metastasis to bone?**
A-Lung CA
B-Breast CA
C-Prostate CA
D-Ovarian CA

Ans: C

51. **Lisch nodules seen in**
A- Tuberous sclerosis
B- Von hippel-lindau syndrome
C- Neurofibromatosis 1
D- Cowden syndrome
E- Sturge weber syndrome

Ans: C

52. **Acute laryngotracheobronchitis (Croup) is caused by which of following?**
A- Parainfluenza virus type 1
B- Respiratory Syncytial virus
C- Hemophelius
D- Legionella

Ans: A

53. **Splenic immunologic response seen in:**
A- Red pulp
B- White pulp
C- Splenic Arteries
D- Splenic Venules

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Splenic Immunological function: White pulp.
- Splenic Immunological filtration: Red pulp.
- APC portion of spleen: Marginal zone.

54. **Anaphylactic reaction due to:**
A- IgM
B- IgE
C- Performed antibodies
D- IgG

Ans: B

55. **The para renal fats is extension of:**
A- Pretracheal fascia
B- Preverterbral fascia
C- Renal Fascia
D- Fascia lata

Ans:C

56. **Loss of Crude touch and pressure is due to lesion of which tract?**
A- DCML
B- Ventral spinothalamic tract
C- Olivocerebellum tract
D- Corticospinal tract
E- Rubrospinal tract

Ans: B

Explanation:
- The posterior or dorsal column medial lemniscal pathway carries proprioception, vibration sense and fine touch and two-point discrimination.
- Anterior spinothalamic carries crude touch.
- Lateral spinothalamic carries pain & temperature sense.

57. **Highest chance of pneumothorax occurs while passing CVP line via?**
A- Right internal jugular vein
B- External jugular
C- Subclavian vein
D- Left External jugular vein

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Ans: C

58. **Old man wd prosthetic heart valve, organism of infective endocarditis most likely is.??**
A-S. Bovis
B-S. Epidermidis
C-S. Viridans
D-S. Fecalis
E-Group A strep

Ans: B

59. **Patient went through cystoscopy due to hematuria. Later developed fever and hypotension cause of hypotension:**
A- Hematuria
B- Sepsis
C- DIC
D- Bladder CA

Ans: B

60. **A patient has some heart condition for which he was taking Antiarrythemic which is causing muscle weakness, sleepiness most likely drug is**
A-Lidocain
B-Fleicanide
C-Amidarone
D-Quinidine

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Amidarone cause hypothyroidism which leads to sleepiness and body weakness

61. **Characteristic of drug induced SLE**
A-ANA
B-Anti ds DNA
C-Anti SS
D-Anti histone

Ans: D

62. **30 year old male with a history of sexual exposure comes with an indurated painless ulcer over the penis with everted margins diagnose is:**
A- Syphilis
B- Chancroid
C- Gonorrhea
D- HSV

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Painless ulcer – Primary Syphlis
- Painless ulcer + Lymphadenopathy -
- Secondary ulcer
- Painful Ulcer – Chancroid caused by
- Haemophilus Ducreyi

63. **A patient presented gas gangrene caused by clostridium perfringes drug of choice for it**
A- Clindamycin
B- Ciprofloxacin
C- Norfloxacin
D- Penicillin

Ans: D

64. **Patien having fever cough with sputum infiltrate on x-ray chest, gram positive, catalase negative organism and alpha hemolytic isolated on culture is likely:**
A- Streptococcus pneumonia
B- Staphylococcus aureus
C- Klebsella
D- Streptococcus pyogens
E- H influenza

Ans: A

65. **80yrs old male bed ridden since 1 years presented with the complain of fever and cough with sputum yellowish in colour, his lower lobe of lung was filled with pus with multiple air fluid level most commonly involve organism?**
A- Staph Aureus
B- Streptococcus pneumonia
C- Hemophilus influenza
D- Morexella catarahhalis

Ans: A

66. **A 40 years old obese lady presented with Jaundice. Investigations reveal high levels of Conjugated bilirubin along with High Urinary Bilirubin & normal urobilinogen. Most likely diagnosis?**
A- Obstruction of CBD
B- Liver Parenchymal Injury
C- Hepatitis b and c
D- Dubin johnson

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E- UGT Deficiency

Ans: A

67. **A patient tidal volume is 500 and Respiratory rate is 12 calculate pulmonary ventilation**

A-8L
B-4L
C-6L
D-1.2L
E-3L

Ans: C

Explanation:

- Ventilation = Tidal volume x RR
  500 x 12 = 6000ml = 6L

68. **Patient had a road accident hit by a car on the left side examination of left side chest shows diminished sounds and gut herniation above the diaphragm. Where is the diaphragm rupture?**

A-Costosternal triangle
B-Lumbocosto triangle
C-Central tendon
D-Aortic hiatus

Ans: B

69. **Optic nerve pass through which of the following bone**

A- Sphenoid bone
B- Ethmoid bone
C- Temporal bone
D- Zygomatic bone
E- Maxillary bone

Ans: A

70. **A patient presented with complain of abdominal pain, low grade fever abdominal tb is diagnosed which is multidrug resistant what should be treatment plan now**

A-Pyrazinamide + Ethambutol+ Rifampicin+ Moxifloxacin
B-Pyrazinamide + Ethionamide+ Rifampicin+ Moxifloxacin
C-Pyrazinamide + Amikacin + Moxifloxacin
D-Pyrazinamide+Clithromycin +Gentamycin +Moxifloxacin

Ans: C

71. **A patient presented with sign of perforated appendix surgery done after one week he developed fever , loca tenderness and discharge from wound what should be management plan**

A-Wound dressing
B-Open suture
C-Discharge on antibiotics
D-Iv fluids
E- Do nothing

Ans: B

72. **A boy presented with fever, right iliac fossa pain, tenderness and rebound tenderness what is likely diagnoses**

A-Cholycystitis
B-Peritonitis
C-Appendicitis
D-Abdominal tb

Ans: C

73. **Young boy emergency department. He can tell his name but with difficulty breathing and pallor. He has a stabbing injury in inguinal region, bleeding profusely in pulsatile form. What is the best initial step for management?**

A-Start Antibiotics
B-Stop bleeding by applying pressure and tourniquet.
C-Pass large bore IV cannula and start transfusion
D-Shift to OT immediately

Ans: C

74. **A patient presented with Central chest pain relieved by Nitroglycerine. It acts as a:**

A- Bronchial constriction
B- Increased Resistance Vasodilation
C- Increased Resistance Capacitance

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D- Vasodilation of Resistant Vessel
E- Vasodilation of Capacitance vessel

Ans: E

75. **Patient had MI 6 months back now presented with chest pain and SOB.ECG shows bigeminy QRS complexes and inverted T waves cause is**
A- Torsades de pointes
B- Prolong QT Syndrome
C- Premature ventricular contraction
D- Complete heart block

Ans: C

76. **Councilman bodies occur in process of:**
A- Hypertrophy
B- Apoptosis
C- Atrophy
D- Yellow fever

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Occur in process of Apoptosis
- Seen in disease – Yellow Fever

77. **A 23-year-old male injured in an industrial explosion was found to have multiple small metal fragments in his thoracic cavity. Since the pericardium was torn inferiorly, the surgeon began to explore for fragments in the pericardial sac. Slipping her hand under the heart apex, she slid her fingers upward and to the right within the sac until they were stopped by the cul-de-sac formed by the pericardial reflection near the base of the heart. Her fingertips were then in the:**
A-Coronary sinus
B-Coronary sulcus
C-Costomediastinal recess
D-Oblique sinus
E-Transverse sinus

Ans: D

78. **A Aethlete was given some injection on 14th day of menstrual cycle because of which her menstruation was absent injection contain**
A- Estrogen
B- FSH
C- Inhibitor of prostaglandin E2
D- Inhibitor Prostacycline
E- Beta HCG

Ans: E

79. **Patient had an accident, hemorrhage, his MAP is 50 mm Hg, what mechanism will maintain his BP?**
A-Decrease urine flow
B-Increase thirst
C-Increase ANP
D-Decrease GFR

Ans: A

80. **While examining radiographs of 48 years patient, a physician is trying to distinguish the jeujenum from illeum. He has observed that jeujenum has**
A- More fat in its mesentry
B- Shorter vasa recta
C- Few mesentric arterial arcades (1-2)
D- Few plicae circularis

Ans: C

81. **12 Years old child presented with Profuse bloody diarrhea. Colonoscopy shows red descending and sigmoid colon. What is likely cause**
A- Entamoeba
B- C jejuni
C- Vibrio cholera
D- Infleunza

Ans: B

82. **Patient mesenteric ischaemia in SMA, gut was resected and right hemicolectomy done Jejunum was left (100 cm). What is the length of small intestine for minimal absorption of nutrients to consider the possibilty of enteral nutrition**
A-250 cm
B-100 cm
C-50 cm
D-20 cm

Ans: B

83. **Granuloma is characterized by:**
A- Localized collection of Epitheloid cells
B- Lymphocytes, and basophils
C- B cells
D- Caseous necrosis

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Ans: A

84. On histology liver shows centrally distorted area surrounded by epitheloid cells, lymphocytes and giant cells this is related to
A- Coagulative necrosis
B- Caseous necrosis
C- Acute hepatitis
D- Fat necrosis
E- Acute

Ans: B

85. There is small mass in left atrium that mimic thromboembolism with involvement of heart feature of
A- Myxoma
B- Glioma
C- Cardiac Hypertrophy
D- Cardiac Hyperplasia

Ans: A

86. A 50 years old man who has previous history of diabetic retinopathy & MI presented with chest pain coronary occlusion occurs commonly due to:
A- Vasospasm
B- Embolism
C- Stasis of blood
D- Hypercoagulable state
E- Thrombosis

Ans: E

Explanation:
Cause of Chest Pain is CAD
Mechanism of IHD is Thrombosis

87. Female after normal C section, no complications, 5 days later pain in pelvis, examination shows foul smelling Lochia, tender pelvic cause is
A-Necrotising fasciitis
B-Peritonitis
C-Septic thrombophlebitis
D-Myoxedema peritonei

Ans: C (Only Suitable)

88. A boxer got blow and Mandibular Ramus fracture just before the mandibular foreman will cause?
A- Loss of taste to ant 2/3 of tongue
B- Mylohoid muscle unable to stabilize mandible
C- Loss of sensation over lower teeth
D- Loss of sensation over upper teeth

Ans: C

89. A old patient's CBC shows Hb. 5.6 g/dL, platelets. 140,000/μL, and PT/aPTT at the upper normal limit. What is the most appropriate transfusion option?
A- Fresh Frozen Plasma (FFP)
B- Fresh Whole Blood
C- Whole Blood
D- Packed Red Blood Cells (PRBCs)

Ans: D

90. Middle ear is aerated by which of the following?
A-Anterior wall
B-Lateral wall
C-Middle wall
D-Posterior wall

Ans: A

91. First web lymphatic drainage is
A- Supraclavicular
B- Infraclavicular
C- Epitrochlear
D- Lateral axillary

Ans: B

Explanation:
- First and second web space along cephalic vein drain into Infraclavicular 3rd and 4th web space along basilic vein drain into Epitrochlear
- Thumb and index finger drains into- Infraclavicular lymph nodes.
- Middle/ring/little finger drains into- Supraclavicular lymph nodes

92. Soleus muscle nerve supply is:
A- Femoral
B- Popliteal
C- Sural
D- Tibial
E- Obturator

Ans: D

93. First sign of irreversible injury in cardiac muscles:
A- Massive Na influx
B- Contraction band in cytoplasm
C- Increase Neutrophil
D- Decrease Calcium

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Ans: B

94. **A woman with 5 weeks of pregnancy contracted German measles. She consulted her obstetrician worrying about the baby which is the most likely complication the baby might develop?**
A- Aortopulmonary septal defect
B- Congenital cataract
C- Deafness
D- Ductus arteriosus
E- Mental retardation

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Rubella in pregnancy complication overall –Deafness > Cataract
- Rubella in pregnancy complication within 5- 6 weeks - Heart defect
- Rubella in pregnancy complication within 7 weeks –Cataract
- Rubella in pregnancy complication after 7 weeks –Deafness

95. **A CKD patient died on autopsy Which of the following organs increases in size**
A- Parathyroid gland
B- Thyroid gland
C- Spleen
D- Liver

Ans: A

96. **Most common structure damaged by ischemia is:**
A- Liver
B- Neuron
C- Lung
D- Myocardium

Ans: B

97. **In SAH few days later csf accumulation occur blockage occur at which structure**
A- Aqueduct of sylvius
B- Lateral ventricles
C- Foramen of Monroe
D- Basal Cisterna
E- 3rd Ventricle

Ans: D

98. **Difference between the Taenia solium and taenia saginata**
A- Saginata acid fast bacteria
B- Solium is AFM
C- Saginata eggs are round
D- Saginata eggs are 30-40 micrometer size
E- Saginata eggs have striation

Ans: C

99. **Which of the followings spread by mosquito bite:**
A- Leishmeniasis
B- Filariasis
C- Ascariasis
D- Schistosomiasis

Ans: B

100. **Primary polycythemia different from secondary because former has**
A-Increase EPO
B-Low Rbc mass
C-Hematocrit
D-RET mutation

Ans: C

101. **Why we fumigate a room**
A-Had a patient with MRSA
B-Had a patient with VRE
C-Had a patient with hepatitis B superimposed by hepatitis D
D-HIV patient
Ans: D

102. **During pharyngeal swallowing phase:**
A- Vocal cord abduction
B- Transient holding of breath
C- Complete breath stopage
D- Larynx moves backward and downward

Ans: B

103. **What connects WBC to endothelium?**
A- L selectin
B- E selectin
C- ICAM
D- Integrin
E- CD 16

Ans: C

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104. **A 45-year-old woman presents with abdominal pain and vaginal bleeding. A hysterectomy is performed and shows a benign tumor of the uterus derived from a smooth muscle cell forming spindles on Histology of Endometrium. What is the appropriate diagnosis?**
A- Angiomyolipoma
B- Leiomyoma
C- Rhamdomyoma
D- NF1
E- Leimyosarcoma

Ans: B

105. **A patient presented with signs & symptoms of aspirin toxicity. To reduce the symptoms, HCO3 was infused. What is the mechanism by which HCO3 reduces the toxicity of aspirin?**
A- Reduces absorption of aspirin
B- Increases the absorption of HCO3
C- Increases the absorption of aspirin
D- Rduced excretion of HCO3

Ans: A

106. **"Median umbilical ligament" is a remnant of:**
A- Urachus
B- Paramesonephric duct
C- Mesonephric duct
D- Umbilical Artery
E- Ductus venosus

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Cardiovascular Postnatal Derivatives:
- Ductus arteriosus – Ligamentum arteriosum
- Ductus venosus – Ligamentum Arteriosum
- Left horn of Sinus venosus – Coronary sinus
- Foramen ovale– Fossa ovalis
- Allantois – Median umbilical ligament
- Umbilical arteries – Medial umbilical ligaments
- Umbilical vein – Ligamentum teres
- Notochord – Nucleus pulposus

107. **Which muscle is supplied by both median and ulnar nerve**
A- Pronator teres
B- Flexor digitorunsuperficialis
C- Palmaris longus
D- Flexor carpi radialis
E- Flexor digitorumprofundus

Ans: E

Explanation:
- Median nerve supply lateral half of flexor digitorumprofundus muscle
- Ulnar nerve supply medial half of flexor digitorumprofundus muscle

108. **A patient complain of multiple areas of focus at right angles the most likely diagnosis is**
A- Myopia
B- Hyperopia
C- Astigmastism
D- Cataract
E- Presbyopia

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Astigmatism: It is the condition of refraction in which a point of light cannot be made a punctate image upon the retina by any spherical correcting lens

109. **A patient having retrosternal chest pain nausea and GERD from 10 years. Endoscopy reveals Pink patch in lower esophagus. Most likely diagnosis?**
A- Esophagitis
B- Barret esophagous
C- Adenocarcinoma Oesophagus
D- Dysplasia

Ans: C

110. **Horse rider fall and scratches some days ago presented with lock jaw and spasm due to:**
A- Tetanus toxin Decrease GABA
B- Toxin Release Acetyl choline
C- Hypokelmia with toxin
D- Toxin cause hyperkalemia

Ans: A

111. **A 40y old smoker and shipyard worker male present with cough for 5 months on chest xray there was 5cm opacity which of the following is your diagnosis**
A- Bronchogenic carcinoma
B- Adenocarcinoma
C- Mesothelioma

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D- Silicosis
E- Aspergilosis

Ans: C

Explanation:

- Lung CA –Smoking > Radon > Asbestos
- Asbestos – Lung CA > Mesothelioma

112. **Old man after complicated dental surgery of last molar, developed mass in upper right neck over the upper anterior border of the sternocleidomastoid, he is febrile, cause (of infection) is which organism**
A-Mixed anaerobes
B-Mixed aerobes
C-Mixed gram negative and aerobes
D-Gram positive

Ans: A

113. **A footballer is dribbling and running precisely. What is responsible for his dexterity and accuracy**
A-Integration of sensory feedback during movement
B-Planning and execution of voluntary movement
C-Higher Alpha receptor
D-Planning of involuntary movement

Ans: A

114. **A surgeon performing surgery what is responsible for his dexterity and accuracy**
A-Integration of sensory feedback during movement
B-Planning and execution of voluntary movement.
C-Execution of involuntary movement
D-Motor function

Ans: B

115. **Hapten, when a drug attached**
A-T cell dependent lymphocyte reaction
B-Immune complex reacts with it
C-IgG and IgM react with it
D-Plasma cell activated

Ans: A

116. **A surgeon open abdomen for surgery see intestine. There were white patches at anti mesenteric border. Which part of intestine is most likely**
A-Jejunum
B-Dudenum
C-ilium
D-Sigmoid colon

Ans: C

117. **Best natural anti inflammatory is**
A-IL 1
B-Interferon gamma
C-TNF Alpha
D-IL 10

Ans: C

118. **A patient with round face, abdominal striae, fat on neck, uncontrol diabetes and What is the likely cause?**
A- Excess cortisol production
B- Exogenous steroids
C- Thyroid problem
D- Decreased ACTH

Ans: A

119. **A patient after RTA damage to mandibular ramus and hypoglossal nerve damage all of following muscles will be damage except**
A- Genioglossus
B- Styloglossus
C- Hyoglossus
D- Palatoglossus

Ans: D

120. **Bile salts absorbed from**
A-Jejunum
B-ilium
C-Dudenum
D-Colon

Ans: B

121. **A patient presented with fever, and knee pain . On examination knee was tender to touch and inflamed. What should be treatment option**
A-Vancomycin
B-Pencillin
C-Ceftriaxone
D-Gentamycin

Ans: C

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122. **Tumor between olive and cerebellum along tract present what will be affected**
A-Speech control
B-Balance
C-Motor control and learning
D-Vibration

Ans: B

123. **Pleomorphic adenoma?**
A-Benign tumor of epithelial origin
B-Benign tumor of mesenchymal origin
C-Bening tumor of one parenchymal cell type
D-All three grem layers
E-Mixed tumor but from single germ layer

Ans: E

124. **After FDA approval of gene transfer, how was the first gene transfered (what was used)?**
A-A liposome
B-A retroviral DNA
C-A adenoviral DNA
D-Herpes simplex

Ans: C

125. **Due to emphysema change occur in lung is:**
A- Increase elastic tendency to lungs
B- Decrease elastic recoil tendency of lungs
C- Decrease stifness of lung
D- Increase Elastase in lung

Ans: B

126. **The BP recording of 2 males, a Hypertensive with reading of 228/160 and a Normotensive with 120/80 were noted respectively. If 10 mmHg is added to the mean BP of both, how will the response of Hypertensive patient vary from that of normal?**
A- No change in sympathetic activity of both
B- Increase sympathetic activity in hypertensive
C- Decrease sympathetic activity
D- Increase parasympathetic activity
E- Decrease parasympathetic

Ans: D

127. **An 18 year- old student visits her physician for a routine physical examination. She has no complaints. Physical examination is unremarkable except for a mid-systolic click followed by a late systolic murmur heard at the lower left sternal border and apex. The murmur duration increases in standing and shortens with squatting. Electrocardiogram (ECG) shows no abnormalities. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis of this condition?**
A- Mitral stenosis
B- Aortic stenosis
C- Mitral valve prolapses
D- Tricuspid regurgitation
E- Dilated cardiomyopathy

Ans: C

128. **A 7 years old school going boy develops sore throat. He received antibiotic for it, which resolved it, following 2 weeks later, he developed generalized body edema, hypertension and hematuria type of hypersensitivity in this is:**
A- Type 1
B- Type 3
C- Type 4
D- Type 2
E- Type 4+2

Ans: B (PSGN)

129. **Why cimetidine and sucralfate should be administered at about 2hours of gap in patient of peptic ulcer?**
A-Because sucralfate inhibits cimetidine absorption
B-Because Scrulfate decrease Cimetidine metabolism increasing its toxicity
C- Because of Hypothermia Risk
D- Because of Hypoglycemia Risk
E- Because of Hyperglycemia Risk

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Scrulfate doesn't let cimetidine to absorb
- Cimetidine decrease scrulfate metabolism

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130. **Posterior external arcute fibers are other name for which of the following?**
A- Anterior spinocerebelar
B- Posterior spinocerebelar
C- Spinothalamic tract
D- Dorsal Coumn
E- Cuneo cerebellar tract

Ans: E

Explanation:
- External posterior arcuate – Cunocerebellar
- External anterior arcuate – Pontocerebellar
- Internal arcuate – Dorsal medial leminuscus

131. **Post influenza infection thick yellow suptum present due to:**
A- Staph aureus
B- Klebisla pneumonia
C- Streptococus
D- Legionella
E- Pseudomonas

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Post infleunza most common organism – Strep Pneumonae
- Post infleunza brown rusty sputum Strep pneumonae
- Post infleunza yellow thick sputum – Staph aureus
- Post infleunza current jelly sputum – Klebsiella Pneumonae

132. **Old age woman with history of IHD presented with irregular heart beat and abnormal QRS complex. What is the drug of choice for her in Post MI?**
A- Amiodarone
B- Lidocaine
C- Digoxin
D- Beta blockers
E- Verapamil

Ans: B

133. **Epicardium is:**
A- Visceral layer of serous pericardium
B- Visceral serous pericardium
C- Pleural pericardium
D- Fibrous pericardium
E- Pleural pericardium

Ans: A

134. **A medical student is examining a slide under the microscope but he is unable to differentiate the gallbladder different from the colon; the point which will help him in differentiating the gallbladder from colon histologically will be?**
A- Muscular layer arranged in 3 layers in the gallbladder wall
B- Columnar epithelium in gallbladder wall
C-Peyer's patches in the gallbladder wall
D-No submucosa in the gallbladder wall
E-No serosa in the gallbaldder wall

Ans: D

135. **Difference between epiphysis of boys and girls is:**
A- 9Months
B- 3M
C- 1 year
D- 6M
E- 3 years

Ans: E

136. **Neurotransmitter of mood is:**
A- Dopamine
B- Serotonin
C- Glycine
D- GABA
E- Choline

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Mood – Serotonin
- Emotion – Dopamine

137. **Total hematocrit in infant is:**
A- 36
B- 54
C- 60
D- 45

Ans: B (Nelson)

138. **A 28-year-old woman secretary complains of fatigue that increases throughout the day. At the end of her workday, she says her eyes feel tired Initial drug given for myasthenia which decrease acetylcholine degradation is:**
A- Physostigmine

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B- Botulim toxin
C- Neostigmine
D- Atropine
E- Edrophonium

Ans: C

Explanation:

- Myasthenia gravis – Antibodies against postsynaptic voltage gated cannels cause damage to acetylcholine receptor
- Diagnostic test – ACH receptor antibodies
- Most accurate/confirmatory/gold standard – EMG
- Initial drug for myasthenia gravis – neostigmine
- DOC for maintained therapy – Pyridostigmine.
- Physostigmine – Crosses BB immediately and increase acetylcholine.
- In lambert eaten syndrome – Antibodies are directed against calcium channels

139. **A young Man present with complain of one sided facial flushing and heat up with no sweating. Where is defect?**
A- Sympathetic loss
B- Facial nerve
C- Autonomic outflow Loss
D- Cranial outflow
E- Parasympathetic loss

Ans: A

140. **A diabetic lady having difficulty I going downstairs her head was tilted to left while right eye deviated upwards and out which muscle is damage?**
A- Inferior Obligue
B- Superior Oblique
C- Inferior Rectus
D- Lateral Rectus

Ans: B

141. **Spermatogenesis stimulated by FSH secreted by:**
A- Lydig cell
B- Sertoli cell
C- Parenchymal cell
D- Seminiferous tubules
E- Mullirian cell

Ans: B

142. **Most common inherited thrombotic disorder is due to?**
A- Factor 8
B- Factor 7
C- Factor V laiden
D- Anti phospholid syndrome
E- Factor 8 inhibitor

Ans: C

Explanation:

- Factor V mutation(Laden) leads to – Thrombosis
- Factor V deficiency leads – Bleeding
- Factor 12 deficiency leads – Thrombosis.
- Most common acquired thrombotic disorder is – Anti-phospholipid syndrome
- Most common Inherited coagulopathy – VWBD
- Most common inherited Thrombotic disorder is – Factor V Mutation (Laden).

143. **Monocytes likely:**
A-Can transfer into large multinucleated giant cells in chronic infection
B-Increase in allergy
C-Produce IgM
D-Formed from precursor cells in lymph nodes
E-Do not migrate across capillary wall unlike granulocytes

Ans: A

144. **A 25year old female presents with atypical chest pain, dyspnea on exertion and palpitations. Clinical examination shows pulse rate 80/min, B.P 130/80mmhg, and a grade 2 systolic murmur ay 4th sternal border. ECG was normal chest X–RAY was normal. Which**

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diagnosis?

A- Aortic stenosis
B- Atrial septal defect
C- Coarctation of aorta
D- Normal heart
E- Pulmonary stenosis

Ans: D

145. **An acute decrease in arterial pressure (MAP drops from 100 to 60) elicits which of the following compensatory changes?**

A- Increase parasympathetic outflow to the heart
B- Decrease firing rate of carotid sinus
C- Decrease heart rate
D- Decrease contractility
E- Increase Blood pressure

Ans: B

146. **Prolactin induced hyperprolactinoma occur due to;**

A- Increase dopamine
B- Decrease dopamine
C- Increase Cortisol
D- Decrease Thyroxin

Ans: B (BRS)

Explanation:

- Dopamine is prolactin inhibitory factor if dopamine is decreased then prolactin will increase.

147. **Olfactory area is present in:**

A- Anterior perforating material
B- Occipital lobe
C- Inferior temporal gyrus
D- Parietal lobe

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Olfactory Cortex location – Posterior inferior Temporal Lobe + Uncus
- Olfactory Area location – Anterior Perforating Substance

148. **Which of the following will decrease chances of edema?**

A- Venous constriction
B- Arteriolar constriction
C- Nephrotic syndrome
D- Inflammation

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Venous constriction will increase Capillary hydrostatic pressure thus likely increase chance of edema.

149. **Pregnant female came in 5th month of pregnancy with thyrotoxicosis which drug should be given?**

A- PTU
B- Methimazole
C- Beta blocker
D- Iodine
E- Thyroxine

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Anti-Thyroid in 1st Trimester – PTU
- Anti-Thyroid in 2nd & 3rd Trimester – Methimazole
- Anti-Thyroid for Thyroid Storm - PTU
- Crosses Placenta and affect Fetus – Methimazole > PTU

150. **Patient move from supine position to standing position compensation by which of these?**

A- Decrease heart rate
B- Increase venous compliance
C- Increase heart contractility
D- Decrease TPR
E- Increase venous return

Ans: C

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1. A patient present with needle/pin like sensation which starts from jaw and move upwards cause is
A-TMJ dislocation
B-Trigeminal neuralgia
C-Herpes zoster
D-Herpex simplex

Ans: B

2. A patient presented with weakness in lower limb after 3 days he started having breathing problem. What should be treatment option
A-Antibiotic
B-Oxygen therapy
C-IV immunoglobulin
D-Salbutamol inhalation

Ans: C

3. Calculate the GFR when Glomerular Hydrostatic pressure is 60mmhg, Bowman capsule Hydrostatic pressure is 18mmhg & Capillary oncotic pressure is 28mmHg.
A- 14
B- 84
C- 92
B- 112
E- 48

Ans: A

Explanation:

- GFR= (PGC- PBS) – (PiGC- PiBS.
- PiBS is bowman space oncotic pressure, It is usually zero = (60-28) -(18) =14

4. A person was bitten by dog there is deep wound after initial management what should be given
A-Wound care
B-Ceftriaxone + Vaccine
C-Rabies vaccination
D-Rabies immunoglobulin +Vaccination

Ans: D

5. Calculate Anion Gap with the following values: Na ≈ 144mEq/L, K 4.5 meq/L Cl ≈ 107, HCO3 = 15
A- 5
B- 25
C- 23
D- 22

Ans: D

Explanation:
The formula to calculate the anion gap is:

- Anion gap=Na-(Cl+HCO3)
- {Anion Gap} = 144- (107+15)
- {Anion Gap} = 144-122= 22
- Anion Gap = 22 mEq/L

6. A child presented with diarrhea, abdominal pain and bloating. She saw that it improves with gluten free diet. How will you confirm diagnose
A-Anti endomysial antibody
B-Anti gliadin antibody
C-IgA tissue transglutaminase antibody
D-IgM endomysial antibody

Ans: C

7. A patient diagnosed with ventricle fibrillation. How will you manage the patient if he is hemodynamically unstable
A- Amiodarone
B- Flecainide
C- Sotalol
D-Defibrilatiin
E- Cardioversion

Ans: D

8. Lacrimal gland receives parasympathetic from pterygopalatine ganglion that receives preganglionic fibers from:
A-Deep petrosal nerve
B-Lateral petrosal nerve
C-Greater petrosal nerve
D-Axillary nerve

Ans: C

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9. **Preganglionic fibers of submandibular gland is**
A-Mandibukar nerve
B-Lateral petrosal nerve
C-Chorda tympani branch of facial nerve
D-Axillary nerve

Ans: C

10. **A 5 years old male child presented with Increased bleeding after cut. Bleeding time more than 20 minutes and factor 8 deficiency while PT/APTT normal most suitable diagnose is:**
A- VWD
B- Hemophilia
C- Vitamin k deficiency
D- Vitamin c deficiency
E- Platelets defect

Ans: A

11. **A child develop night blindness what is likely deficiency**
A- Rhodopsin
B- Retinol
C- Opsonin
D- Retinal

Ans: D

12. **A person takes part in trial and has to take sodium daily. But his serum sodium level remain 139 meq/l. What maintains it's concentration to normal**
A-Aldosteron
B-ADH
C-TSH
D-Cortisol

Ans: B

13. **A patient presented with ulcer pain. His gastrin is raised 8 times. How will you confirm your diagnose by giving**
A-Glucagon like peptide 1
B-CCK
C-Gastrin
D-Secretin

Ans: D

14. **A female presented with fever with chills for past few days. Her unconjugated billirubin is raised but ALP is normal. She is passing cola colored urine. What is likely diagnose**
A-PSGN
B-Plasmodium falciparum
C-Increase hemoglobinuria
D-HUS

Ans: B

15. **A child presented with sore throat and fever for last 2_3 days . He is passing cola colored urine. What is most likely diagnose**
A-PSGN
B-Good pasture syndrome
C-Increase hemoglobinuria
D-HUS
E- IgA nephropathy

Ans: E

Explanation:
- **Iga Nephropathy:** History of sore throat 2-3 days then hematuria
- **PSGN** – History of sore throat 2-3 weeks ago then hematuria

16. **Important finding at angle of Louis:**
A- Thoracic duct ends
B- Opening of Azygous vein in IVC
C- Joining of SVC with Hemiazygous Vein
D- Joining of IVC with Hemiazgous vein
E- Convexity of arch of aorta

Ans: E

17. **A patient presented with severe vomiting what will happen**
A-Hyperkalemia
B-Hypercalcemia
C-Hypokalemia
D-Hyoimagnesemia
E-Hypocalcemia

Ans: C

18. **In Newborn baby during examination Doctor noticed a outgrown with tuft of**

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hairs and dimple at lumbar region what is your Diagnosis?
A- Spina bifida occulta
B- Anencephalay
C- Meningomyocele
D- Meningocele
Ans: A

19. A patient presents with shortness of breath (SOB) and cough. Arterial Blood Gas (ABG) results are: pO2: 70 mmHg, pH: 7.35 HCO3: 16 mmol/L and pCO2: 60 mmHg. Identify the acid-base abnormality:
A- Compensated Metabolic Acidosis
B- Metabolic Alkalosis
C- Respiratory Acidosis
D- Uncompensated Metabolic Acidosis
E- Partial Respiratory Alkalosis
Ans: C

20. A patient of asthma having following ABGs PH 7.23, HCO3 26 and Hypercapnea likely acid base disorder is:
A- Uncompesated metabolic acidosis
B- Compensated metabolic acidosis
C- Respiratory alkalosis
D- Uncompensated Respiratory acidosis
E- Metabolic alkalosis
Ans: D

21. In a pregnant lady, to diagnose open neural tube defect early which one of the following is used?
A- Chorionic villus sampling
B- Amniocentesis
C- Ultrasound
D- XRAY
E- CT Scan
Ans: C

22. Patient presenter with swelling Infront of neck. It was diagnosed as multinodular goiter. What is treatment of it
A-PTU
B-Radioactive iodine
C-Propanolol
D-Thyroxin
Ans: B

23. Dopamine mode of action is
A-Positive chronotropic and negative inotropic
B-Positive inotropic, chronotropic and vasodilator
C-Positive inotropic and vasoconstrictor
D-Negative inotropic and chronotropic
Ans: B

24. Ventricles filling represented by
A- QRS
B- ST segment
C- PR segment
D- TP Segment
Ans : D

25. A patient presented with Chest pain from 6 hr ECG findings shows U waves after t wave cause is
A- Hyperkalemia
B- Hypokalemia
C- Hypocalcemia
D- Hyperglycemia
Ans: B

26. Atrio ventricular dissociation occur in:
A- Third degree complete heart block
B- Inspiration
C- During exercise
D- Atropine overdose
E- 2nd degree heart block
Ans: A

27. After myocardial injury what biochemical changes will be seen in hypoxia:
A- Aerobic Glycolysis
B- Increased Oxidative Phosphorylation
C- Anaerobic Glycolysis + Glycogenesis
D- Gluconeogenesis
Ans: C

28. Mitochondria has

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A-Impronted DNA
B-Mitochondrial DNA
C-Mitochondrial RNA
D-Ribosomal RNA

Ans: B

What transport is affect by membrane thickness
A-Facilitated diffusion
B-Simple diffusion
C-Osmosis
D-Evaporation

Ans: B

Which organ demand increased supply than being supplied to it
A-Skeletal muscles
B-Liver
C-Heart
D-Lunge

Ans: C

A patient presented with chest pain . ECG shows st elevation in lead II, III and avf . What is best treatment option
A-Clopidogrel
B-Warfarin
C-Fibrinolytic therapy
D-Aspirin

Ans: C

A Patient with localized Circumferential left ventricle Lateral wall infarct which artery involved
A- RCA
B- LCA
C- LCX
D- Marginal
E- Pulmonary embolism

Ans: C

A patient presented with acute chest pain a clot is seen on posterior interventricular artery. Which of following are will be affected
A-Chorda tendinae
B-Papillary muscles
C-Right atrium
D-Interventricular septum
E-Right ventricle

Ans: D

34. **Opening snap of mitral stenosis heard at**
A-Early diastolic
B-Mid diastolic
C-Late systolic
D-Throughout systole

Ans: A

35. **Aortic and carotid body most sensitive to**
A-PCO2 blood
B-Decrease PH
C-Increase O2
D-Increase Ph in blood

Ans: B

36. **A middle age women with pain in Right temporal region and pulsation felt in temporal region later leads to blindness cause is**
A- Takayasu
B- Kawasaki
C- Giant cell arteritis
D- Migraine
E- Cocain abuse

Ans. C

37. **Woman after hysterectomy for benign ovarian cyst came with fever, pneumonia and BP 80/60mmHg. There were dilated fallopian tube and fluid in peritoneum Gram negative rods were identified she goes into shock what is the mechanism of her shock?**
A- Neurogenic
B- Septic shock
C- Anaphylactic
D- Hypotensive shock

Ans: B

38. **Maximum water absorbed in which part of GIT?**
A- Stomach
B- Jejunum
C- Ileum
D- Colon
E- Duodenum

Ans: B

Explanation:

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- Iron and calcium absorption – Duodenum
- Max water + electrolytes absorption –Jejunum
- Passive (Aldosterone independent) water absorption -Jejunum
- Absorption of long chain FA- Jejunum
- Absorption of short chain FA – Colon
- Active (aldosterone dependent) water and Na absorption – Colon

39. Accessary hepatic artery arises from which of the following artery

A- Superior mesenteric artery
B- Inferior mesenteric artery
C- Aorta
D- Gastroduodenal artery
E- Superior pancreatoduodenal artery

Ans: A

40. Patient known case of gastric ulcer now presents in OPD with complain of B/L knee joint pain.DOC will be:

A- Meloxicam
B- Ibuprofen
C- Celecoxib
D- Diclofenac
E- PPI

Ans: C

41. A 12 years old boy presented with diarrhea not responding to routine anti-diarrheal treatment. Jejunal biopsy showed partial villous atrophy with many PAS positive Foamy macrophages in granules. Most likely diagnosis is

A- Celiac disease
B- Topical sprue
C- Giardiasis
D- Bacterial Overgrowth
E- Whipple disease

Ans: E

Explanation:

Improved with gluten free diet:

- Celiac disease
- Not responding to Gluten free diet:
- Giardiasis
- PAS positive: Whipples

42. A patient was having multiple ulcers in third part of dudenum and diagnosed of coelic disease was made

A- IV Corticosteriods
B- Sulfasalazine
C- Salicylates
D- Aminophyline
E- Doxyfyllin

Ans: A

43. An athlete during running developed severe pain in leg. Ankle was swollen and develops ecchymosis on the second day. He can stand on his toes but its painful what is the cause:

A- Rupture of Achilles tendon
B- Rupture of plantaris tendon
C- Rupture of tibial tendon
D- Medial Malleolous damage
E- Lateral Malleolous damage

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Able to stand – Plantaris Rupture
- Can_t stand – Achiles Rupture

44. Child with generalized edema and proteinuria 6g per day. Which part of the kidney involved?

A- Interstitium
B- Glomerular Basement membrane
C- Collecting tubules
D- Proximal convoluted tubules
E- Distal tubules

Ans: B

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45. A patient present with decrease hb 8.7 and MCV 103 tingling sensation in legs and feet cause is
A- Decrease G cells
B- Decrease S cells
C- Decrease Parietal cells
D- Increase Mucous cells

Ans: C

46. A old age patient does not eat Vegetables and fruits what type of anemia will commonly occur
A- Anemia of chronic disease
B- Iron deficiency anemia
C- Thalassemia trait
D- Megaloblastic anemia
E- Sideroblastic anemia

Ans: D

47. Pateint was present in OPD with signs and symptoms of anemia on peripheral smear shows Bite cells and Heinz bodies which of the following type if anemia is is suffering from
A- Sickle cell anemia
B- G6PD deficiency
C- Microangiopathic hemolytic anemia
D- Paroxysmal Nocturnal hemoglobinuria
E- Hereditary Spherocytosis

Ans: B

48. A female presented with redness in lower lip and chin. Fews days later develop vesicles here diagnose is
A-Herpes simplex
B-Adeno virus
C-Herpes zoster
D-Chanchroid

Ans: C

49. A female patient came to gynae OPD. How will you know that ovulation has occured
A-Decrease estrogen
B-Increase progesterone
C-Increase FSH
D-Low LH

Ans: B

50. A patient presented with chest pain that increases with respiration. After few days it becomes better and only occur while climbing stairs. What is likely cause
A-Pneumothorax
B-MI
C-Pleurisy
D-Aortic dissection

Ans: C

51. A patient present with chest truma present with hyperresonance on Right upper lobe of chest the most likely diagnosis is
A- Pneumothorax
B- Pneumonia
C- Pulmonary efusion
D- Cardiac temponade

Ans: A

52. Patient present with Anorexia, weight loss, BP 90/60 , abdominal pain, Sodium 130 Potassium 5.4 and Pigmentation most suitable diagnose is
A- Anorexia nervosa
B- Addison disease
C- Conn's syndrome
D- Cushing syndrome

Ans: B

53. 45 year old woman having weight loss with Increase T3 T4 Decrease TSH most likely diagnose is:
A- Primary Hypothyroidism
B- Primary Hyperthyroidism
C- Secondary Hyperthyroidism
D- Tertiary Hyperthyroidism
E- Primary Hyperparathyroidism

Ans: B

54. Increase T4 occur due to oxidation of iodine. It is caused by
A-Increase TPO
B-Decrease TPO
C-Dietry iodine
D-Iodide oxidase

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Ans: A

55. **A patient presented with recuurent renal stones for past 3 years. His Ca level is 11.2 and PTH is raised what is likely of recurrent stones**
A- Primary hyperparathyroidium
B- Secondary hyperparathyroidium
C- Vitamin d toxicity
D- CRF
E- Pseudohypoparathyroidium

Ans: A

56. **A patient present with facial edema and onward generalized edema cause is**
A- Increase hydrostatic pressure
B- Decrease oncotic pressure and salt retension
C- Salt retention
D- Water retention

Ans: B

57. **Female patient on HRT having risk of which of following**
A- Ovarian CA
B- Endometrial ca
C- Breast CA
D- Headache
E- Thromboembolism

Ans: E

Explanation:
- Low estrogen OCP cause – Hepatic
- Adenoma
- High Estrogen OCP Prolong / Long term use in post-menopausal – Endometrial CA
- Estrogen Containing OCP Increase risk of – Thromboembolism(DVT)
- HRT increase Risk of – DVT (Thromboembolism)
- Mixes HRT containing both estrogen and progesterone cause – Breast CA (Robins)

58. **About Vitamin D true is:**
A- 25 hydroxylation in liver and 1 alpha hydroxylation in kidneys
B- 1 alpha hydroxylation in the kidney followed by 25 hydroxylation in the liver
C- 25 hydroxylation in Lung
D- 1 alpha hydroxylation in Liver and 25 hydroxylation in Kidney
E- 1 alpha hydroxylation in Lung

Ans: A

59. **A patient presented with weakness of right limb and diplopia on seeing left lesion is present in**
A- Cerebrum
B- Forebrain
C- Midbrain
D- Substantia nigra
E- Thalamus

Ans: C

60. **A patient presented with paralysis of right limb and right lower face along with homonymous hemianopia lesion present in which of following?**
A- Basilar pons
B- Internal capsule
C- Midbrain
D- Medulla
E- Thalamus

Ans: B

61. **A female patient with right side headache associated with photophobia and photophonia what is likely cause**
A- Migraine
B- Cluster headache
C- Tension headache
D- Subarachnoid hemorrahage

Ans: A

62. **Aphaisa occur due to lesion in**
A- Parietal lobe
B- Temporal lobe
C- Occipital lobe
D- Amygdala

Ans: B

63. **After road traffic accident patient is talking non stop but unable to comprehend what he is saying and writing this is called**
A- Brocas Aphaisa
B- Wernikies aphasia
C- Somatosensory cortex aphasia
D- All

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Ans: B

64. **A young male presents with headache for 1 day which has been increasing in severity to such an extent that now it is unbearable and he is saying it "Worst headache of my life " and is associated with vomiting. He is irritable, has photophobia and neck stiffness. How to diagnose**
A-LP
B-CT scan brain
C-Xray neck
D-Fast scan

Ans: B

65. **Loss of two points discrimination, fine touch and vibrations in the left lower limbs. The region at brain affected would be:**
A- Fasciculus gracilis
B- Fasciculus Cuneatus
C- Globus Pallidus
D- Substantia Nigra
E- Thalamus

Ans: A

66. **Patient came in ER after RTA UMN lesion suspected what will be seen**
A- Spastic Paralysis
B- Flaccid paralysis
C- Hyporeflexia
D- Atrophy

Ans: A

67. **Loss of Accomodation reflex with 3rd nerve involvement lesion in which area:**
A- Cerebellum
B- Mid brain
C- Pons
D- Cerebrum
E- Medulla

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Loss of Accommodation reflex – Cerebral cortex
- Loss of Accommodation – Cerebral cortex
- Loss of Accommodation + 3rd CN Involvement – Midbrain (due to Edinger westphal nucleus)

68. **Structure immediately above subarachnoid space during Lumbar puncture:**
A- Epidural
B- Arachnoid
C- Dura
D- Subarachnoid
E- Skin

Ans: B

69. **Medial attachment of flexor retinaculum**
A- Pisiform bone
B- Trapezoid
C- Ulnar distal end
D- Sphenoid

Ans: A

70. **Patient complain of inability to grip things properly and thenar wasting nerve injured most likely is**
A- Axillary
B- Radial
C- Ulnar
D- Median
E- Musculocutaneous

Ans: D

71. **In hip surgery if anastomosis is blocked back side of hip is supplied by**
A-Obturator artery
B-Inferior gluteal artery
C-First penetrating artery
D-Femoral artery

Ans: B

72. **A patient has pain in back of leg from back of hip to knee nerve involved is**
A-Femoral
B-Tibial
C-Sciatic
D-Obturator

Ans: C

73. **In respiratory bronchioles which cells produce surfactant**

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A-Mucous cells
B-Clara cells
C-Secondary bronchi
D-Serous cells
E-Pneumocytes

Ans: E

74. **A patient has liver cirhosis. Route of hepatic biopsy is:**
A- Right 9th and 10th intercostal space midaxillary line
B- T11 mid clavicular line
C- Subcostal angle
D- Substernal angle

Ans: A

75. **After RTA Patient was on motorcycle fell down Damaged to symphis pubis Structure damaged with this?**
A- Rectum
B- Levator ani
C- Ischiorectal fossa
D- Prostate
E- Ureter

Ans: B

76. **Perianal abscess in female infection spread laterally to**
A- Ischiorectal fossa
B- Superficial perineal pouch
C- Deep perineal pouch
D- Birth canal

Ans: A

77. **A women has tooth extraction & she was prescribed calcium, multivitamins & antibiotic. She was already on candesartan. candesatran effects efficacy of which antibiotic?**
A- Metronidazole
B- Amoxicillin
C- Ciprofloxacin
D- Erythrocin
E- Oxytetracyclin

Ans: E

78. **Which of following structure is behind ovarian fossa?**
A- Ureter
B- Internal iliac
C- External iliac artery
D- External iliac vein
E- Obturator

Ans: A >B (Grey's anatomy)

79. **A man presented with generalized body swelling for two weeks. Physical examination shows thick waxy skin hepatomegaly and enlarge kidney. 24 h/urinary protein was 4g/day. Labs shows Anemia and elevated calcium with abnormal plasma cells What is diagnosis?**
A- Hepatitis
B- SLE
C- Malaria
D- TB
E- Multiple myeloma

Ans: E

80. **FRC is decreased in**
A- Chronic bronchitis
B- Interstitial lung disease
C- Asthma
D- Pneumonia

Ans: B

81. **81)A 35 years old female presents with 6 month hx of fingers turning pale in cold (Raynaud's phenomenon) also having mild dyspnea with no wheeze, Syndactyly with mild enlarge spleen, creatinine was high urea also raised, ANA positive. HB 10 WBC and platelets normal. Which antibody will be raised**
A- Anti SSA
B- Anti SSB
C- Anticentromere
D- AMA
E- Antimicrosomal

Ans: C

82. **A child presented with recurrent respiratory tract infection with diarrhea what is likely cause**
A-IgG deficiency
B-IgM deficiency
C-IgA deficiency
D-IgE deficiency

Ans: C

83. **Female taking drug for respiratory illness which among following cause jaundice**
A-Amoxicillin
B-Erythromycin
C-Ciprofloxacin
D-Tetracyclin

Ans: A

84. **A patient was started on Amikacin. Nursed asked him to inform her if he developed following symptoms**
A-Blindness

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B-Jaundice
C-Hearing loss
D-Hair loss

Ans: C

85. **A middle aged woman present with joint stiffness in morning. On examination doctor notices nodes on fingers and stiffness improves after 3-4 hours. What investigation is needed to diagnose**
A-AMA antibodies
B-Anti CCP
C-Anti centromere
D-Anti SSA

Ans: B

86. **A patient Chest Pain with MI suddenly on autopsy what will be findings?**
A- Fibrinoid necrosis
B- Coagulative necrosis
C- Liquefactive necrosis
D- Caseous necrosis

Ans: B

87. **About Autosomal dominant true is**
A- 1 in 4 affected
B- Variable expressivity
C- Early onset of disease
D- Affect Homozygous
E- Mostly Enzyme defects

Ans: B

88. **A patient presented with abdominal pain. A thin plain white worm is found whatis suitable treatment option**
A- Albendazol
B- Mebendazol
C- Praziquental
D- Metronidazole
E- Niclosamide

Ans: C>E

89. **A male presented with abdominal pain and fever. Usg abdomen shows mass in liver. Which organism is responsible**
A-Streptococus
B-Nisseria
C-E coli
D-Chlamydia

Ans: C(Pyogenic liver abscess)

90. **1 carbon carrier is:**
A- Folate
B- Pantothenic acid
C- Thiamine
D- Biotin

Ans: D

Explanation:
One Carbon Carrier – Biotin
Add One Carbon – Biotin
One Carbon Transfer – Folate

91. **Fisherman presents with gum swelling and purpura. Likely cause:**
A- Vitamin K deficiency
B- Vitamin B12 deficiency
C- Vitamin C deficiency
D- Vitamin D deficiency

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Fisherman With Anemia + Echymosis – Vitamic C deficiency
- Fisherman With Anemia – B12
- Deficiency – Diphyllobothrium

92. **Patient with fragile blood vessel with gums inflammed and bleeding likely diagnose:**
A- Inflammation
B- Scurvy
C- Vitamin A toxicity
D- Anemia

Ans: B

93. **Pregnant lady uses lot of antibiotics for some illness. She gave birth to a baby who was having jaundice and easy bruise ability**
A- Iron deficiency
B- Folic acid deficiency
C- Vitamin B12 deficiency
D- Vitamin K deficiency
E- Vitamin E deficiency

Ans: D

94. **Receptor proteins are**
A-Two dimensional protein
B-Three dimensional protein
C-Uni dimensional protein
D-Specialized protein

Ans: B

95. **Type A personality, vulnerable to CAD because of:**
A- Alcohol overuse
B- High Cholestrol
C- Low Fats
D- Physiologic stress and increased competitive drive

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Ans: D

96. **Patient in ICU with CVP passed, developed rash around it. Cultures showed Catalase +ve and coagulase –ve organism. What is the way by which the organism causes intravascular symptoms?**
A- TSST - 1
B- Exo polysaccharide
C- Endotoxin
D- Enterotoxin

Ans: B

Explanation:

- TSST 1 belongs to staph aureus which is coagulase Postive and Exopoly saccharide produce by staph epidermitis which is Coagulase negative and Catalase Positive so B suitable ans here.

97. **A patient taking some drugs now same dose of drug is not effective what is possible mechanism**
A- Dependance
B- More excretion
C- Decrease absorption
D- Tolerance

Ans: D

98. **In phenobarbital overdose drug is excreted through body via**
A-Alkalization of blood
B-Alkalization of urine
C-Acidification of urine
D-Via Sweating

Ans: B

99. **Which of following will be ECG findings in digoxin toxicity?**
A- Tall T waves
B- Prolonged QT interval
C- ST elevation
D- Down slopping ST depression

Ans: D

Explanation:

- ECG findings in Digoxin toxicity
- Shortening of QT interval
- "Scooped" or "sagging" ST depressions
- J point depression
- Flattened/inverted/Biphasic T waves

100. **Sural nerve is present**
A-Lateral side of foot
B-Medial side of foot
C-Medial side of knee
D-Back of hip

Ans: A

101. **Maxillary artery supplies which of the following aortic arch?**
A- 1st
B- 2nd
C- 3rd
D- 4th

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Maxillary artery is the branch of 1st arch (Mandibular Arch). The ventral end of the second develops into the ascending pharyngeal artery & its dorsal end gives origin to stapedial artery. The third arch gives raise to the proximal end of internal carotid artery. The fourth arch forms the right subclavian artery. The fifth arch regresses. The sixth arch persists as proximal portion of right pulmonary artery

102. **Patent lumen of allantois forms:**
A- Urachal sinus
B- Urachal cyst
C- Umbilical vein
D- Urachal fistula

Ans: D

Explanation:

- Most common remnant of allantois -urachal cyst
- Patent lumen of allantois - urachal fistula
- Patent local area of allantois – urachal cyst
- Patent lumen of allantois in inferior or superior part - urachal sinus

103. **A patient fell on outstretched hand and there is fracture of distal end of radius it is moved anteriorly and lateral this fracture is called**
A- Colles fracture
B- Monteggia fracture
C- Galeze fracture
D- Bennate fracture

Ans: C

Explanation:

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- Bennete fracture - Base of thum fracture 1st metacarpal
- Boxer Fracture –Fifth metacarpal fracture
- Smith fracture -Radius end fracture
- Galeze fracture - Middle to distal end of radius fracture with dislocation of radioulnar joint Monteggia fracture – Radial head dislocation and proximal ulna fracture

104. **Which is the first line Drug for Alzhemier Disease?**
A-Donepzil
B-Rivastigmine
C-Galantamine
D-Physostigmine

Ans: A>B>C

105. **In Li fraumeni syndrome?**
A-Both allele of p53 effected.
B-Only 1 allele of p53 effected
C-Kras mutation
D-DNA mismatch occur

Ans: B

106. **Inferior Diaphragmatic pleura supplied by which of following**
A- Phrenic
B- Intercostal nerve
C- Trigeminal
D- Vagus
E- Sympathetic

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Costal pleura – Intercostal Nerve
- Mediastinal pleura – Phrenic Nerve
- Diaphragmatic pleura – Dome by
- Phrenicnerve and peripheral part by Lower
- Sixintercostal nerve.

107. **Female patient came in cardiac OPD with cardiac defect psychiatric behavior and cleft palate likely due to:**
A. A-Fragile X
B. B-Klinfilter
C. Down
D. Edward
E. Digeorge Syndrome

Ans: E

108. **Patient present to you having tall height now complaining of chest pain and having lenses dislocation due**
A- Fragile x syndrome
B- Marfan sundrome
C- Digorge symdrome
D- Neurofibromatosis

Ans: B

109. **During suprapubic catheterization, a transverse incision is given. Which of the following is most likely to bedamaged?**
A- Superior epigastric artery
B- Deep circumflex artery
C- Inferior epigastric artery
D- Femoral artery
E- Cremasteric artery

Ans: C

110. **A patient presented with trauma first got flaccidity which later progressed to Upper motor neuron lesion in lower limb and lower motor neuron lesion in upper limb. No sensory abnormality, no parasympathetic involvement noted. Bladder function & perinanal sensation is intact. Most suitable diagnosis is:**
A- GBS
B- Conus medullaris syndrome
C- Brown-Sequard syndrome
D- Spinal shock
E- Complete cord paralysis

Ans: D

111. **A man presents with complain of flank pain and hematuria.X-ray detects no kidney stones urinanalysis shows acidic urine and crystals which kidney stone is this**
A- Calcium oxalate stone
B- Calcium phosphate stone
C- Ammonium magnesium phosphate
D- Cysteine stone
E- Uric acid stone

Ans: E

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112. **Max Bioavailibity of drug is by which route**
A-I/V
B-S/L
C-Oral
D-IM

Ans: A

113. **Plasma protein drugs related:**
A- Temporarily inactive
B- Inactive until activated by liver
C- Only act in blood
D- Excreted in or max in GFR

Ans: B

114. **Solubility of drug through git increases if it is**
A-Hydrophobic
B-Lipid soluble
C-Hydrophilic
D-Protein bound

Ans: B

115. **Example of drug-receptor interaction:**
A- Bradycardia by atenolol
B- Diuresis by mannitol
C- Protamine sulphate antagonism to heparin
D- Protamine antagnosim to warfarin

Ans: A

116. **An immunocompromised patient presented with white patches in oral cavity and cheilosis. What is the treatment of choice?**
A- Griseofulvin
B- Nystatin
C- Amphotericin B
D- Penicillin

Ans: B

117. **HCC Tumor marker is which of following**
A- AFP
B- CEA
C- CA 19-9
D- CA 125

Ans: A

118. **In dislocated wrist joint Middle carpal bone in proximal row:**
A- Trapezium
B- Lunate
C- Capitate
D- Scaphoid

Ans: B

119. **A young man presents with complain of low grade fever, generalized weakness, backache and swelling in front of thigh. On examination he has swelling above and below the inguinal ligament which disappears on lying down diagnosis?**
A- Aneurysm of femoral Artery
B- Femoral hernia
C- Inguinal hernia
D- Psoas abcess
E- Sphenavarix

Ans: D

120. **Most potent anabolic hormone:**
A- Testosterone
B- Estrogen
C- Progesterone
D- DHT

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Most Potent Anabolic Hormone – Testosterone.
- Potency – DHT >Testosterone
- Potency – Estradiole > Estron > Estriole

121. **What is the initial test commonly used to differentiate between simple obesity and Cushing's syndrome?**
A- Serum glucose tolerance test
B- 24 hour urinary cortisol test
C- High dose Dexamethasone suppression test
D- Serum cortisol levels
E- Low dose Dexamethasone suppression test

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Ans: E

122. **Short half life means:**
A- Reaches stable dose quickly
B- Rapid clearance
C- Bioavailability
D- Freely filtered in glomeruli
E- Low therapeutic index

Ans: B

123. **In Kausmaul breathing what type of acid base disorder is seen**
A-Respiratory acidosis
B-Metabolic alkalosis
C-Metabolic acidosis
D-Mixed acidosis

Ans: C

124. **A girl was on SABA for asthma management. But her symptoms didn't improved. She needs step up in treatment what is this**
A-Oral steroid
B-LABA
C-Inhaled corticosteroids
D-Montilukast

Ans: C

125. **Diaphragm embryological development is from**
A-External oblique
B-Septum transversum
C-Internal oblique
D-External intercostal

Ans: B

126. **Inferior wall MI due to blockage:**
A- Right marginal
B- RCA
C- LCA
D- LCX

Ans: B (FA, ECG Textbook)

127. **1st arch derivative is**
A- Opthalamic artery
B- Olfactory artery
C- Maxillary artery
D- Mandibular artery

Ans: C

128. **Facial nerve and parotid gland relation**
A-Lies superfacial to parotid
B-Lies posterior to parotid
C-Lies medical to parotid
D-Lies lateral to parotid

Ans: A

129. **Patient went to dental surgeon for excision of lower teeth after that procedure patient developed numbness of lower lip which nerve is responsible?**
A- Buccal nerve
B- Inferior dental nerve
C- Mental nerve
D- Facial nerve
E- Maxillary nerve

Ans: B

130. **Pyogenic Ascities caused by:**
A- Bacteroids
B- E. coli
C- Streptococus
D- Staphlococus

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Ascetic Tap – E-coli
- Peritonitis – E-coli
- Pyogenic Peritonitis – Bacteroids
- Peurperal Sepsis – Group B streptococcus > E coli > bacteroides

131. **In cirrhosis Liver capsule histology show:**
A- Loose connective tissue
B- Reticular tissue
C- Dense irregular connective tissue
D- False tissue

Ans: C

132. **Histology of a slide shows serous acini in connective tissue and duct this is related to**
A- Tonsil
B- Sweat gland
C- Salivary glands
D- Pharynx
E- Larynx

Ans: C

133. **A patient has diluted urine and urine osmolarity is equal to serum osmolarity this is due to**
A-Hyperosmolar renal medulla
B-Hypoosmolar renal medulla
C-Hyperosmolar renal cortex

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D-Increase Aldosterone

Ans: B

134. **Least amount of minerals are found in:**
A- Roots
B- Tubers
C- Cereal
D- Pulses
E- Veg (leaves)

Ans: B

135. **Biological substance in food**
A-Mineral
B-Nutrients
C-Vitamins
D-Carbohydrate

Ans: B

136. **A young female presented with gum bleeding, petechiae and epistaxis. Best test to diagnose is:**
A- CBC
B- Bone marrow biopsy
C- Coagulation profile
D- CT/BT
E- Electrophoresis

Ans: B

137. **Stylomastoid foramen is located**
A-Posterior to parotid
B-Inferior to parotid
C-Between styloid and mastoid
D-Inferior to styloid

Ans: C

138. **Severe diarrhea causes?**
A-Hypomagnesemia
B-Hyponatremia
C-Hypernatremia
D-Hypokalemia

Ans: B

139. **Poor lady while carving flower in her cloth got pricked with needle develops sign of inflammation with distal interphalangeal joint pain if left untreated what will happen?**
A-Necrosis
B-Paronychia
C-Apoptosis
D-All of the above

Ans: B

140. **A 4-year-old child sustained a knee injury of the Right Leg involving the metaphysis after a fracture from an RTA (road traffic accident). The child has tender swelling, effusion in the knee, and redness over the diaphysis. After knee aspiration, a slab was placed. What is the likely effect of the effusion and swelling in the knee?**
A- Increase epiphyseal blood supply
B- Decrease epiphyseal blood supply
C- Prevent reduction
D- Interference with reduction
E- Myositis Ossificans

Ans: B

141. **A patient can't abduct & Adduct his fingers is due to damage of which of the following nerve:**
A. Ulnar Nerve
B. Median nerve
C. Radial Nerve
D. Axillary Nerve

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Both DAB: Dorsal interosseous causing abdution& PAD: Palmar interosseous causing adduction are supplied by deep branch of the ulnar nerve.

142. **A patient has Mutinodular goiter. Raised T4 what should be treatment option**
A-Beta blocker
B-Radioactive iodine
C-Anti thyroid
D-Thyroidectomy

Ans: B

143. **An acute decrease in arterial pressure (MAP drops from 100 to 60) elicits which of the following compensatory changes?**

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outflow to the heart
B- Decrease firing rate of carotid sinus
C- Decrease heart rate
D- Decrease contractility
E- Increase Blood pressure

Ans: B

144. **Lady after surgery present in ward with swollen legs bilaterally DVT suspected pathology is:**
A- Endothelial injury
B- Endothelial injury plus blood stasis
C- Blood stasis
D- Hyper coagulopathy plus blood stasis
E- Coagulopathy

Ans: D >B

145. **A chronic smoker presents with persistent cough and got vyanosed On physical examination and pulmonary function testing FEV1 & FVC Decreased. X-ray chest is normal What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Pulmonary Fibrosis
B- Chronic Bronchitis
C- ILD
D- Asthma
E- Emphysema

Ans: B

146. **Factor needed for co enzyme A is which of following?**
A- Biotin
B- Pantothenic acid
C- Biotin
D- Folic acid
E- B2

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Vitamin B5 (pantothenic acid) - component of coenzyme A
- Vitamin B7 (biotin)- cofactor for carboxylation reactions

147. **Breast secretion are**
A-Mixed
B-Apocrine
C-Mucous
D-Serous

Ans: B

milk
A-IgA
B-IgG
C-IgM
D-IgD

Ans: A

149. **High dose dexamethasone suppreses ACTH defect in**
A-Adrenal glands
B-Pituitary
C-Thalamus
D-Hypothalmus

Ans: B

150. **Mechanism of action of NSAIDs is:**
A- Inhibits COX I
B- Inhibits TXA2
C- Inhibits prostacyclin
D- Inhibit arachnidonic acid

Ans: D

151. **Acute graft rejection is**
A-Antibody mediated
B-Type 2 HS
C-Type 3 HS
D-Type 4 HS

Ans: A

152. **Professor took biopsy of lungs CA, and some student asked about its growth and then the professor said its 1cm and it needs to divide many times to make 10*9 cells, then hey asked how many times a cell has to divide to reach this number 10*9 (1 billion):**
A- 30 times
B- 50 times
C- 1000 times
D- 100000 times

Ans: A

Explanation:
- After 1 division 1 cell become 2
- After 2 division 2 cell becomes 4

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- After 3 division 4 cell becomes 8 and so on
- In short make no of division power of 2 you will get desired value

153. **Antibodies found in diabetes include**
A-Anti gliadin
B-Anti GAD
C-Anti endomysial
D-Anti insulin

Ans: B

154. **Early Adolescents with a prominent forehead, everted looking ears and long longitudinal mandible and hypergonadism is clinically diagnostic of:**
A- Down syndrome
B- Turner syndrome
C- Fragile X syndrome
D- Klinfilter syndrome
E- Patau syndrome

Ans: C

155. **Nerve involved in tarsal tunnel syndrome is:**
A-Lateral plantar
B-Medial plantar
C-Post tibial
D-Anterior tibial

Ans: C

156. **A patient got fracture of acetabulum and hip after RTA and loss sensation of hip nerve involved would be**
A-Femoral
B-Tibial
C-Sciatic
D-Obturator
E-Sural

Ans: C

157. **Ulcerative colitis is associated with which complication**
A-Fistula
B-Abscess formation
C-Toxic megacolon
D-Oxalate stones

Ans: C

158. **Pregnant female had decrease level of T3 T4 and increase TSH. Lymphocytes are also found it is related to which type of hypersensitivity**
A-Type 1
B-T cell mediated Type 4
C-Compliment mediated Type 3
D-T cell mediated Type 2

Ans: B

159. **In 1918 H influenza pandemic was the worst pandemic and killed many people why was it so lethal?**
A- It was resistant to antibiotics
B- There was mutation in DNA of H influenza
C- Reassortment
D- Phenotype mixing
E- Antigenic shift due to animal proteins

Ans: E

160. **Qrs is preceded by**
A-Atrial asytole
B-Ventricular systole
C-Atrial repolarization
D-Atrial depolarization

Ans: D

161. **Sacubitril moa is**
A-Angiotensin enzyme inhibitor
B-Angiotensin receptor activator
C-Neprylisin inhibitor
D-Ag 1 blocker

Ans: C

162. **Exposure to aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g benzo pyrene) in cigarette smoke is most strongly associated with which cancer?**
A-Small cell lung carcinoma
B-Adenocarcinoma of the lung

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C-Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin D-Basal cell carcinoma

Ans: A

A sea diver after diving ascend rapidly then develops shortness of breath and joint pain. Cause is:

A- Lactic Acidosis
B- Nitrogen bubble
C- Excessive fatigue
D- Excess CO2

Ans: B

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1. **A patient developed sudden purposeless jerky movements of his arms causing fracture/injury to herself lesion is**
A-Parkinson
B-Chorea
C-Hemibalismus
D-Athetosis

Ans: C

2. **A patient has height of 200cm and weight of 100kg calculate BMI**
A-35
B-25
C-10
D-15

Ans: B

Explanation:
- BMI = Weight in kg/Height in metere square
- Height = 100cm = 2meter² = 4 100/4 =25

3. **A patient smear reveal target cells and howel jowel bodies due to**
A-Hypersplenism
B-Megaloblastic anemia
C-Hyposplenism
D-Sickle cell

Ans: C

4. **A patient presents with increased cell lines and tear-drop-shaped cells on a blood smear. What is the most appropriate investigation?**
A- CD31
B- CD36
C- c-MPL gene
D JAK2 Mutation

Ans. D(Robins)

5. **A male presented to OPD with 104 fevers for last 4 days and gives history of using Anti-malarial. He came with lethargy now with deranged LFTs and increased unconjugated bilirubin and Hb 4.8g/dl What is the cause?**
A- G6PD
B- Black Water fever
C- Drug induced jaundice
D- Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoghlobinuria
E- Hemaolytic uremic syndrome

Ans: A

6. **A person came from some other country presented with fever for some days rash on elbow and generalized cervical lymphadenopathy with epatosplenomegaly likely cause is**
A- Glandular fever
B- Malaria
C- CML
D- ALL
E- Mediterranean Fever

Ans: A

7. **A patient presented with rash and nodules on face. There are many macular lesion present and nasal blockage this is most likely**
A- Histoplasmosis
B- Toxoplasmosis
C- Leprosy
D- Asbestosis

Ans: C

8. **A 60 years old Patient presented with headache, Neck stiffness and photophobia on LP glucose 40, and Raised Neutrophils what is preferred treatment option**
A- Ampicillin + Vancomycin
B- Vancomycin
C-Ceftriaxone + Clindamycin
D- Acyclovir
E- Ceftriaxone + Ampicillin

Ans: E

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9. **40y old lady presents with hepatosplenomegaly, pruritis, xanthlesma and jaundice for last 3 months most appropriate**
A- ALT
B- ALP
C- U/S
D- AMA
E- GGT

Ans: D

10. **Patient with RUQ pain, there is previous history of gall stones on USG and choledocholithiasis , a year back now best investigation to reach diagnose**
A-ERCP
B-MRCP
C-Chlangiography
D-CT scan abdomen

Ans: B

11. **Whole wheat is an rich source of**
A-Ascorbic acid
B-Riboflavine
C-Thiamine
D-Vitamina A
E-Vitamine D

Ans: C

12. **First step in begining of cancer**
A- Metaplasia
B- Pleomorphism
C- Invasion/degradtaion of ECM components of basement membrane
D- Mitotic activity
E- Chronicity

Ans: C

13. **First step of phagocytosis is**
A-Degradation of basement membrane
B-Attachment of bacteria to cell
C-Release of endotoxin
D-Release of cytokines

Ans: B

14. **After diapedesis cytokines involved in chemotaxis**
A- C5a
B- C5b
C- C3b + IgG
D- FC portion of C3B

Ans: A

15. **DIC is consequence of**
A- Septic shock
B- Endotoxic shock
C- Cardiogenic shock
D- Hypovolumic shock
E- Neurogenic shock

Ans: A

16. **Patient present with fever which is negative for malaria. He has Leukopenia, thrombocytopenia, petechiae which factor makes him a candidate for hospitalisation**
A-Tender lumbar region
B-Shifting dullness on abdomen
C-Lymphadenopathy
D-Rash on abdomen

Ans: B (Likely Dengue infection)

17. **Immunoglobulin in highest concentration in blood is**
A-IgA
B-IgM
C-IgG
D-IgE

Ans: C

18. **A patient of asthma came in ER his FEV1/FVC ratio is less than 65%. All initial treatment given what will be resultant increase in Ratio after treatment with bronchodilator**
A- 5%
B- 12%
C- 15%
D- 20%
E- 10%

Ans: B (Davidson)

19. **Woman presented with headache, palpitations, hypertension and hyperglycemia. Examination ruled out DM. What will be seen**
A- Insulin deficiency
B- Increqse plasma ADH
C- Increase plasma Prolactin
D- Increase plasma Metanephrine

Ans: D

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20. A patient presented with pulsatile headache, palpitations, hypertension Which of the following is the most appropriate initial treatment
A- Phenoxybenzamine
B- Atropine
C- Alpha-1 blockers
D- Beta-blockers
E- Alkaloids

Ans: A

21. A patient with Low grade fever, non-healing ulcer on tongue,cervical lymphadenopathy, granuloma with caseous necrosis,normal hilar lymph nodes. What should be treatment option
A-ATT for 12 months
B-ATT for 6 months
C-ATT for 2 month
D-No treatment

Ans: B

22. A patient with Low grade fever, non-healing ulcer on tongue, cervical lymphadenopathy, granuloma with caseous necrosis, normal hilar lymph nodes. What should be treatment regimen include
A-Isoniazid, Rifampicin
B-Ethionamide, Rifampicin, INH
C-INH, rifampicin, pyrazinamide, ethambutol
D-Streptomycin, INH, rifampicin, pyrazinamide, ethambutol

Ans: C

23. Most potent antioxidant:
A- Vitamin E
B- Vitamin A
C- Glutathione
D- Vitamin C

Ans: C

Explanation
- Glutathione > Transferrin > Vitamin E > Vitamin C > Vitamin A.

24. Type of necrosis as a result of MI
A- Caseous necrosis
B- Liquefactive necrosis
C- Coagulative necrosis
D- Fibrinoid necrosis

Ans: C

25. A patient has history of abdominal pain , hematoemesis . On examination his abdomen was distended with positive shifting dullness . His SAAG ratio is 1.1 what type of ascities it is
A-Malignant ascities
B-Cirhotic ascities
C-Peritoneal ascities
D-Infective ascities

Ans: B

26. A patient has history of abdominal pain, hematoemesis. On examination his abdomen was distended with positive shifting dullness. His SAAG ratio is 1.1 hepatocytes is in which phase of cell cycle
A-G2
B-M
C-G1
D-S

Ans: C

27. Patient with malaise and raised BP died because of haemorrhagic stroke in basal ganglia on autopsy bilateral small kidneys with petechial haemorrhages, hyperplastic arteriosclerosis and fibrinoid necrosis What's the diagnosis?
A- Fibromuscular dysplasia
B- DM type II
C- Systemic sclerosis
D- Nsaid induced
E- Smoking

Ans: A(First Aid)

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28. **A 55 years old lady presents to the opd with 6 months history of low grade fever, marked aches, pains and muscle stiffness. Physical examination revealed BP 140/90mmHg, temperature 99F. no other finding. CBC shows Hb 9 gm/dl wbc 9000/cumm with normal differential ESR 85mm in fist hour. muscle enzyme, RA factor, ana, blood sugar, serumcalcium normal. thyroid n renal function test were normal. chest xray normal. likely diagnosis?**

A-Depression
B-Fibromyalgia
C-Polymyalgia rheumatica
D-Polymyositis
E-Seronegative rheumatoid arthritis

Ans: C

29. **Wife tells that her husband is not behaving as usual, he forgets things (dementia), he also had diarrhea few days back, and a rash on body deficiency of**

A-B3 (Niacin)
B-B2
C-B9
D-B4

Ans: A

30. **Submandibular gland lies at the mandible angle surgery of this will lead to damage of which structure that lie over it**

A- Mandibular
B- Marginal mandibular branch of facial nerve
C- Lingual nerve
D- Maxillary nerve
E- Lacrimal

Ans: B

Explanation:

- While doing submandibular gland surgery following nerves damage
- Marginal mandibular nerve branch of facial.
- Lingual nerve.
- Hypoglossal.
- Mylohyoid nerve.
- Mandibular nerve will not be damage which is branch of trigeminal

31. **A patient presented with paralysis of Right limb & right lower face lesion is present in which of following?**

A- Basilar pons
B- Internal capsule
C- Midbrain
D- Medulla
E- Thalamus

Ans: B

32. **A patient presented with paralysis of right limb and right lower face along with homonymous hemianopia lesion present in which of following?**

A- Basilar pons
B- Forebrain
C- Midbrain
D- Medulla
E- Temporal cortex

Ans: B

33. **Cabergoline MOA is:**

A- B1 agonist
B- B2 agonist
C- D1 agonist
D- D2 agonist

Ans: D

34. **Hormonal therapy primarily used for which cancer**

A-Prostate cancer
B-Breast cancer
C-Lung cancer
D-Ovarian cancer

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Ans: B

35. **A patient after injury develop cut at vessel What is the first step in hemostasis after a vascular injury?**

A- Fibrin formation
B- Vascular vasodilation
C- Vascular vasoconstriction
D- Platelet aggregation
E- Complement system activation

Ans: C

36. **A patient presented with hematoemesis. Endoscopy shows esophageal varices Most appropriate first line tretment of varical bleeding is**

A-Octeoride infusion
B-Vassopressin infusion
C-IV terlipressin
D-Variceal band ligation

Ans: D

37. **Left gastric vein drains into:**

A- Portal vein
B- SM vein
C- Splenic vein
D- Hepatic vein
E- Renal vein

Ans: A

38. **Patient presented with bleeding from the post duodenal ulcer rupture which of the following artery is responsible for this?**

A- Superior pancreaticoduodenal
B- SMA
C- Gastroduodenal artery
D- Celiac artery
E- Splenic

Ans: C

Explanation:

- Most common location of duodenalulcer 1st part of duodenum.
- Perforation of posterior wall of duodenum bleeds by gastroduodenal artery.
- Most common location of gastric ulcernear incisura angularis on lesser curvature.
- Perforation of lesser curvature bleedsby left gastric artery.
- Perforation of posterior wall ofstomach bleeds by splenic artery

39. **A patient develops fatigue and pallor. On CBC she has MCV 115 and MCHC 30. On inquiry patient told that in the past she had undergone gastrectomy 4 years back. Now what is treatment option in this patient?**

A- Iron Suppliments
B- Injection Vitamin B12
C- Injection Folic acid
D- Oral Vitamin B12 and Folic acid

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Partial Gastrectomy – Iron Deficiency anemia.
- Complete Gastrectomy – Megaloblastic anemia so inj Vitamin B12 should be given
- Before 6 months –Iron Deficiency anemia.
- After 6 months – Megaloblastic anemia
- Over all – Iron Deficiency anemia >
- Megaloblastic anemia.
- Gastrectomy can produce Pernious anemia like symptoms but not actual Pernious anemia as it is Autoimmune.

40. **During exercise respiratory rate is increased by which brain area**

A-Fronral cortex
B-Motor cortex

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C-Sensory cortex
D-Peripheral receptor

Ans: B

41. **Most common large vessel anomaly is**
A- Aortic Dissection
B- VSD
C- PDA
D- ASD

Ans: C

42. **A patient had chest. There is infarction of Posterior one third interventricular septum. Which artery is occluded**
A- RMA
B- LAD
C- LCX
D- RCA
E- LCA
Ans: D
Explanation:
- Anterior 2/3 of interventricular septum issupplied by anterior interventricular artery(LADA) which is branch of left coronary artery.
- Posterior 1/3 is supplied via posteriorinterventricular artery (PDA) which is thebranch of right coronary artery.

43. **Left circumflex blocked. What affected?**
A- Left atrium and left ventricle
B- Right atrium
C- Right ventricle
D- Right atrium and right ventricle

Ans: A

44. **A patient who is diabetic and hypertensive came with feeling of diaphoresis, lethargy, and heaviness of chest. His labs show Hb 12.5g/dl, platelets 245 x10*/l, WBC 4.5 x10*/l. Rfts shows urea 36mg/dl and Cr 0.9mg/dl. What should be next investigation**
A- HRCT
B- Echocardiogram
C- Troponin I levels
D- Electrocardiogram
E- Chest X- Ray

Ans: D

45. **Patient having 15 years of diabetes have decreased visual acuity. O/E it showed white spots and exudates on retina. Most likely due to:**
A- Central retinal artery occlusion
B- Central retinal vein occlusion
C- Hypertension
D- Lipid storage disease

Ans: B

46. **A patient who is known hypertensive and diabetic developed sudden loss of unilateral vision with cherry red spot, which phenomena lead to this condition**
A-Thrombosis
B-Optic nerve fibrosis
C-Embolism
D-Optic nerve ischemia

Ans: C

47. **A patient known hypertensive and diabetic, is facing difficulty in maintaining balance since this morning, on Examination no other findings except Nystagmus likely diagnose is**
A-Medullonlastoma
B-Mengioma
C-Cerebrovascular Accident
D-Hypertensice enceph

Ans: C

48. **Patient sways back and forth is having Ataxia and drunken gate where does neuron synapses in c erebellum and affected**
A- Flucoborular lobe

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B- Fastigial nucleus
C- Red Nucleus
D- Cerebellar vermis

Ans: D

Explanation:

- Vermis lesion
- Anterior vermis lesions are usually the result of degeneration from alcohol abuse and are present with gait ataxia.
- Posterior vermis lesions result from medulloblastomas or ependymomas and present with truncal ataxia (Drunken Sailor gate)

49. **Most important Cells responsible for granuloma formation?**
A- Lymphocytes
B- Epitheloid cells
C- Plasma cells
D- Neutrophils

Ans: B

50. **A young boy having mass in neck biopsy of lymph node shows effaces architecture atypical mononucleosis cell with bilobed nucleus and eosinophilia and CD 15 and CD 30 positive diagnose is**
A- Non Hodgkin lymphoma
B- Hodgkin lymphoma
C- T cell leukemia
D- Infectious mononucleosis
E- Burkit lymphoma

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Reed Sternberg cell is variety of Hodgking
- lymphoma having Bilobe cell and CD 15 and CD 30 positive

51. **Auer rods and immature granulocytes are seen in which of the following condition**
A- polycythemia rubra vera
B- CML
C- ALL
D- CLL
E- AML

Ans: E

with recurrent urticaria and rash on lower limb. What is the cause
A- Type 3 HS
B- Type 2 HS
C- Compliment mediated
D- Antibody mediated
E- Type 1 HS /IgE mediated

Ans: E

53. **A patient already on sildenafil citrate for erectile dysfunction which drug should not be given for Lowering BP?**
A- Nitrates
B- Hydralazine
C- Metoprolol
D- B blocker
E- Azithromycin

Ans: A

54. **In which of the following conditions a tissue cannot utilize oxygen regardless of being provided with enough oxygen**
A-V/Q mismatch
B-Cyanide poisoning
C-CO poisoning
D-High altitude

Ans: B

55. **Steep curve of dose-response graph indicate which property of drug**
A-More drugs required to produce effect
B-Small dose produce changes
C-More Potency
D-More excretion

Ans: B

56. **A patient has Bladder cell carcinomas, invasion not occurred yet feature of bladder wall which makes invasion difficult**
A-Linear epithelium
B-Stratification of epithelium
C-Thick wall epithelium
D-Fragile bladder wall

Ans: B (Only Suitable)

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57. **Patient ascends to high altitude has increase breathing due to:**
A- Decrease arterial PO2
B- Decrease in CSF PH
C- Respiratory alkalosis
D- Increase Nitrogen

Ans: A (BRS)

Explanation:
- At high Altitude decrease Alveolar PO2 And
- Arterial PO2 (Hypoxemia) result in increased breathing rate that cause Respiratory alkalosis

58. **Creatinine clearance of a patient is 135 mmol/min, K+ clearance is 65 mmol/min, after administing another drug , K+ clearance becomes 102 mmol/min , what change occured**
A-Decreased K secretion in the tubules
B-Increased K+ secretion in the tubules
C-Increase urine osmolarity
D-Increase H ions flow

Ans: B

59. **Artery Present at the base of pyramids:**
A- Arcuate
B- Lobar
C- Interlobar
D- Interlobular
E- Segmental

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Interlobar artery passes in between medullary pyramid and at the base of pyramid it turn run parallel to base of pyramid and form Arcuate artery
- Renal columns contain — Interlobar Artery
- Capsule Contain – Interlobular Artery
- Glomerulus Contain – Interlobular Artery
- Hilum Contain – Segmental Artery

60. **Patient using SGLT2 inhibitors , increase frequency / quantity of urine is due to**
A-Decrease osmotic pressure at PCT
B-Increase osmotic pressure at PCT
C-Increase urine flow through DCT
D-Increase serum osmolarity

Ans: B

61. **Which of the following drug is distributed mostly in extracellular space**
A- Mannitol
B- Cholroquine
C- Lidocaine
D- Captopril
E- Losartan

Ans: A

62. **A 26 year male presented to you in surgical ER after penetrating injury to right lateral chest on examination when he inspire the mediastinum moves to left side and during expiration the shift towards left side is enhanced what will be the most likely diagnose**
A- Open pneumothorax
B- Haemothorax.
C- Tension pneumothorax.
D- Pleurisy

Ans: C

63. **A patient present with chest truma present with hyperresonance on left side of chest the most likely diagnosis is**
A- Left pneumothorax
B- Hemothorax
C- Pulmonary efusion
D- Cardiac temponade

Ans: A

64. **A 20 year old boy presented with yellowing of sclera with no nausea and vomiting, Alt was normal with increased bilirubin 4mg/dl which was unconjugated. He just had eye discoloration which sometimes disappears too. He probably has?**
A- Gilbert syndrome
B- Rotor syndrome
C- Cirhosis
D- Dubin johnson

Ans: A

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65. **Bile from liver and bile realesed in doudenum differs in concentration of**
A-Billirubin
B-Bile salts
C-Chyme
D-Bile acids

Ans: B

66. **Young female child fell on her outstretched hand. She was looked after by her mother she noticed tenderness around the 'anatomical snuff box' area. Which of the following bone is most likely fractured in this patient**
A- Lunate
B- Hamate
C- Scaphoid
D- Pisiform
E- Trapazium

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Most common carpal bone Fracture – Scaphoid (Radial Artery)
- Most common dislocated carpal Bone– Lunate (Median Nerve – Carpal tunnel)
- Fracture of hook of hamate – Ulnar nerve damage (Cuboidal tunnel)
- Anatomical snuff box pain – Radial Artery

67. **Patient suffering from increase mucus production from the last 6 months, cough and hemoptysis, what change will occur**
A- Increase bronchus thickness and dilatation of bronchus
B- Constriction of bronchi
C- Hypertrophy of epithelial lining
D- Atrophy of bronchi

Ans: A

68. **In Radial nerve Injury position of wrist will be**
A-Wrist extension
B-Wrist flexion
C-Wrist rotated
D-Pronated wrist

Ans: B

69. **A female child with karyotype 46XX presents with ambiguous genitalia, Virilization and HTN what is the abnormality?**
A- Testicular feminization syndrome
B- Fetal aromatase deficiency
C- Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
D- WNT-4 mutation
E- Down syndrome

Ans. C

70. **Gut bacteria produce awhich vitamin in alrege quantity**
A- Vitamin A
B- Vitamin B
C- Vitamin C
D- Vitamin K

Ans: D

71. **Mother of 12 children with progressive dizziness and fatigue with angular stomatitis since 3 months with low mcv cause?**
A- Iron deficiency anemia
B- Megaloblastic anemia
C- Aplastic anemia
D- Vitamin C deficiency

Ans. A

72. **Hypertensive & diabetics patient using amlodipine & Metformin, develops B/L leg edema, cause of edema is?**
A- Amlodipine
B- Erythromycin
C- Metronidazole
D- Cephalosporin
E- Metformin

Ans: A

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Child present with frothy urine and proteinuria Which part of the kidney is damaged
A- Interstitium
B- Glomerular Basement membrane
C- Collecting tubules
D- Proximal convoluted tubules
E- Distal tubules

Ans: B

Autoregulation of GFR is by:
A- Tubuloglomerulr mechanism
B- Afferent glomerular constriction
C- Efferent golmerular dilatation
D- Efferent glomerular Constriction
E- Ureteric obstruction

Ans: A

27 years old man presents with headache, fever, positive kernigs sign, CSF analysis shows increased lymphocytes 90%, sugar 64ng/dl proteins 64mg/dl, likely diagnosis:
A- Bacterial meningitis
B- Viral meningitis
C- Tuberculous meningitis
D- Fungal infection

Ans: B

Diabetic person with sensory abnormalities of foot developed ulcer of foot due to
A- Microangipathy
B- Angiopathy and neuropathy
C- Thrombosis
D- Atherosclerosis

Ans: B

After renal transplant patient came with deranged renal parameters Most common opportunistic infection after kidney transplant is
A- EBV
B- HSV
C- Polyoma
D- HIV
E- HPV

Ans: C

78. ECG shows no P waves Heart rate is 46/min block is located at
A- AV Node
B- SA Node
C- Bundle of His
D- Purkinje Fibers

Ans: B

79. Nerve compression between C5 and C6 compress which of following?
A- C4
B- C5
C- C6
D- C7
E- C3

Ans: C

80. Patient sustained injuries in RTA, and then presented with gait problem. On examination he was asked to stand on his left leg, while doing so his Right pelvis sinks. Which of the following is most probably damaged?
A- Left gluteus maximus
B- Left gluteus medius
C- Right glutuesmedius
D- Right gluteus minimus
E- Right gluteus maximus

Ans: B

81. A patient which is Gram positive rod, catalase negative, bacteria colonies are vancomycin sensitive it is most likely
A- Enterococus
B- Listeria
C- Staph Aureus
D- Shigella
E- Salmonella

Ans: B

82. Apixaban MOA is
A-Factoe IV inhibitor
B-Activate antithrombin 3
C-Direct Factor Xa inhibitor
D-Durecr factor IX inhibitor

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Ans: C

83. Parathyroid gland function lost after thyroidectomy due to damage to
A-Superior thyroid artery
B-Inferior thyroid artery
C-Thyroid Ima artery
D-Brachiocephalic artery

Ans: B

84. Patient underwent surgery for Inguinal hernia infection spread in adductor canal which structure will not be affected
A-Femoral vein
B-Femoral artery
C-Saphenous vein
D-Sephnous nerve

Ans: C

85. A female present with a lump in the Midline of neck, hoarseness of voice, Dysphagia, and having diarhea, calcitonin raised diagnosis:
A- Papillary thyroid carcinoma
B- Medullary thyroid carcinoma
C- Follicular thyroid cancer
D- Hurtle cell cancer

Ans: B

86. A patient who was chronic smokers has history cough with sputum containing blood develop lung cancer and raised calcium level it is likely
A- Small cell carcinoma of lung
B- Large cell carcinoma of lung
C- Carcinoid of lung
D- Adenocarcinoma of lung
E- Squamous cell carcinoma of lung

Ans: E

87. Patient of CKD on dialysis develop osteoprosis due to increase osteoblastic activity of
A- PTH
B- Vitamin D
C- Calcitonin
D- Cortisol

Ans: A

88. A patient has history of Migratory arthralgia. On examination Heart Murmur present. There is previous history of sore throat as well. What is related diagnose
A-SLE
B-PSGN
C-Rheumatic fever
D-Juvenile arthritis

Ans: C

89. Inherited disease in which Musculoskeletal growth occurs is which of following
A- Klinter syndrome
B- Achondroplasia
C- Down syndrome
D- Turner syndrome
E- Edward syndrome

Ans: B

90. Diagnosed appendicular tumor which has mucinous secretion called Pseudomyxoma peritonei will spread how?
A- Lymph node
B- Venous
C- Arterial spread
D- Venous and lymph
E- Seeding to other sites

Ans: E

91. Patient with backpacks, diarhea, fatigue. Stool culture shows binuclear organism with trophozoites Which drug you'll give?
A- Stibogluconate
B- Metronidazole
C- Sulphadoxine
D- Quanidine

Ans: B

92. Cabergoline MOA is:
A- B1 agonist
B- B2 agonist
C- D1 agonist
D- D2 agonist

Ans: D

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93. **Which mutation in gene cause colorectal cancer?**
A-KRAS
B-NHPPC
C-BRCA 1
D-APH
Ans : A

94. **You have recently diagnosed a 23-year-old man with schizophrenia and started him on haloperidol. Within a few hours he develops muscle stiffness, and his eyes roll upward and he cannot move them down What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A-Tardive dyskinesia
B-Neuroleptic malignant syndrome
C-Akathisia
D-Serotonin syndrome
E-Acute dystonic reaction
Ans: E

95. **Middle part of aorta supplied by**
A-Cornonary arteries
B-Thoracic aorta + bronchial arteries
C-Phrenic artery
D-None
Ans: B

96. **Acetaminophen undergoes which metabolic process to appear in urine?**
A-Glucuronidation
B-Oxidation
C-Reduction
D-Acetylation
Ans: A

97. **Enzyme deficient in von Gierk's Disease**
A- Hexosaminadase-A
B- Glucose 6 phoshatase
C- Fructokinase
D- Hexokinase
E- Glucokinase
Ans: B

98. **Which part of limbic system associated with feeding and chewing**
A-Amygdaloid nucleus
B-Cingulate gyurus
C-Hipocampus
D-Fornix
Ans: A

99. **Patient with epilepsy on medial side of the temporal lobe. Now has developed impaired memory recall, unable to recognize faces and form , can't convert recent memory into long term memory, has impaired/improper emotional response to past memory, lesion is in ?**
A- Arcuate
B- Amygdala
C- Hipocampus
D- Frontal lobe
E- Temporal lobe
Ans: C

100. **After head injury patient having difficulty in writing and reading language comprehension assessed by hospital staff area damage is:**
A- Broca aphasia
B- Somesthetic association area
C- Wernicke area
D- Frontal
E- Parietal lobe
Ans: C

101. **Patient came with back pain and lethargy, O/E Hard & fixed prostate present his PSA is 49 likely diagnose is**
A-Prostate hypertrophy
B-Prostate Adenocarcinoma
C-Bladder dysfunction
D-Multiple myeloma
Ans: B

102. **Emax of drug shows:**
A- Potency
B- Efficacy
C- Bioavailability
D- Excretion
Ans: B

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103. **A patient with Ptosis and mydriasis and horizontal diplopia likely due to damage:**
A- Occulomotor nerve
B- Trochlear nerve
C- Abducent nerve
D- Facial nerve
E- Maxillary nerve

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Ptosis + mydriasis – Occulomotor nerve palsy
- Ptosis + miosis – Horner syndrome.
- Ptosis + Normal Pupil – Myasthenia Gravis

104. **Stellate ganglion formed by**
A-C8+ T1 (Inferior cervical ganglion + First thoracic sympathetic ganglion)
B-C7
C-C7+T4
D-C8 only

Ans: A

105. **A patient has history of jaundice, Asterixis, tremors and other neurological manifestation what is mode of inheritance of this disease**
A-Autosomal dominant
B-X linked dominant
C-Autosomal recessive
D-X linked recessive

Ans: C (Wilson)

106. **Girl comes with increased fatigability with increased pigmentation on all body and splenomegaly having hb 8.1 MCV 58 MCHC 38 and Ferittin 2000. What is suitable management**
A- Blood transfusion
B- Defroxamine
C- Zinc
D- Platelets transfusion
E- Dimercaprol

Ans: B

107. **A patient known diabetic and hypertensive develop hemiparesis and recovered in 30 minutes**
A- Syncope
B- Mi
C- Heat Stroke
D- Transient Ischemic Attack
E- Seizure

Ans. D

108. **A patient has anemia and hypersegmented neutrophils are present on peripheral blood examination what is cause**
A- Folic acid deficiency anemia
B- Iron deficiency anemia
C- Thalassemia
D- Anemia of chronic disease
E- Sideroblastic anemia

Ans: A

109. **Person inhale 1 L air, Va = 0.2 L/min , pAO2 drop by**
A -9
B -6
C 8
D 12

Ans: B

110. **Par boiling of pads preserves which vitamin?**
A- B1
B- B2
C- B3
D- B4
E- B6

Ans: A

111. **After complete gastrectomy what supplement needs to be given?**
A-Fat soluble vitamins
B-Water soluble vitamins
C-Iron
D-Minerals

Ans: B

112. **A patient with Single palmar crease, gap between 1+2 toes, depressed nasal bridge, slanting eyes,**

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intellectual disability, flat facies. But on karyotyping 46 chromosomes present What is diagnose

A- True Hermaphrodite
B- Down Syndrome
C- Marfan Syndrome
D- Klinefelter Syndrome
E- Edward Syndrome

Ans: B

113. **Woman with short height, weakness, thin arms, heart shaped pelvis making delivery difficult Deficiency of which vitamin**

A-Vitamin A
B-Vitamin C
C-Vitamin D
D-Vitamin B1

Ans: C

114. **Antigen-antibody reaction will be depressed in**

A-Liver disease
B-ACTH
C-Anemia
D-Neutropenia

Ans: A

115. **Patient being treated for hepatitie C. He experiences period of fever with rigors and sense of doom. What medicine is causing this?**

A-Daclatasvir
B-Interferon
C-Sofosbuvir
D-Ribavarin

Ans: B

116. **Heinz bodies and Bite Cells present in:**

A- Sickle cell anemia
B- G6PD
C- Hemolytic anemia
D- Thalassemia

Ans: B

117. **Homosexual male while taking a shower notice blue discoloration on forearm cause is**

A- HSV type 1
B- HHV type 8
C- CMV
D- EBV
E- HPV

Ans: B

118. **A patient got RTA had massive bleed his blood pressure is dropping. How to conserve blood pressure**

A-Increase venous return
B-Increase Cardiac output
C-Increase total peripheral resistance
D-Decrease total peripheral resistance

Ans: C

119. **Severe deficiency of which vitamin lead to malignant carcinoid syndrome**

A- Niacin
B- Thiamine
C- Riboflavin
D- Pantothenic acid

Ans: A

120. **Which anti lipidemic drug causes facial flushing**

A-Atorvastatin
B-Rosuvastatin
C-Niacin
D-Gemfibrozil

Ans: C

121. **P. Jiroveci infection occur at CD4 count Less than**

A-500
B-100
C-200
D-50

Ans: C

122. **Patient developed anaphylaxis against penicillin which drug can be used instead**

A- Amikacin + Clavulanate
B- Clindamycin

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C- Cefotaxime
D- Vancomycin

Ans B

123. Pulmonary stenosis of tof is derivative of?
A-4th Aortic Arch
B-5th Aortic Arch
C-6th Aortic Arch
D-2nd Aortic Arch

Ans: C

124. Rheumatoid patient receiving treatment for many year now has lung issue lower lobe crepts which drug is responsible?
A-Bleomycin
B-Methotrexate
C-HCQ
D-Pencillamine

Ans: B

125. A patient has history of chest pain and palpitations. On examination he has third heart sound and raised JVP What is likely diagnose
A-Hyoertrophic cardiomyopathy
B-Dilated cardiomyopathy
C-Restrictive cardiomyopathy
D-Mitral stenosis

Ans: B

126. A patient after trauma had Rib fracture and develop chest pain there is black area on chest X-ray cause is
A-Pleural effusion
B-Pneumothorax
C-Heart failure
D-Pulmonary tuberculosis

Ans: B

127. In Vipoma which electrolytes abnormality will be seen
A-Hyperkalemia
B-Hyponatremia
C-Hypokalemia
D-Hypermagnesemia

Ans: C

128. Patient started taking ciprofloxacin now heard a pop sound from his heel area and has pain thompson sign positive whats the pathology
A-Plantaris rupture
B-Achilles tendon rupture
C-Abscess formation
D-None

Ans: B

129. Protein reabsorption capacity of nephron is
A-300mg
B-100mg
C-30mg
D-50mg

Ans: C

130. Patient with progressive dysphagia for solids and liquids severe chest pain difficult belching and air fluid level ECG looks normal Cardiac enzyme normal this is likely due to:
A- GERD
B- Achlasia
C- Erosive intake
D- Esophagitis

Ans: B

131. In the presence of adh max urine osmolarity will be?
A- 300
B- 600
C- 1500
D- 1200
E- 2000

Ans: D

132. After spinal cord injury, limb movements lost but respiratory function present, injury at?
A- C4
B- C7
C- T4

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D- T12

Ans: B

133. **A child has minimal change lesion and has frothy urine. Microscopy shows pink drops this is due to:**
A- Proteinuria
B- Decrease membrane permeability
C- Nephron damage
D- Vasa recta leak

Ans: A

134. **A Patient has fracture of surgical neck of Humerous. Now he can't raise his arm above his shoulder and also has sensory loss on lateral surface of arm. Which of the following muscle damaged?**
A- Teres minor
B- Teres major
C- Deltoid
D- Pectoral major

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Deltoid muscle Abducts and laterally rotate arm. So, fracture of humerus of humerus at surgical neck, damage Axillary nerve that paralyses the deltoid muscle.

135. **Sacubitril moa is**
A-Angiotensin enzyme inhibitor
B-Angiotensin receptor activator
C-Neprylisin inhibitor
D-Ag 1 blocker

Ans: C

136. **2nd pharyngeal arch derivative is:**
A- Platysma
B- Stylopharyngeus
C- Mylohyoid
D- Stylohyoid
E- Cricothyroid

Ans: D (Kaplan +FA)

137. **A middle aged woman with increased TSH, normal T3 and T4 and having overweight most likely due to:**
A- Over eating
B- Hypothyroidism
C- Hyperthyroidism
D- Hypopituitarism

Ans: B

138. **Which anti emetic is given to patient before surgery preoperatively**
A- Metocloperamide
B- Aluminum hydroxide
C- Ondansterone
D- H1
E- Magnesium chloride

Ans: C

139. **Homocysein to methionine convertion related to which vitamin**
A- Vitamin E
B- Vitamin B5
C- Vitamin B12
D- Vitamin B9

Ans: C

140. **Female with ambiguous genitalias has raised level of**
A- 17-alpha ketosteroids
B- 18- alpha ketosteroids
C- 24,25 progesterone
D- 24 pregnolone

Ans: A

141. **During cell division one cell has 2 chromatids?**
A- Trisomy
B- Triploids
C- Klinefelter Syndrome
D- Turner Syndrome

Ans: A

142. **In hilly area patient developed hypothyroidism due to**
A-Thyroid agenesis
B-Iodine deficiency
C-Poor diet
D-Thyroid peroxidase deficiency

Ans: B

143. **About Sinus arrhythmia true statement is:**
A- Abnormal condition
B- Due to increase discharge of impulses from baroreceptor
C- Unaffected by the depth of inspiration

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D- Heart rate increase during inspiration and decrease during expiration

Ans: D

144. **Old age patient complains of difficulty in reading near things and accomodation issue what is the cause?**
A- Lens curvature lost (or destroy)
B- Decrease contraction of ciliary muscle
C- Increase contraction of cilary muscle
D- Glaucoma

Ans: A

145. **During exercise venous return from legs increase due to**
A-Contraction of leg muscles
B-Ngative intrathoracic pressure
C-Valves in veins
D-Arterial pressure

Ans: A

146. **Known hypertensive patient on medications, presents in ER in collapsed state his potassium is 6.5 , most likely collapsed due to?**
A-Diuretic intake
B-Acute renal failure
C-Chronic renal failure
D-Cushing'disease

Ans: B

147. **A Lady in last trimeste having milk discharge she was worried but it was normal, the milk production in last trimester due to**
A- Estrogen
B- Progesterone
C- Prolactin
D- Thyroird harmone
E- Alveolar epithelial cells

Ans: C

148. **1A female having virilization, raised RBS, truncal obesity, abdominal striae, Hypertensuin, what could be the cause**
A-PCOS
B-Diabetes mellitus
C-Hypertension
D-Ovarian tumor

Ans: B (No option of Cushing)

149. **Sociology is branch of**
A-Oncology
B-Physiology
C-Behavuour science
D-Otology

Ans: C

150. **Regarding sickness**
A- Doctors perception of the disease
B- Patients perception of a disease
C- Patients perception of his role in community
D- Patient role in community

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Sickness – Societal Perspective that is Patient role in community and community perception of patient role.
- Illness – Patient Perspective of Symptoms.
- Disease – Professional Perspective that is doctor diagnose of disease

151. **Sickness is related to**
A- Doctors perception of the disease
B- Patients perception of a disease
C- Community not feeling well
D- Patient not feeling well by himself

Ans: D

152. **Which is posterior relation of left lung hilum?**
A- Phrenic nerve
B- Descending aorta
C- Esophagus
D- Recurrent Laryngeal nerve
E- Brachiocephalic trunk

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Azygous vein anterior to right root of lung
- Aorta posterior to left root lung
- Phrenic nerve anterior to root of lung
- Vagus nerve posterior to root of lung

153. **In the aortic opening if Diaphragm is constricted which of the**

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following structure will be compressed along with aorta?
A- Azygous veins and both phrenic nerve
B- Thoracic duct and vagus nerve
C- Azygous vein and vagus nerve
D- Inferior vena cava
E- Thoracic duct and azygous vein

Ans: E

4. **Renal papillary necrosis occur due to:**
A- Paracetamol
B- Thalassemia
C- Lead
D- NSAID
E- Hypertension

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Causes of Renal papillary necrosis
- Sickle cell disease or trait
- Acute pyelonephritis
- Analgesics (eg, NSAIDs)
- Diabetes mellitus

5. **Stylopharyngeus muscle dervied from which arch**
A- 1st pharyngeal pouch
B- 1st pharyngeal Arch
C- 2nd pharyngeal arch
D- 2nd pharyngeal arch
E- 3rd pharyngeal arch

Ans: E

6. **Phase 1 reaction of drug metabolism is?**
A-Methylation
B-Oxidation
C-Glucronidation
D-Acetylation

Ans: B

7. **True regarding Adverse effect of drug**
A-Depend on mechanism
B-Depend on potency
C-Almost all drugs have adverse effects
D-Adverse effect occur at low dose

Ans: C

158. **A patient presents to clinic with his Hb level being 4 g/dl and Spherocytes with Coomb's Test positive. What is the cause?**
A- G6PD Deficiency
B- Autoimmune Hemolytic Anemia
C- Megaloblastic anemia
D- Pernicious anemia

Ans: B

159. **Mechanism of reduction in size of organ of a patient undergoing chemotherapy is**
A- Atrophy
B- Apoptosis
C- Necrosis
D- Direct action of chemo drug

Ans B

160. **A patient presented Ascending paralysis develop lower limb weakness then upper limb had H/O infection few days back what is most suitable diagnose**
A-Hypokalemic periodic paralysis
B-GBS
C-Multiple sclerosis
D-Miller fisher

Ans: B

161. **A patient presented Ascending paralysis develop lower limb weakness then upper limb had H/O infection few days back what is most suitable diagnose**
A-Hypokalemic periodic paralysis
B-GBS
C-Multiple sclerosis
D-Miller fisher

Ans: B

Note : Question Repeated twice

162. **A patient developed chest. ECG shows STEMI. Most specific biomarker for ischemic injury of cardiac tissue in first 4 hours**
A- CK MB
B- Troponin I
C- LDH

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D- Myoglobin
E- Troponin T

Ans: B

163. **A 12 years old boy presented with diarrhea not responding to routine anti diarrheal treatment. Jejunal biopsy showed partial villous atrophy, crypts hyperplasia with mansy PAS positive macrophages. Most likely diagnosis is**
A- Carcinoid syndrome
B- Topical sprue
C- Giardiasis
D- Immunoproliferative disease
E- Whipple disease

Ans: E

Explanation:
- Improved with gluten free diet: Celiac disease
- Not responding to Gluten free diet: Giardiasis

PAS positive: Whipples

164. **Patient was given Diclofenac for pain, it act as analgesic and anti inflammatory by inhibition of**
A- Inhibits COX I
B- Inhibits COX II
C- Inhibits prostacyclin
D- Inhibit Prostaglandin

Ans: B

165. **COVID 19 recently shows a specie transfer which is named as**
A- SARS COVID 1
B- SARS COVID 2
C- Novel Corona
D- Novel SARS

Ans: B

166. **Bioavailability of drug becomes important determining factor when administered through which route**
A- Orally
B- Sub lingual
C- Rectal
D- As a dermal patch

Ans: A

167. **In summer, fasting man, have concentrated urine due to:**
A- Aldosterone
B- Increase ADH
C- Decrease water intake
D- Increase sweating
E- Cortisol

Ans: B

168. **Na blocking, Antiarrhythmic drug for Ventricular tachycardia is?**
A-Bupivacain
B-Amidarone
C-Lidocaine
D-Quinidine

Ans: C

169. **A patient lost Fine Discriminative Touch Vibration , Proprioception at Left Big Toe lesion at**
A- Right Mammalothalamic tract
B- Right Medial Dorsal Lemniscus
C- Left Ventral corticospinal tract
D- Left Spinothalamic tract

Ans: B

170. **Patient with Right sided hemiplegia, left sided pain and temp lost below t8 while right side proprioception and touch sensations lost below t8. What is the cause?**
A- Complete transection at T8
B- Hemi section at T8
C- Hemi section below T11
D- Cauda Equina
E- Syringyelia

Ans: B

171. **Feature always present in asthma is**
A-Decrease FEV1 by bronchodilator
B-Decrease FVC
C-Increase FEV1 by bronchodilator
D-Increase FEV1/FVC

Ans: C

172. **A man with short height, normal trunk but disproportionately small limbs presents, with raised sugar and cholesterol, cause is**

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A-Increase Somatomedin C
B-Decrease Somatomedin C
C-Increase IGF -1
D-Increase CRH

Ans: B

173. **In a short man with disproportionately small limbs, hormone can not act on their receptors this is related to**
A-Marfan syndrome
B-Turner syndrome
C-Laron syndrome
D-Achondroplasia

Ans: C

Explanation:

- Laron syndrome also known as growth hormone insensitivity or growth hormone receptor deficiency, is an autosomal recessive disorder characterized by a lack of insulin-like growth factor 1 production in response to growth hormone.

174. **Patient can't differentiate b/w colors,**
A-Discrimination of sensory stimuli
B-Decrease perception of sensory stimuli
C-Lost advanced interpretation of sensory stimuli
D-Lost Processing of Stimuli

Ans: A

175. **Patient unable to initiate movement due to**
A-Loss of Medulla function
B-Planning and execution lost
C-Loss of Cerebellar function
D-Lost Fine Muscle Movement

Ans: B

176. **Cell membrane composition is**
A-Proteins only
B-Lipid bilayer with carbs and protein
C-Single lipid layer with embedded Proteins
D-Carbs & Lipid layers

Ans: B

177. **A patient presented in Hyperosmolar hyperglycemic state what will insulin do?**
A-Hyperglycemia
B-Hyperkalemia
C-Hypokalemia
D-Hypertension

Ans: C

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1. **Posterior boundry of ovarian fossa is made by**
A-Ovarian ligament
B-Internal iliac artery
C-Ovarian artery
D-Uterine artery

Ans: B

2. **Female used Kit to measure fertile window it measure which hormone**
A-FSH
B-LH
C-Pogesterone
D-Estrogen

Ans: B

3. **Taste involving K+ channel is**
A-Bitter
B-Umami
C-Sour
D-Sweet
E-Salty

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Sweet taste involves G protein-coupled receptors (T1R2/T1R3) and TRPM5 channels.
- Sour taste involves K+ channel specifically PKD2L1 channels.
- Salty taste involves ENaC (epithelial sodium channels).
- Bitter taste involves T2R receptors and TRPM5 channels.
- Umami taste involves T1R1/T1R3 receptors and TRPM5 channels.

4. **Apex of heart by which artery**
A-LAD
B-PDA
C-RCA
D-Anterior interventricular

Ans: A

5. **50-years female, diabetic for 20 years, abdominal distension after meals due to diabetic gastroparesis, which of the following is most suitable drug for treatment?**
A- Metoclopramide
B- Omeprazole
C- Sucralfate
D- Ondensteron
E- Bismith

Ans: A

6. **Which of following has transport maximum?**
A- Urate
B- Lactate
C- Phosphate
D- Ammonia

Ans: B

Explanation: Glucose >PAH > Lactate

7. **Anti diabetic drug used in cardiac condition that help in preventing mortality**
A-Acarbose
B-Pioglitazone
C-Empagliflozin
D-Metformin

Ans: C

8. **Duchenne muscles dystrophy is an inherited disorder, its gene is located on**
A- Chromosome 5
B- Chromosome 8
C- Chromosome 12
D- X chromosome
E- Y chromosome

Ans: D (Near X P21)

9. **Uterus is formed by**
A- Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
B- Chromosomal defect
C- Defect of paramesonephric duct
D- Failure of development of genital tuburcle

Ans: C

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10. **Patient is suffering from dysphagia, dysarthria, analgesia and thermoanesthesia on ipsilateral side of the face and ipsilateral horner's syndrome. This is diagnosed as Wallenberg syndrome Occlusion of which of the following artery will produce these sign & symptoms:**
A- Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
B- Superior cerebellar artery
C- Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
D- Anterior spinal artery
E- Posterior spinal artery

Ans: A

Explanation:
- This is the case of Lateral Medullary (Wallenberg) Syndrome that's caused by occlusion of PICA (Posterior inferior Cerebellar Artery) & leads to Vomiting, vertigo, nystagmus, Decrease Pain and temperature sensation from ipsilateral face and contralateral body, dysphagia, hoarseness, decrease gag reflex, ipsilateral horner syndrome, ataxia and dysmetria.

11. **A person is unable to do tightening of Nut and lost supination due to damage of**
A- Biceps brachi
B- Brachioradialis
C- Brachialis
D- Supinator

Ans: A

12. **Which hormone use phospholipase C as a secondary messenger?**
A- Oxytocin
B- Thyroxin
C- GH
D- ADH

Ans: A

13. **The phenomenon of action of body on the drug is called?**
A-Pharmacokinetics
B-Pharmcodynamics
C-Bioavailability
D-Both

Ans: A

Explanation:
Affect of Drug on body - Pharmacodynamics
Affect of Body on drug - Pharmcokinetics

14. **Patient develop SVT, DOC is**
A- Lignocain
B- Nitrates
C- Fleceinide
D- Captopril
E- Amidarone

Ans: E (Only Suitable)

Explanation:
- Prefer Adenosine > Verapamil > Beta blocker > Amidarone

15. **A woman who is bedridden having SOB develop atrial fibrillation and thromboembolism most likely source is:**
A- Popliteal vein
B- Deep veins of legs
C- Saphenous vein
D- Tibial vein

Ans: B

16. **High serum concentration of potassium causes:**
A- U waves
B- Flattened T waves
C- Peaked T waves
D- Tetany
E- Osteomalacia

Ans: C

17. **Hypokalemia ECG finding will be**
A- Un prominent U waves
B- Tall T waves
C- Peaked T waves
D- Inverted T waves

Ans: D

18. **An ECG of patient with electrolytes disturbances shows U wave, inverted T wave, prolonged PR interval on ECG due to:**
A- Hypomagnesemia
B- Hyperkalemia
C- Hyponatremia
D- Hypernatremia
E- Hypokalemia

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Ans: E

Explanation:

- High serum potassium concentration.
- Wide QRS
- Peaked T waves on ECG
- Arrhythmias
- Muscle weakness
- Low serum potassium concentration
- Uwaves
- Flattened T waves on ECG
- Arrhythmias
- Muscle cramps
- Spasm
- Weakness

19. Which test is most important for detecting Philadelphia chromosomes abnormality

A- PCR
B- Microassay
C- Cytogenic analysis for BCR-ABL gene
D- FISH for chromosomes

Ans: D

Explanation:

- FISH used for – Localization of genes and its abnormality such as Microdeletion and Translocation Microarray used for – Gene expression

20. Patient has aphasia and homonymous hemianopia. Thrombus involves which artery?

A- ACA
B- MCA
C- PCA
D- Posterior communicating artery

Ans: B

21. Renal artery constrict to half, plasma flow will be?

A.20
B.19
C.16
D.30

Ans: C

22. Patient is having signs and symptoms of URTI, now having weakness in lower limb, numbness below C5, CSF analysis shows wbc 50 with 90% lymphocytes, glucose and protien normal, no oligoclonal bands Cause is

A-Multiple sclerosis
B-Transverse myelitis
C-GBS
D-Viral encephalopathy

Ans: C

23. Which sinus open in sphnoethmoidal recess

A-Ethmoid
B-Frontal
C-Maxillary
D-Sphenoid

Ans: D

24. Mean of two groups taken its statistical analysis will be done by

A-T test
B-Chi square test
C-Anova test
D-Regression analysis

Ans: A

Explanation:

- T test - Used for 2 group Chi square - Used for categories data and 2x 2 table Pie charts - Used for percentage

25. 70 years old man with renal transplant 2 years back, now presented with complicated pneumonia not responding to antibiotics. Bronchoalvealar lavage shows boat shaped cyst. The organism causing the condition is:

A- Pneumocystic jiroveci
B- Candida albicans
C- Mycoplasma tuberculosis
D- Treponema pallidum

Ans: A

26. Tetanus toxin is

A- Endotoxin
B- Neurotoxin
C- Erythrogenin toxin
D- Toxoid
E- Exotoxin

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Ans: E

Explanation:

- Exotoxin >Neurotoxin

27. **Cyanide poisoning will affect which complex of electron transport chain?**
A- Cytochrome Complex 3
B- Cytochrome Complex 1
C- Cytochrome Complex 2
D- Cytochrome Complex 4

Ans: D (FA)

Explanation:

- Complex 1 inhibits by – Rotenone
- Complex 3 inhibited by – Antimycin A
- Complex 4 inhibited by – Cyanide, CO and Azide
- Complex 5 inhibited by – Oligomycin

28. **Edema in CLD cirhosis cause is**
A- Increased hydrostatic pressure
B- Portal hypertension
C- Decrease plasma colloid osmotic pressure
D- Increase plasma oncotic pressure

Ans: C

29. **80% Oxygen saturation is present in**
A- Umbilical artery
B- Umbilical vein
C- Pulmonary artery
D- Pulmonary capillaries
E- Femoral vein

Ans: B

30. **A patient came from muree has ulcerated facial lesion after bitten by fly and giemsa stain Done which came positive. What is cause**
A-CML
B- Flariasis
C-Visceral leishmaniasis
D-Cutaneous Leishmaniasis
E- Malaria

Ans: D

31. **An albino patient has reduced visual acuity is primarily due to:**
A-Photophobia
B-Cataract
C-Foveal hyperplasia
D-Optic nerve damage

Ans: B

32. **A patient with Single palmar crease, gap between 1+2 toes, depressed nasal bridge, slanting eyes, intellectual disability, flat facies. But on karyotyping 46 chromosomes present What is diagnose**
A- True Hermaphrodite
B- Down Syndrome
C- Marfan Syndrome
D- Klinefelter Syndrome
E- Edward Syndrome

Ans: B

33. **Maximum iron absorbed in which part of GIT?**
A- Stomach
B- Jejunum
C- Ileum
D- Colon
E- Proximal Duodenum

Ans: E

Explanation:

- Iron and calcium absorption – Duodenum
- Max water + electrolytes absorption –Jejunum
- Passive (Aldosterone independent) water absorption - Jejunum
- Absorption of long chain FA- Jejunum
- Absorption of short chain FA – Colon
- Active (aldosterone dependent) water and Na absorption – Colon

34. **A patient Chest Pain with MI suddenly on autopsy what will be findings?**
A- Fibrinoid necrosis
B- Coagulative necrosis
C- Liquefactive necrosis
D- Caseous necrosis

Ans: B

35. **Enzyme deficient in von Gierk's Disease**
A- Hexosaminadase-A

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B- Glucose 6 phoshatase
C- Fructokinase
D- Hexokinase
E- Glucokinase

Ans: B

36. **Pyruvate is intermediate between**
A- Glucose and acetyl-coA
B- Acetoacetic acid and acetyl-coA
C- Carbohydrate and protein
D- Glucagon and fructose

Ans: A

37. **Which is diagnostic for asthma**
A-Decrease FEV1 by bronchodilator
B-Xray changes disappear after bronchodilator
C-Increase FEV1 12% by bronchodilator
D-Increase FEV1/FVC
E- Flat diaphragm on x-ray

Ans: C

38. **A patient with severe headache vomiting and neck stiffness raised ICP on Lumber puncture there was blood stained CSF diagnose is**
A- Subdural hemorrhage
B- Cerebral hemorrhage
C- Extradural Hematoma
D- Subarachnoid hemorrhage
E- Intraparenchynal hemorrhage

Ans: D

39. **Methotrexate mode of action is**
A- Inhibit cell wall synthesis
B- Inhibit folic acid synthesis
C- Inhibit cell membrane synthesis
D- Activate lipid synthesis

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Methotrexate inhibits dihydrofolate reductase, an enzyme required for the synthesis of tetrahydrofolate, a form of folate necessary for DNA synthesis. This results in folate deficiency, leading to impaired cell division and other complications.

40. **Cardiac cycle means one**
A-One PT interval + ST interval
B-One PR Segment + QT segment
C-One RR interval + QRS complex
D-One PR segment and RR interval

Ans: C

41. **A 36 year old male of Lebanese ancestry is being treated for plasmodium vivax malaria. He experiences severe fatigue, back pain and darkened urine. Which one of the following antimalarial drug is most likely to have caused his symptoms?**
A- Pyrimethamine.
B- Artemisinin.
C- Chloroquine.
D- Quinine.
E- Primaquine

Ans: E

42. **A young girl finds it hard to hear at low frequencies of sound which type of conduction?**
A- Sensory
B- Due to ear wax
C- Conductive
D- Mixed

Ans: C

43. **3rd heart sound is due to?**
A-Contraction of atria against stiffened ventricles filling
B-Normal in adults
C-Cessation of blood flow to stiffened ventricle
E-Closure of Aortic and pulmonary valve

Ans: B (Only Suitable)

Explanation:

- First heart Sound - Isovolumetric contraction (Closure of mitral and tricuspid valve)
- Second Heart Sound - Isovolumetric relaxation (Closure of aortic and Pulmonary valve)
- Third Heart Sound – Rapid ventricular filling (Normal in children, pregnancy and athletes)
- Fourth heart Sound – Atrial Systole

44. **Female patient present with increased frequency and urgency**

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was diagnosed as UTI case microscopy shows gram negative motile rods urease positive lactose non fermenting on macconkey agar likely organism involved is:
A- Pseudomonas
B- Compylobacter
C- Proteus merabilis
D- Klebsiella
E- E. coli

Ans: C (FA)

Explanation:

- Lactose fermentor
- Fast – (KNEE) E. coli, Klebsiella and Enterobacter
- Slow – Citrobacter and Serratia
- Lactose non fermenters (SPYS)
- Salmonella, proteus, Yersinis, Shigella

5. A patient unable to rotate foot medially internally but can rotate laterally which group of muscles damage:
A- Tibialis anterior/tibialis posterior
B- Tibialis ant/ flexor digitorum
C- Flexor pollicis longus
D-Tibialis posterior/Flexor Hallucis longus

Ans: A

6. A patient took anticancer drug now has UTI And bladder issue cause is
A-Bleomycin
B-Cyclosporin
C-Cyclophosphamide
D-Methotrexate

Ans: C

7. Patient developed cirrhosis few years after abdominal surgery, keeping in view viral etiology, what is the feature?
A- Non enveloped, single stranded RNA virus with reverse transcriptase
B- Enveloped, single stranded RNA virus with reverse transcriptase
C- Enveloped, Double stranded RNA virus with reverse transcriptase
D- Double stranded RNA virus

Ans: B

48. A Lymphoma patient on chemotherapy- ABVD regimen which causes pulmonary infiltration?
A-Adriamycin
B-Vincristine
C-Bleomycin
D-Doxorubicin

Ans: C

49. A patient took garlic for cardiac condition Leads to decrease in synthesis of cholesterol
A-Triglycerides
B-HDL
C-LDL
D-VLDL

Ans: C

50. After Excessive alcholol use Patient has now red warm ankle cause is
A-Gout
B-Reactive arthris
C-Psoriatic arthritis
D-Septic arthritis

Ans: A

51. A patient has urethral discharge after unprotected intercourse. Ceftriaxone given. Again he Come backs after 5 days with the same discharge likely cause is
A-Chlamydia
B-Penicillin resistant gonorrhoe
C-Reinfection with gonorrhea
D-Urinary tract infection

Ans: A

52. A patient developed sudden SOB and t Stony dull percussion note is found which of the following is cause
A- Pneumoniae
B- Pleural effusion
C- Normal Lungs
E- Pnuemo

Ans: B

53. A patient after trauma had Rib fracture and develop chest pain there is black area on chest X-ray cause is
A-Pleural effusion
B-Traumatic Pneumothorax
C-Heart failure
D-Pulmonary tuberculosis

Ans: B

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54. **Man runs marathon in high hilly areas, takes low calorie diet, but ends marathon in middle position, not improving? Why?**
A-Low conversion of glucose to ATP
B-Low utilisation of O2 by tissue
C-Low availability of O2
D-More availability of O2

Ans: C

55. **Which of the following is detected by peripheral chemoreceptors?**
A- Decrease PaO2
B- Increase PaO2
C- CSF PH
D- Arterial CO2
E- Low CO2

Ans: A (BRS)

Explanation:
Central Chemoreceptor Respond to (Sequence wise)
1- CSF PH or Interstitial PH (Increase H ions)
2- Increase CO2 In Arterial Blood
Peripheral Chemoreceptor (Carotid and Aortic body) Respond to
1- Decrease O2
2- Arterial PH (H ions)

56. **Fats transported from intestine as:**
A-LDL
B- Chylomicron remnants
C- Mixed Micelles
D- Chylomicrons

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Absorbed as Mixed micelles and transported as Chylomicrons

57. **Patient having morning stiffness more than one hour and involving PIP and MCP joint cause is**
A- Osteoarthritis
B- Rheumatoid arthritis
C- SLE
D- Septic arthritis

Ans: B

Explanation:
- RA -Morning stiffness present more than 1 hour
- OA - Morning stiffness present less than 30 minutes

58. **Cancer most prevalent in male of karachi is**
A- Lung CA
B- Stomach CA
C- Liver CA
D- Oral Cancer

Ans: D

59. **18 year old girl died suddenly and unexpectedly only headache history 2 Days back on autopsy lymphocytes in myocardium heart valve normal:**
A- Pericarditis
B- Coxsackie
C- Myocarditis
D- Adeovirus

Ans: B

60. **Heparin is released from which on of following**
A- Basophils
B- Monocytes
C- Eosinophils
D- Macrophages
E- Mast cell

Ans: E

61. **Pancreatic CA tumor marker is:**
A- CEA
B- CA 15-3
C- CA 19-9
D- AFP
E- CA 125

Ans: C

62. **Schezophrenic woman taking SSRI went on running but feel uncomfortable and having drug side effects most common side effect will be**
A-Tremor
B-Headache
C-Sexual dysfunction
D-Urine incontinence

Ans: C

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63. **Right Eye moved outside lateral and have diplopia which nerve is related**
A-Right trochlear
B-Right abducent
C-Left trochlear
D-Left abducent
E-Right oculomotor

Ans: B

64. **A female was diagnosed with pulmonary TB. She has been taking OCP for 2 years. She suddenly started vomiting and Her Beta HCG came positive. Which of following drug caused OCP failure**
A- Isoniazid
B- Pyrazinamide
C- Rifampicin
D- Ethambutol

Ans: C

65. **Most potent anabolic hormone**
A- Testosterone
B- Estrogen
C- Progesterone
D- DHT

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Most Potent Anabolic Hormone – Testosterone.
- Potency – DHT > Testosterone
- Potency – Estradiole > Estrone > Estriole

66. **Plasma proteins filtered in minute amount from kidney because filtration is opposed by membrane due to:**
A- Negative charge of proteoglycan on basement membrane
B- Large size
C- Positive charge
D- Medium size

Ans: A

67. **Vitamin D activity assessed by:**
A- 25 OH cholecalciferol
B- 1,25 Vit D3
C- 24,25 Cholecalciferol
D- Calcium

Ans: A

68. **A patient presented with worsening pneumonia associated with the production of large quantities of red-brown sputum. Chest X-ray shows a cavity in the right upper lobe with a fluid level. What is the most likely infection:**
A- Streptococcus Pneumonia
B- Legionella Pneumonia
C- Heamophilis Pneumonia
D- Klebsiella
E- Chlamydia Pneumonia

Ans: D

69. **Injury to wrist result in swelling and damage to anatomical snuff box bone fracture will be**
A- Triquetrium
B- Scaphoid
C- Lunate
D- Pissiform

Ans: B

70. **Postrerior interventricle artery block affect**
A-Base of heart
B-Left atrium
C-Left ventricle
D-Right atrium
E- Ventricular septum

Ans: E

71. **Vocal cords of man in adducted and medial position due to**
A- Vocalis
B- Thyroarytenoid
C- Posterior cricoarytenoid
D- Oblique arytenoid

Ans: B

72. **Patient was diagnosed to have gout, which of the following enzymes could be targeted by allopurinol for the treatment of this patient?**
A- Guanase
B- Hypoxanthine guanine phosphpribosyl transferase
C- Nuleotidase
D- Phosphoribosylpyrophosphate synthase
E- Xanthine oxidase

Ans: E

73. **A patient was started on Amikacin. Nursed asked him to inform her if he developed following symptoms**
A-Blindness
B-Jaundice

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D-Hair loss

Ans: C

74. **Clara cells present in:**
A- Bronchi
B- Terminal Bronchioles
C- Primary bronchi
D- Primary bronchioles
E- alveolar ducts

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Clara cells present in – Terminal bronchioles
- Goblet cells present in – Bronchi or Tertiary btonchus

75. **Behind ovarian fossa structure is:**
A- Ureter
B- Internal iliac
C- External illiac artrey
D- External illiac vien

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Superior-External iliac vein and artery
- Anterior-Broad ligament of uterils
- posterior-Ureter and Internal' iliac artery and vein
- Inferior - Obturator nerve artery and vien

76. **A person working in Circuis he is tall and has flexible joint. Suddenly he has chest pain and died. Examination reveal medial necrosis what is likely diagnosis?**
A- Edward Syndrome
B- Fragile X Syndrome
C- Marfan Syndrome
D- Aortic aneurysm

Ans: C

77. **An immunocompromised patient presented with white patches in oral cavity and cheilosis. What is the treatment of choice?**
A- Griseofulvin
B- Nystatin
C- Amphotericin B

Ans: B

78. **Hippocratic oath describe clearly which of following?**
A- Sexual boundaries
B- Advertisement
C- Doctor's Right
D- Confidentiality
E- Autonomy

Ans: D

79. **Patient with dysphagia severe chest pain difficult belching and air fluid level ECG looks normal an barrium swallows shows bird's beak appearance this is likely due to:**
A- GERD
B- Achlasia
C- Erosive intake
D- Esophagitis

Ans: B

80. **Patient can stand with open eyes and has ataxia when asked to walk, with close eyes, sways back and forth, and loss of fine touch where is the lesion present:**
A- Dorsal column
B- Cerebellum
C- Spinothalamic tract
D- Corticospinal tract
E- Rubrospinal tract

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Fall on close eye – Dorsal column
- Fall on open eye – Cerebellum

81. **Highest energy reserve in terms of Kcal/mole in the body is?**
A-Muscle Glycogen
B-Liver Glycogen
C-Adipose Tissue
D-Blood Glucose

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Major source of energy- Adipose Tissue
- Max glycogen - Skeletal Muscles
- Max glycogen concentration / per 100 gms-liver.
- Highest energy compound -ATP
- Highest energy molecule - ATP
- Highest energy content -Starch

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- Highest Quantity of Unsaturated Fatty Acid-Sun Flower
- Highest Quality of Unsaturated Fatty Acid- Soya Bean

82. **Which neurotransmitter is fired in schizophrenia**
A-Epinephrine
B-Dopamine
C-Dobutamine
D-Acetylcholine
E- GABA

Ans: B

83. **In long bone femur head fracture what is most common complication**
A-Thrombosis
B-Avascular necrosis
C-Thrombicytopenia
D-Aminotic fluid embolism

Ans: B

84. **A woman has salpingitis epithelium of effected organ is**
A-Stratified columnar
B-Simple ciliated columnar
C-Stratifued cuboidal
D-Simple cuboidal

Ans: B

85. **A young boy has pain in spine and relieve with exercise best investigation will be**
A-HLA B27
B-Xray spine
C-MRI spine
D-HLA B5

Ans: C

86. **DOC for Entameoba histolytica is**
A-Ciprofloxacin
B-Azithrumycin
C-Metronidazole
D-Erythromycin

Ans: C

87. **Most common large vessel anomaly is**
A- Aortic Dissection
B- VSD
C- PDA
D- ASD

Ans: C

88. **A man got FNAC of nodules on posterior side of neck following nerve is at risk of damage**
A-Suprascapular
B-Long thoracic
C-Dorsal scapular
D-Spinal accessory

Ans: D

89. **A women has no difficulty in walking but Can't stand from sitting position due to weakness of which muscle?**
A- Gluteus minimus
B- Gluteas intermediate
C- Gluteus maximus
D- Sartorius
E- Obturator internus

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Difficulty in standing from sitting –
- Gluteus maximus damage (Inferior gluteal nerve).
- Waddling Gate – Gluteus medius and minimus damage (Superior gluteal nerve)

90. **30 years lady with weight loss for 3 months weakness and palpitations having pigmentation and raised ACTH. His serum Na 120, K 5.5 , HCO32 and TSH 0.6 what is the cause is**
A- Iatrogenic
B- Addison's
C- Hyperthyroidism
D- Renal failure
E- Cushing syndrome

Ans: B

91. **Malignancy in tumor having first sign**
A-Anaplasia
B-Metaplasia
C-Spread
D-Pleomorphism

Ans: A

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92. A man having joint pain stones with high level of calcium, high PTH, normal PTHrp, low phosphate and micro hematuria and Cr is 2.1 this is related to which of following?
A- Pseudohypoparathyroidism
B- Primary hyperparathyroidism
C- Secondary hyperparathyroidism
D- Vitamin D deficiency
E- Myeloma

Ans: B

93. A highly malignant ovarian tumor is likely to be
A-Moderately differentiated
B-Well differentiated
C-Poorly differentiated
D-Variable

Ans: C

94. A person is having hepatitis b from 6 month now having hepatitis D it is
A-Acute infection
B-Co infection
C-Super infection
D-Chronic infection

Ans: C

Explanation:
- If hep B and D occur at same time then it is co infection
- If patient has chronic hep B and Hep D occur then it is Super infection

95. Asthma diagnosis is made by
A-Xray
B-PEFR
C-Spirometery
D-Ct scan

Ans: C

96. A woman taking antipsychotics having blurring of vision , dryness of eyes and bull eye due to which drug
A-Fluxetine
B-Lithium
C-Thioridazine

[illegible]idol

Ans: C

97. A woman having tingling sensation on medial side of elbow, arm [illegible] hand due to nerve invole is
A-Radial
B-Median
C-Ulnar
D-Musculocutaneous

Ans: C

98. Woman after RTA rushed to ER, she has warm extremities but [illegible] blood loss what is the type of shock?
A- Neurogenic
B- Septic
C- Hypovolemic
D- Cardiogenic
E- Anaphylactic

Ans: A

99. In patient of asthma which drug is contraindicated
A-Metoprolol
B-ACEI
C-ARBs
D-Salbutamol

Ans: A

100. Which muscle connect medial border of scapula with vertebrae
A-Lattusmus dosri
B-Rhomboid major
C-Levator scapulae
D-Teres minor

Ans: B

101. Patient presented with complain of fatigue, cough with hemoptysis and hematuria for 2days. Renal biopsy showed extra capillary glomerulonephritis with linear deposits of IgG along the GBM. What is the likely cause?
A- PSGN
B- Focal segmental glomerulonephritis
C- Good pasture syndrome

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D- Alport syndrome
E- IgA nephropathy

Ans: C

Doc in patient of ischemic heart disease and atrial fibrillation is
A-Verapamil
B-Nitroglycerine
C-Adenosine
D-Digoxin

Ans: D(Only Suitable)

Explanation:
- Prefer Beta blocker
- Digoxin usually given in heart failure patient with atrial fibrillation

What is the composition of normal saline?
A- 0.9 gm in 10 ml distilled water
B- 9 gm in 1000 ml distilled water
C- 0.9gm in 100 ml distilled water
D- 0.9gm in 10000 ml distilled water

Ans: B

A patient got crushed injury after RTA. His wound is open without any skin present on it. Skin is scraped from wound due to Injury. What type of injury is this
A-Bruise
B-Abrasion
C-Lacerations
D-Hematoma

Ans: C

A 36 year old male patient present in OPD with symptoms of GERD on esophageal biopsy revealed columnar lining with intestinal metaplasia in lower oesophagus this patient has likely increased risk of developing
A- Adenocarcinoma of esophagus
B- Adenocarcinoma of stomach
C- Gastric varices
D- Gastritis
E- Squamous cell carcinoma

Ans: A

106. **Which of the following organism is responsible for rheumatic fever?**
A- Group A Streptococcus
B- Group B Streptococcus
C- Group C Streptococcus
D- Statph Aureus

Ans: A

Explanation:
Group A streptococcus (Streptococcus Pyogenes) is responsible for Rhumatic Fever.

107. **Patient finger cut doctor told him not to be worried as all will be fine due to regeneration by:**
A- Stratum Spinosum
B- Stratum Basale
C- Stratum granulosum
D- Stratum lucidum

Ans: B

108. **Characteristic feature of sarcoidosis is**
A- Diabetesinsipidus
B- Erhythema-nodosum
C- Hepaticgranuloma
D- Hypercalcemia
E- Pleuraleffusiom

Ans: B(Davidson)

109. **Pregnant lady gets pain, swelling & redness in the left leg. Which drug should be prescribed to prevent the adverse complications?**
A- Aspirin
B- Clopidogrel
C- Warfarin
D- Heparin

Ans: D (IV Heparin)

110. **A woman with 5 weeks of pregnancy contracted German measles. She consulted her obstetrician worrying about the**

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baby which is the most likely complication the baby might develop?

A- Aortopulmonary septal defect
B- Congenital cataract
C- Deafness
D- Spina bifida
E- Mental retardation

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Rubella in pregnancy complication overall –Deafness > Cataract
- Rubella in pregnancy complication within 5- 6 weeks - Heart defect (If specifically asked heart defect then mark it)
- Rubella in pregnancy complication within 7 weeks – Cataract
- Rubella in pregnancy complication after 7 weeks – Deafness

111. Fluent, non-sense speech is due to damage of which area

A- Parietal lobe
B- Broca area
C- Angular gyrus
D- Wernike area
E- Frontal lobe

Ans: D

Explanation:

- Broca aphasia – Motor aphasia + Non-fluent + area 44 and 45 + inferior frontal gyrus
- Wernicke aphasia – Sensory aphasia + fluent Non sense speech + area 22+ superior temporalbgyrus
- Global aphasia – Both Wernicke and broca aphasia + arcuate fasciculus
- Anomic aphasia – Mild fluent aphasia +failure of word retrieval + angular gyrus

112. Which of the following relay in substantia gelatinosa

A- Fine touch
B- Proprioception
C- Pain impulses
D- Vibration

Ans: C

113. Patient is diagnosed case of TB & has been on ATT drugs from past 2 months. He has developed Jaundice now & deranged LFTs on Investigations. What will be your next line of management?

A- Stop all 4 drugs and observe
B- Stop all drugs and restart 1 by 1
C- Stop INH and rifampin and given moxifloxacin
D- stop INH, Rifampin & give moxifloxacin in combination with streptomycin

Ans: B

Explanation:

- When a patient on anti-tuberculosis treatment (ATT) develops jaundice and deranged liver function tests (LFTs), the next step involves stopping all hepatotoxic drugs to allow liver recovery.
- After the LFTs normalize, the drugs are reintroduced one by one to identify the culprit drug causing hepatotoxicity

114. A patient has pain in back of leg from back of hip to knee nerve involved is

A-Femoral
B-Tibial
C-Sciatic
D-Obturator

Ans: C

115. A patient Chest Pain with MI suddenly on autopsy what will be findings?

A- Fibrinoid necrosis
B- Coagulative necrosis
C- Liquefactive necrosis
D- Caseous necrosis

Ans: B

116. Patient presented with paroxysmal fever, chills and time duration for symptoms appearing was 36 to 48

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hours ring and crescent shaped organism involved likely is
A- P.Vivax
B- P. knowlesi
C- P.Falciparum
D- P.Malaria
E- Dengue

Ans: C

117. A patient presented with complain of unannounced voiding. He had been in earthquake and crush injury of spinal cord. His lower limbs were paralyzed. What is your diagnosis?
A- Automatic bladder
B- Autonomous bladder
C- External sphincter damage
D- Neurogenic bladder
E- Internal sphincter damage

Ans: D

118. A 40year patient with painless testicular mass, Doctor decided for radiotherapy, which on is sensitive to radiation?
A- Lymphoma
B- Seminoma
C- Germ cell tumor
D- Embryonal Carcinoma

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Regarding sensitivity to radiotherapy:
- Lymph node tumor > Seminoma > Glioma > Craniopharyngioma
- Old Age + Painless testicular tumor +Raised LDH – Lymphoma
- Old Age + Painless testicular tumor + Mature Stem cells – Teratoma
- Young + Painless testicular tumor + Raised LDH+ Radiosensitive – Seminoma
- Least Radio Sensitive Blood Cell – Platlets
- Most Radio Sensitive Organ – Skin
- Least Radio Sensitive Organ – Vagina
- Most Radio Sensitive Mucosa – Intestinal
- Radiation induced Brain malignancy – Meningioma
- Overall radiation induced CA – Leukemia

119. Old age woman had CVA was bedridden suddenly she became dyspneic but no other symptoms. After 2 days she had left sided pleuritic pain. Had another CVA and died. On autopsy wedge shaped hemorrhagic area was seen on left lower lobe. What could be the cause in lungs?
A- Vasculitis
B- Thromboembolism
C- Atherosclerosis
D- PAN

Ans: B

120. 25 year old girl presented with lowerabdominal pain. She is suspected of having abdominal pelvic mass upto umbilicus. Chest metastasis is also foundwhich tumor maker is used for follow up of this patient?
A- CA 19-9
B- CA 15-3
C- CA 125
E- Beta HCG
D- AFP

Ans: C (Ovarian CA)

121. Psammoma bodies seen in?
A-Papillary thyroid carcinoma
B-Follicular thyroid carcinoma
C-Medullary thyroid carcinoma
D-Anaplaatic carcinoma

Ans: A

122. Which is characteristics lesion in cerebellar disease
A- Nystagmus
B- Hypotonia
C- Ataxia
D- Dysmetria
E- Resting tremors

Ans: D

123. In hilly area patient developed hypothyroidism due to
A-Thyroid agenesis
B-Iodine deficiency
C-Poor diet
D-Thyroid peroxidase deficiency

Ans: B

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124. HIV patient who is Immunocompromised patient present with profuse diarrhoea ZN Stain shows oocyts 4-6 cm cause is:
A- Cryptosporidium parvum
B- Isospora
C- Giardia lamblia
D- Influenza

Ans: A

125. A doctor was offered a chance of travel in exchange for taking part in upcoming discussion of a drug in the hospital, what should be the response of the doctor?
A- Accept it
B- Refuse Politely
C- Inform hospital administration
D- None of the above

Ans: B

126. A two year old child presented with thin mucoid discharge from an opening on anterior border of sternocleidomastoid muscle in lower third of neck since birth. The origin of this anomaly is related:
A- 1st branchial cleft
B- 1st branchial pouch
C- 2nd branchial arch
D- 2nd branchial pouch
E- 3rd branchial cleft

Ans: C

127. Hereditary spherocytosis defective protein is:
A. Fibrillin
B. Titin
C. Dystrophin
D. Spectrin

Ans: D

128. Patient in OPD presents with sweating, palpitation, weight loss on lab findings elevated TRH and elevated TSH and elevated T3 and T4 most probably due to
A- Thyrotoxicosis
B- Hypothalamus pathology
C- Pituitary pathology
D- Graves disease
E- Throditis

Ans: B

129. Crescent " formation is the characteristic of which of the following glomerular disease?
A-Post streptococcal glomerulonephritis
B-Rapidly progressive glomerulonephritis
C-Focal and segmental glomerulonephritis
D-Rapidly Non progressive glomerulonephritis

Ans: B

130. Chrinic alcoholic patient develop wernike korsakoff syndrome due to deficiency of
A-B 1
B-B 12
C-Folic acid
D-B7

Ans: A

131. Patient having petechiae with increase bleeding what's deficient:
A- Vitamin K
B- Vitamin C
C- Vitamin D
D- Vitamin A

Ans: A

132. A patient has Diarrhea drug given which cause metallic taste in mouth it is
A- Metformin
B- Acarbose
C- Glipizide
D- Sulfonylurea
E- Metronidazole

Ans: E

133. Tumour suppressor gene is
A- BRCA 1
B- BCL
C- BRCA 2
D- P53

Ans: D

134. A female presented with fever with chills for past few days. Her unconjugated billirubin is raised but ALP is normal. She is passing

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cola colored urine. What is likely diagnose
A-PSGN
B-Plasmodium falciparum
C-Increase hemoglobinuria
D-HUS

Ans: B

135. **Patient is having signs and symptoms of URTI, now having weakness in lower limb, numbness below t5, CSF analysis shows wbc 50 with 90% lymphocytes, glucose and protien normal, no oligoclonal bands Cause is**
A-Multiple sclerosis
B-Transverse myelitis
C-GBS
D-Viral encephalopathy

Ans: C

136. **Which chlamydial specie cause blindness?**
A- Chlamydia A-C
B- Chlamydia D-K
C- Chlamydia Psittaci
D- Chlamydia G
E- Chlamydia L1-3

Ans: A (FA)

Explanation:
Types A-C
- Chronic infection and blindness

Types D–K
- Urethritis/PID
- Ectopic pregnancy,
- Neonatal pneumonia (staccato cough) with eosinophilia
- Neonatal conjunctivitis (1–2 weeks after birth)

Types L1-L3
- Lymphogranuloma venereum

137. **HCC Tumor marker is which of following**
A- AFP
B- CEA
C- CA 19-9
D- CA 125

Ans: A

138. **A patient with delayed puberty having small testis with large legs and gynecomastia and karyotype is 47 xxy most suitable diagnose is:**
A- True Hermaphrodite
B- Down Syndrome
C- Marfan Syndrome
D- Klinfilter Syndrome
E- Edward Syndrome

Ans: D

139. **A female presented with history of fever since last 10 days now with continuous chest pain that radiates to back and increase with respiration diagnose is**
A- Myocarditis
B- Pericarditis
C- Endocarditis
D- Pleurisy

Ans: B

140. **A patient presented with acute chest pain a clot is seen on posterior interventricular artery. Which of following are will be affected**
A-Chorda tendinae
B-Papillary muscles
C-Right atrium
D-Interventricular septum
E-Right ventricle

Ans: D

141. **Major supply of Interventricular septum:**
A- Anterior Interventricular Artery
B- Posterior Interventricular Artery
C- Circumflex Artery
D- RCA

Ans: A

142. **IgE receptor present on**
A- Megakaryocyte
B- Basophile
C- Lymphocyte
D- Neutrophil
E- Monocyte

Ans: B

143. **Antigen presenting cell which show massive phagocytic effect:**
A- Macrophage
B- T cell
C- B cell
D- Eaosinophil

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Ans: A

144. Pathological q waves commonly represent which on of the following
A- Acute MI
B- LVH
C- RVH
D- Old MI

Ans: D

145. A patient was taking thiazide diuretic for Hypertension develop severe ankle pain which become red and tender likely diagnose is
A-Osteoarthritis
B-SLE
C-Gout
D-Pseudogout
E-Septic arthritis

Ans: C

146. Elder patient has head injury due to fall there loss of memory due to damage of:
A- Parietal lobe
B- Temporal lobe
C- Occipital lobe
D- Frontal lobe

Ans: B

147. Patient complain of inability to grip things properly and thenar wasting nerve injured most likely is
A- Axillary
B- Radial
C- Ulnar
D- Median
E- Musculocutaneous

Ans: D

148. Patient has weakness in flexion, supination and sensory loss on lateral side which of following nerve injury is responsible for this?
A- Brachial nerve
B- Ulnar nerve
C- Median nerve
D- Musculocutaneous nerve
E- Axillary nervee

Ans: D

149. A female patient with right side headache associated with photophobia and photophobia what is likely cause
A- Migraine
C- Tension headache
D- Subarachnoid hemorrahage

Ans: A

150. Patient in RTA has fracture of neck of fibula presented with inability to do eversion and dorsiflexion of foot. The damage has occurred to which nerve?
A- Peroneus longus
B- Peronuesbrevis
C- Tibial nerve
D- Common peroneal nerve

Ans: D

151. A male patient experiences recurrent episodes of severe unilateral throbbing headaches, often accompanied by tears from eyes and runny nose. During acute attacks, he becomes agitated and restless. He is having history of these symptoms occuring weekly from past 3-4 months. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A- Migraine
B- Cluster Headache
C- Tension Headache
D- IgE Type-1 HSR
E- Vasculitis

Ans: B

152. 16-year-old with 15 year history of diabetes how to check long term glycemic control?
A- Fasting blood sugar
B- Glycosylated hemoglobin
C- Insulin level
D- Glucagon level

Ans: B

153. Patient presented with hypovolemic shock gets treatment what is indicator for successful fluid resuscitation?
A- Increase blood pressure
B- Increase pulse pressure
C- Increase urine output
D- Decrease blood pressure
E- Increase pulse

Ans: C

154. Right shift of oxygen dissociation curve is caused by:

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A- Increase PH
B- Increase CO2
C- Decrease PCO2
D- Decrease H+ ions

Ans: B

155. **Patient brought to ER unconscious there is breathing problem Empty bottle of Aspirin found how antidote will act:**
A- Decrease tubular excretion of aspirin
B- Increase tubular excretion of aspirin
C- Increase aspirin absoption
D- Decrese aspirin absorption

Ans: B

156. **A 60 years old patient presented with high grade fever headache and Kerning sign positive. On LP CSF glucose was 40 and Neutrophils were raised. Which drug should be given?**
A- Ceftriaxone
B- Cefotaxime
C- Amoxcillin
D- Gentamycin
E- Amphotericin

Ans: A

157. **Woman came with fever, and BP 80/60mmHg. Gram negative rods were identified she goes into shock what is the mechanism of shock in UTI?**
A- Neurogenic
B- Septic shock
C- Anaphylactic
D- Hypotensive shock

Ans: B

158. **An lady presented with Hyperpigmentation and difficulty in maintaining balance. MCV 110 and Ferritin 600 and all rest labs normal what is likely cause is:**
A- Iron deficiency anemia
B- Sideroblastic anemia
C- Thalassemia
D- Microcytic anemia
E- Megaloblastic anemia

Ans: E

159. **Patient Diagnosed with CA Gall bladder on with Cholilithiasis cause of his Cancer is:**
A- Chronic Irritation
B- Stones
C- Obstructive jaundice
D- Infection

Ans: A

160. **Human placenta has**
A- Amnion on its fetal side
B- Chorioallantoic placenta
C- Get separated along the stratum spongiosum
D- Get separated when there is rupture of many uterine arteries
E- Hemochoridal memberane

Ans: D (Prefer uterine muscles)

161. **HIV patient presented with fever neck rigidity and meningeal irritation, Holo seen around the organism involving the brain tissue, What is likely cause**
A- Cryptococcus Neoformans
B- Candida Albicans
C- Staph Aureus
D- Chlamydia
E- Gonorrhea

Ans: A(FA)

162. **A patient has increased prolactin and Bitemporal hemianopia problem will be in:**
A- Thalamus
B- Hypothalamus
C- Pituitary gland
D- Cortex

Ans: C

163. **Right homonymous hemianopia occur due to lesion of**
A- Left Occipital lobe
B- Right temporal lobe
C- Optic chiasma
D- Optic radiations
E- Right Occipital lobe

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Homonymous hemianopia lesion of – Optic radiations

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- Heteronymous hemianopia lesion of – Optic chiasma

164. A 55 years old female known case of some hematological pathology, admitted to the hospital with the history of sudden onset of severe dyspnea, on echocardiography it was found that the lady has severe pulmonary hypertension what could be the best possible cause associated with the condition
A- Repeated pulmonary emboli
B- Massive pulmonary embolism
C- DVT
D- MI

Ans: A

165. Patient had Cough and X-ray shows Hilar lymphadenopathy, non caseating granuloma Present diagnose is
A- Sarcoidosis
B- TB
C- Syphlis
D- Leprosy

Ans: A

166. Weakness on right for 2days and diplopia on seeing left?
A. Midbrain
B. Left internal capsule
C. Right internal capsule
D. Cerebral cortex

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Horizontal Diplopia – Cranial nerve 6>3
- Horizontal Diplopia – Pons (6 nerve) >Midbrain(3rd nerve)
- Cranial nerve 3 lesion cause – Vertical +Horizontal diplopia
- Cranial nerve 4 lesion cause – Vertical diplopia
- Cranial nerve 6 lesion cause – Horizontal diplopia

167. Jugulodigastric lymph node drain
A- Palatine tonsil
B- Pharyngeal tonsil
C- Tubal tonsil
D- None of the above

Ans: A

168. Mechanism of action of NSAIDs is:
A- Inhibits COX I
B- Inhibits TXA2
C- Inhibits prostacyclin
D- Inhibit arachnidonic acid

Ans: D

169. HLA B27 is associated with
A- Rey syndrome
B- Ankylosing spondylitis
C- R.A
D- SLE
E- Psoriatic arthritis

Ans: B >E

170. 40 years old male with ulcerative colitis now there is exacerbation of GI symptoms. You can assess severity with?
A- Erythema nodosum
B- Anemia
C- Dose of Salazopyrin
D- Ankylosing spondylitis
E- Dysplasia on colonoscopy

Ans: D

171. Lowest pH in which part of GIT
A- Pancreatic juice
B- Gastric juice
C- Saliva
D- Chyme

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Highest – Pancreatic
- Lowest – Gastric

172. In Diabetes Deficiency of insulin is associated with increased production of:
A- Fatty acids
B- Carboxylic acid
C- Acetoacetic acid
D- Acetic acid

Ans: C

173. Which of the following neurotransmitter decreases contraction of stomach & gallbladder?
A- Substance P
B- VIP

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C- CCK
D- Secretin
E- Motilin

Ans: B

14. **In Rapid ejection phase which of following occur**
A-Closing semilunar valve
B-Opening AV valve and closing Semilunar valve
C-Closing AV valve and opening semilunar valve
D-Closing tricuspid valve only

Ans: C

15. **Patient know case of hypothyroidism taking levothyroxine 50mg 2 tablets before breakfast. Now he presented with his symptoms coming back including Cold intolerance & Constipation. What will you check now?**
A- TSH
B- T3
C- T4
D- TSI

Ans: A

16. **A patient on Anti-Parkinson drugs develops discoloration of Urine. Which drug is most likely responsible for this?**
A- Levodopa
B- Carbidopa
C- Entacapon
D- Amantadine

Ans: C

17. **Nerve lying lateral to trachea:**
A- Recurrent Laryngeal Nerve
B- Vagus Nerve
C- External Laryngeal Nerve
D- Internal Laryneal Nerve

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Nerve lateral to Trachea is Vagus
- Nerve immediately lateral to trachea is RLN

178. **A man with RTA, presented with hypotension, was on ventilator, peep has to increased max, still died, autopsy shows macrophages and hyaline membrane, what led him to death?**
A- Chronic bronchitis
B- Viral pneumonia
C- Bronchopneumonia
D- Diffuse alveolar damage
E- Patchy Atelectasis

Ans: D

179. **Mass near porta hepatis, structute damaged will be**
A- Common hepatic artery
B- Cystic duct
C- Portal vein
D- Hepatic vein

Ans: C

180. **A Pap smear of lady done which shows dysplasia Increase N/C Ratio and Pleomorphism but basement membrane is intact what is associated with this?**
A- Invasion of adjacent tissue
B- Invasion of basement membrane
C- Carcinoma in situ
D- Carcinoma

Ans: C

181. **Dead space remained unchanged in:**
A- Asthma
B- Deep breathing
C- Bronchoconstriction
D- Bronchiectasis
E- Shallow breathing

Ans: E (E>B)

182. **EEG of a man who is alert and wakeful show which EEG waveform?**
A- Alpha waves
B- Beta waves
C- Theta waves
D- Delta waves
E- Gama waves

Ans: B (Guyton + Ganong + BRS)

183. **A woman presents with fatigue. Her ECG shows a positive QRS complex in lead aVF and a negative QRS complex in lead I. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Mitral stenosis
B- Chronic pulmonary hypertension
C- Systemic hypertension
D- Aortic regurgitation
E- Aortic stenosis

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Ans: B

Explanation:

- A QRS axis with positive deflection in aVF and negative deflection in lead I indicates right axis deviation, which is commonly seen in chronic pulmonary hypertension due to right ventricular hypertrophy.

184. **A patient with asthma complains of dyspnea when lying down. What is the underlying mechanism?**
A- Increased air trapping
B- Decreased air trapping
C- Increased lung compliance
D- Decreased lung compliance

Ans: A

185. **A patient is diagnosed with a mutation in the ATP7B gene. What is the mode of inheritance of this condition?**
A. Autosomal recessive
B. Autosomal dominant
C. X-linked recessive
D. Mitochondrial inheritance
E. Y-linked inheritance

Ans: A

186. **A patient receiving a blood transfusion develops chills and rigors. What is the immediate next step?**
A.Stop the transfusion and notify the blood bank
B.Slow down the transfusion rate and observe
C.Administer antihistamines and continue transfusion
D.Give intravenous fluids and continue transfusion
E.Administer corticosteroids and continue transfusion

Ans: A:

187. **Complement activation is primarily triggered by which of the following immunoglobulins?**
A- IgM and IgG
B-IgD and IgE
C- IgA
D- IgG only

Ans: A

188. **The waterproofing effect of the skin is primarily due to which of the following?**
A- Keratin
B-Melanin
C- Collagen
D- Elastin

Ans: A

189. **An elderly woman on multiple medications presents with irritability and a serum sodium level of 115 mmol/L (hyponatremia). Which of the following drugs is most likely responsible for causing hyponatremia?**
A- Escitalopram
B- Metformin
C- Amlodipine
D- Atorvastatin

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Escitalopram, a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI), is known to cause hyponatremia by inducing the syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH), especially in elderly patients.

190. **Tetracycline's activity against Helicobacter pylori results from inhibition of which target?**
A- DNA gyrase
B- Dihydrofolate reductase
C- 30S ribosomal subunit
D- Cell-wall transpeptidase

Ans: C

191. **Which of the following disease modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs) is considered safe to use during pregnancy?**

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A- Hydroxychloroquine
B- Methotrexate
C- Leflunomide
D- Sulfasalazine

Ans: A

A diabetic female patient has swelling over the lateral malleolus. Before the imaging scan, she is given FDG (fluorodeoxyglucose) for evaluation. Which imaging modality is being used?

A- PET scan
B- CT scan
C- MRI scan
D- Ultrasound scan

Ans: A

A patient recently returned from abroad and has had diarrhea for 2 weeks. Stool examination shows trophozoites. What is the most appropriate management?

A- Start metronidazole therapy
B- Advise gluten-free diet
C- Begin oral rehydration only
D- Prescribe loperamide

Ans: A

Which of the following DPP-4 inhibitors is primarily excreted in feces and does not require dose adjustment in patients with renal impairment?

A- Sitagliptin
B- Saxagliptin
C- Linagliptin
D- Vildagliptin

Ans: C

A patient is prescribed ivabradine for palpitations. What is the important consideration before starting this medication?

A-The patient should not be taking beta blockers
B-The patient should have no history of heart failure
C- The patient must have a resting heart rate above 70 bpm
D- The patient must have hypertension

Ans: C

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1. **Which one is Below and latera to pubic tubercle is**
A-Incisional hernia
B-Femiral hernia
C-Inguinal hernia
D-Diaphragmatic hernia

Ans: B

2. **Operating on the inguinal hernia, surgeon found that the hernia is immediately lateral to inferior epigastric artery, what type of hernia was the surgeon operating**
A- Indirect inguinal hernia
B- Direct inguinal hernia
C- Femoral hernia
D- Umbilical hernia

Ans: A

3. **A 25 Year old male with swelling at left inguinal region with positive cough impulse it moves when ispilateral testes is pull down ward it is painful this is likely**
A- Congenital Encysted Hydrocele
B- Inguinal hernia
C- Femoral hernia
D- Incisional hernia

Ans: B

4. **Patient after history of stroke develops Brain necrosis and ischemia which type of necrosis will be seen?**
A- Coagulative necrosis
B- Fibrinoid Necrosis
C- Liquefective necrosis
D- Fat necrosis
E- Caseous necrosis

Ans: C

5. **A patient presented gas gangrene caused by clostridium perfringes drug of choice for it**
A- Clindamycin
B- Ciprofloxacin
C- Norfloxacin
D- Penicillin

Ans: D

6. **Patien having fever cough with sputum infiltrate on x-ray chest, gram positive, catalase negative organism and alpha hemolytic isolated on culture is likely:**
A- Streptococcus pneumonia
B- Staphylococcus aureus
C- Klebsella
D- Streptococcus pyogens
E- H influenza

Ans: A

7. **80yrs old male bed ridden since 1 years presented with the complain of fever and cough with sputum yellowish in colour, his lower lobe of lung was filled with pus with multiple air fluid level most commonly involve organism?**
A- Staph Aureus
B- Streptococcus pneumonia
C- Hemophilus influenza
D- Morexella catarahhalis

Ans: A

8. **Esophageal opening passes through which vertebral level on diaphragm?**
A- T8
B- T10
C- L5
D- T12
E- L2

Ans: B

Explanation
- Vena caval opening – T8
- Esophageal opening T10
- Aortic opening – T12

9. **Patient is undergoing some surgery of spleen surgeon has to take care of costo diaphragmatic recess what is the level of Costco diaphragmatic recess?**
A- T10 ICS midaxillary line
B- T11 ICS midaxillary line
C- T10 ICS midclaclavicular line
D- T9 ICS mid clavicular line

Ans: A

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10. **A 40 years old obese lady presented with Jaundice. Investigations reveal high levels of Conjugated bilirubin along with High Urinary Bilirubin & normal urobilinogen. Most likely diagnosis?**
A- Obstruction of CBD
B- Liver Parenchymal Injury
C- Hepatitis b and c
D- Dubin johnson
E- UGT Deficiency

Ans: A

11. **A structure consist of glandular acini stratified columnar epithelium smooth muscles and connective tissue is most likely:**
A- Urinary bladder
B- Prostate gland
C- Urethra
D- Adrenal gland
E- Submandibular

Ans: B

12. **H.pylori infection has a definite etiologic role in pathogenesis of:**
A- Chronic gastritis
B- Gastric MALT lymphoma
C- Gastric adenocarcinoma
D- Duodenal adenocarcinoma
E- Peptic ulcer disease

Ans: B

13. **A Wave correspond to**
A- PR Segment
B- ST segment
C- PR Interval
D- QT interval

Ans: A

14. **A patient tidal volume is 500 and Respiratory rate is 12 calculate pulmonary ventilation**
A-8L
B-4L
C-6L
D-1.2L
E-3L

Ans: C

Explanation:
Ventilation = Tidal volume x RR
500x12 =6000ml=6L

15. **Which factor sees an increase in restrictive lung diseases?**
A- FEV1/FVC
B- Compliance
C- FRC
D- TV
E- ERV

Ans: A(FA+Pathoma)

16. **In Restrictive lung disease, what will decrease**
A-Residual volume
B-FEV1
C-FEV1/FVC RATIO
D-FRC

Ans: B

17. **Patient diagnosed with terminal ovarian cancer. Told you not to tell their family. In a few days his son and daughter come to your clinic and ask you about the patient what do you.**
A- Tell them nothing
B- Refer to another doctor
C- Give them some info
D- Refuse to meet them
E- Tell them to mind their own business and let the patient decide what he wants to do

Ans: A

18. **A patient presented with Cardiac, Facial & Corneal defects along with hypotonia & failure to thrive diagnosed as Zellweger syndrome in which there is accumulation of long- chain fatty acids caused by?**
A- Peroxisomes
B- Mitochondria
C- Lysosomes
D- Golgi body

Ans: A(Chatterjee biochemistry)

Explanation:

- Zellweger syndrome Autosomal recessive disorder of peroxisome biogenesis due to mutated PEX genes (accumulation of pipecolic acid in peroxisomes). Hypotonia, seizures, jaundice, craniofacial dysmorphia, hepatomegaly, early death High levels of very long chain polyenoic acids have been found in the brains of patients with Zellweger's syndrome. There is inherited absence of peroxisomes in all tissues and peroxisomal oxidation of unsaturated FA does not take place.

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19. Carpal bone attached to distal radial joint is of which variety
A-Pivot
B-Hinge
C-Ellipsoid
D-Ball and socket
Ans: C

20. People consuming polished rice as their staple food are prone to deficiency of
A- Riboflavin
B- Niacin
C- Thiamine
D- Folate
Ans: C

21. A patient has history of alter bowel habits Diarrhea with history of memory lose Along with CNS defects. This is related to
A- Scurvy
B- Pellagra
C- Vitamin B6 deficiency
D- Megaloblastic anemia
Ans: B

22. Cyclophosphamide mechanism of action:
A-Cross linking of strands of DNA & RNA
B-Inhibiting protein synthesis
C-Stimulate protein sysnthesis
D-Promote lipid synthesis
Ans: A

23. HIV patient presented with fever neck rigidity and meningeal irritation, ring enhancing lesion seen around the organism involving the brain tissue What is likely cause
A- Cryptococcus Neoformis
B- Candida Albicans
C- Staph Aureus
D- Chlamydia
E- Gonorrhea
Ans: A(FA)

24. Dermatitis & diarrhea is caused by deficiency of which of the following vitamin?
A- Thiamine
B- Riboflavin
C- Niacin
D- Folate
Ans: C

25. Obstructive disease of lung increases which capacity
A- FRC
B- FEV1
C- VC
D- TLC
Ans: A(BRS)

26. A HIV patient develops lesion on skin his sex partner has similar lesions too which of following Skin CA associated with HIV?
A- Lymphoma
B- Kaposi sarcoma
C- Lymphogranuloma verenum
D- Burkitt lymphoma
Ans: B

27. Most common skin cancer in HIV/AIDS patients is:
A- Kaposi sarcoma
B- Hodgkin Lymphoma
C- Basal cell carcinoma
D- Squamous cell carcinoma
E- Multiple Myeloma
Ans: A

28. Young patient with burning micturition and cloudy urine, No fever, No pelvic tenderness. Lactose fermenting rods on MacConkey agar. The Causative organism is:
A- Proteus
B- Mycobacteria
C- Staph Aureus
D- E. coli
E- Shigella
Ans: D

29. Vitamin that causes transamination of alanine and aspartate:
A- B6
B- B5
C- Biotin
D- B9
E- B12
Ans: A

30. Vitamin B1 deficiency causes increase cardiac output this is due to:
A- Decrease HR
B- Beri beri
C- Decrease Stroke volume
D- Cheilosis
Ans: B

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31. **For carbohydrate metabolism which vitamin is necessary?**
A- Riboflavin
B- Thiamine
C- Biotin
D- Pantothenic

Ans: B

Explanation:
- For Carbohydrate – Thiamine
- For Protien – Riboflavin
- For Lipid – Biotin

32. **Patient Known case of HIV diagnosed with Cryptococcus Neoformas meningitis. How will you treat this patient?**
A- Acyclovir
B- Amphotericin B
C- Penicillin G
D- Nystatin
E- Azithromycin

Ans: B

33. **Patient had a road accident hit by a car on the left side examination of left side chest shows diminished sounds and gut herniation above the diaphragm. Where is the diaphragm rupture?**
A-Costosternal triangle
B-Lumbocosto triangle
C-Central tendon
D-Aortic hiatus

Ans: B

34. **Optic nerve pass through which of the following bone**
A- Sphenoid bone
B- Ethmoid bone
C- Temporal bone
D- Zygomatic bone
E- Maxillary bone

Ans: A

35. **A 19-year-old girl presents with a lack of height increase(4 Feet 2 inches) after puberty. She has a normal blood profile and blood sugar levels, with no other issues. Which hormonal abnormality is most likely to be observed?**
A- Increased Somatostatin
B- Decreased IGF- 1
C- Deranged T3 & T4
D- Increased Insulin

Ans: B

36. **Cell wall of gram positive cause septic shock which component of cell wall cause shock?**
A- Peptidoglycan
B- Techoic acid
C- Endotoxin
D- Phospholipid A
E- Capsule protein

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Gram Positive cause Shock via Exotoxin and Peptidoglycan
- Gram Negative cause Shock via Endotodxin(LPS)

37. **A patient presented with complain of abdominal pain , low grade fever abdominal tb is diagnosed which is multidrug resistant what should be treatment plan now**
A-Pyrazinamide + Ethambutol+ Rifampicin+ Moxifloxacin
B-Pyrazinamide + Ethionamide + Rifampicin+ Moxifloxacin
C-Pyrazinamide +Amikacin + Moxifloxacin
D-Pyrazinamide + Clithromycin + Gentamycin + Moxifloxacin

Ans: C

38. **A patient presents with history of Edema. His vitals reveal Increased Blood Pressure. Investigations reveal: Hypokalemia, decreased renin levels, Increased Sodium levels but Renin, Angiotensin 2 & Aldosterone levels are within normal limits. A diagnosis of Liddle syndrome is made. Where is the defect located?**
A- Mutation in Epithelial sodium channel (ENaC) in the collecting duct
B- Sodium-potassium ATPase pump
C- Aldosterone receptor
D- Renin-angiotensin system
E- Na-H Cotransport

Ans: A

39. **A patient presents with shortness of breath (SOB) and cough. Arterial Blood Gas (ABG) results are: pO_2: 70 mmHg ,pH: 7.35 HCO_3^-: 16**

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mmol/L and pCO_2: 60 mmHg. Identify the acid-base abnormality:
A- Compensated Metabolic Acidosis
B- Metabolic Alkalosis
C- Respiratory Acidosis
D- Uncompensated Metabolic Acidosis
E- Partial Respiratory Alkalosis

Ans: C

40. A patient of asthma having following ABGs PH 7.23. HCO3 26 and Hypercapnea likely acid base disorder is:
A- Uncompesated metabolic acidosis
B- Compensated metabolic acidosis
C- Respiratory alkalosis
D- Uncompensated Respiratory acidosis
E- Metabolic alkalosis

Ans: D

41. Patient with epilepsy on medial side of the temporal lobe. Now has developed impaired memory recall, unable to recognize faces and form , can't convert recent memory into long term memory, has impaired/improper emotional response to past memory, lesion is in ?
A- Arcuate
B- Amygdala
C- Hipocampus
D- Frontal lobe
E- Temporal lobe

Ans: C

42. Which structure is characterized by a double layer of cuboidal epithelium on a basement membrane?
A- Cortical Collecting tubules
B- Distal convoluted tubules (DCT)
C- Ducts of Salivary gland
D- Palatine Tonsils
E- PCT

Ans: C

43. A patient presents with retrosternal pain radiating to the epigastrium lasting for 3-4 hours, accompanied by ST-segment elevation on ECG but no change in cardiac enzyme levels. There is mediastinal widening . What is the most likely diagnosis?
A- Aortic dissection
B- Acute myocardial infarction (MI)
C- Acute Pericarditis
D- Acute Myocarditis

Ans: A

44. GastroDuodenal Artery is a branch of
A- Left Gastric Artery
B- Right gastric artery
C- Common hepatic artery
D- Splenic artery
E- Pancreatoduodenal artery

Ans: C

45. Patient with hepatitis B history 10 years ago acute hepatitis diagnosed , delta antigens were found what does it imply ?
A. it indicates a carrier state
A- Severity of acute hepatitis
B- Recovery
C- Chronic carrier
D- Severity of chronic hepatitis
E- 50% patient developed after 40 years

Ans: C

46. A male patient was presents in OPD. On physical examination he is tall and has small testes and has gynecomastia which of the following investigation will reach the diagnosis
A- Bar body
B- Ultrasound
C- CT scan
D- Karyotyping
E- FSH and LH

Ans: D

47. A patient has HbsAg + , Anti Hbc IgM + and HbeAg -ve what is likely diagnose
A-Past exposure
B-Acute hepatitis
C-Carrier with low replication
D-Carrier with high replication
E-Chronic carrier

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Ans: B

Bulbar urethral rupture blood will extravasate into:

A- Superficial perineal pouch
B- Deep pouch
C- Scrotum
D- anterior abdominal wall

Ans: A

Explanation:

- Bulbar Urethra Rupture (Below Urogenital Diaphragm) urine into-Superficial Perineal pouch
- Membranous Urethra Rupture (At Urogenital Diaphragm) urine into-Deep Perineal Pouch prostatic
- Urethra Rupture (Above Urogenital Diaphragm) urine into Retro pubic Space
- penile Urethra Rupture Urine into- Scrotum> Anterior Abdominal Wall

A female patient presents with the history of Nose & Gum bleeds. On examination, Splenomegaly & a Bone Marrow Aspirate shows dry tap. Investigations reveal the following findings: Hemoglobin (Hb): 10.3 g/dL, Total Leukocyte Count (TLC): 14,000 and Platelet Count: 1,000,000 (10^6/µL) What is the most likely diagnosis?

A- Myeloproliferative Disorder
B- Polycythemia
C- Leukemia
D- Megaloblastic anemia
E- Reactive Thrombocytosis

Ans: A

Patient sways back and forth is having Ataxia and drunken gate where does neuron synapses in c erebellum and affected

A- Flucoborular lobe
B- Fastigial nucleus
C- Red Nucleus
D- Cerebellar vermis

Ans: D

Explanation:
Vermis lesion

- Anterior vermis lesions are usually the result of degeneration from alcohol abuse and are present with gait ataxia.
- Posterior vermis lesions result from medulloblastomas or ependymomas and present with truncal ataxia (Drunken Sailor gate)

51. **A patient presented with sign of perforated appendix surgery done after one week he developed fever , loca tenderness and discharge from wound what should be management plan**

A-Wound dressing
B-Open suture
C-Discharge on antibiotics
D-Iv fluids
E- Do nothing

Ans: B

52. **A boy presented with fever , right iliac fossa pain , tenderness and rebound tenderness what is likely diagnoses**

A-Cholycystitis
B-Peritonitis
C-Appendicitis
D-Abdominal tb

Ans: C

53. **Young boy emergency department. He can tell his name but with difficulty breathing and pallor. He has a stabbing injury in inguinal region , bleeding profusely in pulsatile form. What is the best initial step for management ?**

A-Start Antibiotics
B-Stop bleeding by applying pressure and tourniquet.
C-Pass large bore IV cannula and start transfusion
D-Shift to OT immediately

Ans: C

54. **A woman presented with a ulcer on foot. Two weeks later, she was found to have platelet levels of 1000000. Most probable Diagnosis?**

A- Essential thrombocytosis
B- Reactive thrombocytosis
C- ITP
D- vWbd

Ans: A

55. **Puberty features starts after releasing factors from**

A-Pituitary gland
B-Hypothalmus
C-Adrenal gland
D-Thyroid

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Ans: B

56. Which drug has maximum first pass metabolism by oral route
A- Streptomycin
B- Atropine
C- NPH insulin
D- Benzylpencillin
E- Nitroglycerine

Ans: E

57. A patient presented with Central chest pain relieved by Nitroglycerine. It acts as a:
A- Bronchial constriction
B- Increased Resistance Vasodilation
C- Increased Resistance Capacitance
D- Vasodilation of Resistant Vessel
E- Vasodilation of Capacitance vessel

Ans: E

58. Hypervitaminosis A causes:
A- Jaundice
B- Retinal detachment
C- Release of hydrolase from lysosomes
D- Keratoconjunctivitis
E- Peripheral Neuritis

Ans: A

59. A child is present with anal itching and worms in stool which of the following laboratory finding is significant
A- Eosinophilia
B- Increased macrophages
C- Basophilia
D- Lymphocytosis

Ans: A

60. Which of the following immunoglobulin is primarily involved in allergic reactions such as hives
A- IgG
B- IgM
C- IgE
D- IgA

Ans: C

61. Which of the following transport have Vmax?
A- Co-transport
B- Passive
C- Osmosis
D- Facilitated Diffusion

Ans: D

62. If patient is HIV seropositive what is best approach?
A- Repeat tests with other methods
B- Correlate with history
C- Isolate him

Ans: A

63. EDV depends on which one?
A- Venous return
B- Stretch of ventricle fibers
C- TPR
D- Stretch of Atrium

Ans: A (BRS)

64. Patient had MI 6 months back now presented with chest pain and SOB.ECG shows bigeminy QRS complexes and inverted T waves cause is
A- Torsades de pointes
B- Prolong QT Syndrome
C- Premature ventricular contraction
D- Complete heart block

Ans: C

65. A boy fall by his left shoulder and then his arm is hinging and elbow is extended with arm medial rotated and Pronated due to damage of
A- Lateral portion of median nerve
B- Posterior part of brachial plexus
C- Upper trunk of brachial plexus
D- Radial nerve
E- Axillary nerve

Ans: C

66. A patient unable to rotate foot medially but can rotate laterally which group of muscles damage:
A- Tibialis anterior/tibialis posterior
B- Tibialis ant/ flexor digitorum
C- Flexor pollicis longus
D- Tibialis posterior/Flexor Hallucis longus

Ans: A

67. Patient presented with injury t lower legs, it was fond that tibial part of sciatic nerve was damaged but still here was some flexion remained in knee, what nerve is there:
A- Short head of bicep femoris
B- Long head of bicep femoris
C- Obturatorartrey
D- Retinaculurartrey

Ans: A

68. Urine incontinence occur due to lesion in
A-L1-3
B-S5-6
C-S2-4

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D-S2-L1

Ans: C

What does PR interval shows?
A- Ventricular repolarization
B- SA node conduction to AV node
C- SA node conduction to ventricles
D- Atrial systole
E-Atrial depolarization

Ans: C

A child is in shock Like condition blood sample taken from which artery
A-Femoral artery
B-Poeterior tibial artery
C-Dorsalis pedis artery
D-Anterior tibial artery

Ans: C

Player hiked to mountain, having Low PO2 and developed dyspnea the likely etiology is:
A- Anemic hypoxia
B- Hypoxic hypoxia
C- Decrease Erythropoietin
D- Stagnant Hypoxia
E- Decrease Perfusion

Ans: B

Councilman bodies occur in process of:
A- Hypertrophy
B- Apoptosis
C- Atrophy
D- Yellow fever

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Occur in process of Apoptosis
- Seen in disease – Yellow Fever

3. A 23-year-old male injured in an industrial explosion was found to have multiple small metal fragments in his thoracic cavity. Since the pericardium was torn inferiorly, the surgeon began to explore for fragments in the pericardial sac. Slipping her hand under the heart apex, she slid her fingers upward and to the right within the sac until they were stopped by the cul-de-sac formed by the pericardial reflection near the base of the heart. Her fingertips were then in the:
A-Coronary sinus
B-Coronary sulcus
C-Costomediastinal recess
D-Oblique sinus
E-Transverse sinus

Ans: D

74. A Aethlete was given some injection on 14th day of menstrual cycle because of which her menstruation was absent injection contain
A- Estrogen
B- FSH
C- Inhibitor of prostaglandin E2
D- Inhibitor Prostacycline
E- Beta HCG

Ans: E

75. Patient had an accident, hemorrhage , his MAP is 50 mm Hg , what mechanism will maintain his BP ?
A-Decrease urine flow
B-Increase thirst
C-Increase ANP
D-Decrease GFR

Ans: A

76. While examining radiographs of 48 years patient , a physician is trying to distinguish the jeujenum from illeum . He has observed that jeujenum has
A- More fat in its mesentry
B- Shorter vasa recta
C- Few mesentric arterial arcades (1-2)
D- Few plicae circularis

Ans: C

77. 12 Years old child presented with Profuse bloody diarrhea. Colonoscopy shows red descending and sigmoid colon. What is likely cause
A- Entamoeba
B- C jejuni
C- Vibrio cholera
D- Infleunza

Ans: B

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78. **Patient mesenteric ischaemia in SMA , gut was resected and right hemicolectomy done Jejunum was left (100 cm). What is the length of small intestine for minimal absorption of nutrients to consider the possibilty of enteral nutrition**
A-250 cm
B-100 cm
C-50 cm
D-20 cm

Ans: B

79. **Granuloma is characterized by:**
A- Localized collection of Epitheloid cells
B- Lymphocytes, and basophils
C- B cells
D- Caseous necrosis

Ans: A

80. **On histology liver shows centrally distorted area surrounded by epitheloid cells, lymphocytes and giant cells this is related to**
A- Coagulative necrosis
B- Caseous necrosis
C- Acute hepatitis
D- Fat necrosis
E- Acute

Ans: B

81. **There is small mass in left atrium that mimic thromboembolism with involvement of heart feature of**
A- Myxoma
B- Glioma
C- Cardiac Hypertrophy
D- Cardiac Hyperplasia

Ans: A

82. **A 50 years old man who has previous history of diabetic retinopathy & MI presented with chest pain coronary occlusion occurs commonly due to:**
A- Vasospasm
B- Embolism
C- Stasis of blood
D- Hypercoagulable state
E- Thrombosis

Ans: E

Explanation:
Cause of Chest Pain is CAD
Mechanism of IHD is Thrombosis

83. **Female after normal C section, no complications , 5 days later pain in pelvis , examination shows foul smelling Lochia , tender pelvic cause is**
A-Necrotising fasciitis
B-Peritonitis
C-Septic thrombophlebitis
D-Myoxedema peritonei

Ans: C (Only suitable)

84. **A boxer got blow and Mandibular Ramus fracture just before the mandibular foreman will cause?**
A- Loss of taste to ant 2/3 of tongue
B- Mylohoid muscle unable to stabilize mandible
C- Loss of sensation over lower teeth
D- Loss of sensation over upper teeth

Ans: C

85. **A old patient's CBC shows Hb. 5.6 g/dL, platelets. 140,000/µL, and PT/aPTT at the upper normal limit. What is the most appropriate transfusion option?**
A- Fresh Frozen Plasma (FFP)
B- Fresh Whole Blood
C- Whole Blood
D- Packed Red Blood Cells (PRBCs)

Ans: D

86. **Middle ear is aerated by which of the following?**
A-Anterior wall
B-Lateral wall
C-Middle wall
D-Posterior wall

Ans: A

87. **Tachyphylaxis is:**
A- Diminished response to a drug slowly
B- A drug interaction between two simular types of drugs
C- Diminished response to a drug rapidly
D- Drug Interaction of 3 Drugs
E- Increase Response to Drugs

Ans: C

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88. **Duchenne muscles dystrophy is an inherited disorder, its gene is located on**
A- Chromosome 5
B- Chromosome 8
C- Chromosome 12
D- X chromosome

Ans: D (Near X P21)

89. **Female Patient had aortic root dilation upto 4cm, ocuular examination showed lens dislocation. mitral valve leaflet defect with a systolic click defect in which of the following chromosome**
A- 22
B- 15
C- 17
D- 21

Ans: B(Marfan Syndrome)

90. **A young boy having mass in neck biopsy of lymph node shows effaces architecture atypical mononucleosis cell with bilobed nucleus and eosinophilia and CD 15 and CD 30positive diagnose is:**
A- Non Hodgkin lymphoma
B- Hodgkin lymphoma
C- T cell leukemia
D- Infectious mononucleosis
E- Burkit lymphoma

Ans: B

Explanation:
Reed Sternberg cell is variety of Hodgkins lymphoma having Bilobe celland CD 15 and CD 30 positive.

91. **Tumor suppress gene:**
A- BCL2
B- APC
C- P53
D- BRCA

Ans: C

92. **At birth a baby girl has meconium in her vagina and no anal opening. What type of birth defect does she have?**
A- Imperforate anus
B- Imperforate anus with rectoanal fistula
C- Imperforate anus with rectovaginal fistula
D- Rectoanal fistula
E- Rectovaginal fistula

Ans: C

93. **Lymphatic drainage of tumour at anal verge below pectinate line is**
A- Superficial inguinal LNs
B- Deep inguinal LNs
C- Lumbar lymph nodess
D- Pelvic lymph nodes

Ans: A

94. **Structure passing above piriformis is:**
A- Inferior gluteal nerve
B- Pudendal nerve
C- Sciatic nerve
D- Superior gluteal nerve
E- Femoral nerve

Ans: D

Explanation:
Structure through Greater Sciatic Notch
Piriformis
Above Piriformis
- Superior Gluteal nerve
- Superior Gluteal vessel

Below Piriformis
- Inferior Gluteal nerve and vessel
- Sciatic nerve
- Posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh
- Nerve to quadratus femoris and obturator internus
- Pudendal nerve
- Internal pudendal vessel

Through Lesser Sciatic Notch
- Tendon and nerve of Obturator internus
- Pudendal nerve
- Internal Pudendal Vessel

95. **First web lymphatic drainage is**
A- Supraclavicular
B- Infraclavicular
C- Epitrochlear
D- Lateral axillary

Ans: B

Explanation:

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- First and second web space along cephalic vein drain into Infraclavicular
- 3rd and 4th web space along basilic vein drain into Epitrochlear
- Thumb and index finger drains into – Infraclavicular lymph nodes.
- Middle/ring/little finger drains into – Supraclavicular lymph nodes

96. Soleus muscle nerve supply is:

A- Femoral
B- Popliteal
C- Sural
D- Tibial
E- Obturator

Ans: D

97) First sign of irreversible injury in cardiac muscles:

A- Massive Na influx
B- Contraction band in cytoplasm
C- Increase Neutrophil
D- Decrease Calcium

Ans: B

97. A woman with 5 weeks of pregnancy contracted German measles. She consulted her obstetrician worrying about the baby which is the most likely complication the baby might develop?

A- Aortopulmonary septal defect
B- Congenital cataract
C- Deafness
D- Ductus arteriosus
E- Mental retardation

Ans: B

Explanation:

- Rubella in pregnancy complication overall – Deafness > Cataract
- Rubella in pregnancy complication within 5- 6 weeks - Heart defect
- Rubella in pregnancy complication within 7 weeks – Cataract

Rubella in pregnancy complication after 7 weeks –Deafness

98. A CKD patient died on autopsy Which of the following organs increases in size

A- Parathyroid gland
B- Thyroid gland
C- Spleen
D- Liver

Ans: A

99. Most common structure damaged by ischemia is:

A- Liver
B- Neuron
C- Lung
D- Myocardium

Ans: B

100. What is site of tracheostomy?

A- C2 ring
B- C3 ring
C- C4 ring
D- C5 ring

Ans: A

Explanation

- In adults : C2 > C3 tracheal ring
- In childrens : C3 > C4 tracheal ring

101. Lesion of upper eyelid mostly drained by:

A- Superior Sagittal Sinus
B- Emissary Veins
C- Cavernous Sinus
D- Inferior Sagittal Sinus

Ans: C

102. Structure passing through Foramen Rotundum

A- Maxillary nerve
B- Mandibular nerve
C- Accessory nerve
D- Ophthalmic nerve
E- Oculomotor nerve

Ans: A

103. In SAH few days later csf accumulation occur blockage occur at which structure

A- Aqueduct of sylvius
B- Lateral ventricles
C- Foramen of Monroe
D- Basal Cisterna
E- 3rd Ventricle

Ans: D

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104. **A patient histopathology report showing pleomorphism rete ridges loss of polarity and increased nuclear to cytoplasmic ratio what is diagnose?**
A- Squamous cell Carcinoma
B- Verrucous Carcinoma
C- Teratoma
D- Adenocarcinoma
E- Bronchogenic Carcinoma

Ans: B

105. **Anterior dislocation of Tibia over femur ligament damaged is:**
A- Anterior cruciate ligament
B- Posterior cruciate ligament
C- Collatral ligament
D- Both Anterior Posterior
E- Deltoid ligament

Ans: A

Explanation:
- ACL injured – Anterior Dislocation of Tibia
- PCL injured – Posterior Dislocation of Tibia
- ACL injured – Posterior Dislocation of Femur
- PCL injured – Anterior Dislocation of Femur

106. **A patient with epistaxis, hematuria, Nasal perforation & granulomatous inflammation diagnose is:**
A- Churg strauss syndrome
B- Granulomatosis with polyangitis
C- SLE
D- HIV

Ans: B(FA+Pathoma)

107. **Peptic ulcer pain is transmitted via**
A- Greater Splanchnic Nerve
B- Lesser Splanchnic Nerve
C- Least Splanchnic Nerve
D- Costal Nerve

Ans: A

108. **A young group of boys living in daycare service, all of them are having malaise and weakness and restlessness during night, thy cant properly sleep due to petianal itching. What is the cause of their symptoms?**
A- Tapeworm
B- Ascaries
C- Enterobious vermicularis
D- Ameobiasis
E- Trichuris

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Rectal prolaspe - Trichuris trichura
- Anal itching - Enterobious vermicularis

109. **Difference between the Taenia solium and taenia saginata**
A- Saginata acid fast bacteria
B- Solium is AFM
C- Saginata eggs are round
D- Saginata eggs are 30-40 micrometer size
E- Saginata eggs have striation

Ans: C

110. **Which of the followings spread by mosquito bite:**
A- Leishmeniasis
B- Filariasis
C- Ascariasis
D- Schistosomiasis

Ans: B

111. **Patient had discomfort in chest, aching pressure, upon examination He had a dilated oesophagus. What can be the condition / cause ?**
A-Achalasia of the cardia
B-Increased tone/contraction of the lower esophageal sprinter
C-Esophageal carcinoma
D-Esophageal stricture

Ans: A

112. **In Thyrotoxicosis (inc. thyroxin) what metabolic activity happens?**
A- Gluconeogenesis in liver
B- Lipogenesis in muscles
C- Protein synthesis
D- Atherosclerosis

Ans: A

113. **External spermatic fascia is derived from**
A- External oblique
B- Internal oblique
C- Transversalis fascia
D- Transversus abdominus
E- Rectus abdominalis

Ans: A

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Explanation:

- External Fascia from external oblique
- Internal Fascia from fascia transversalis
- Cremastric fascia from – Internal Oblique

114. Diabetic patient having CKD with leg ulcer which antibiotic to be given with out dose adjustment

A- Cephlaosporin
B- Co Trimoxazole
C- Meropenam
D- Imipenam
E- Linezolid

Ans: E

Explanation:

- Without dose adjustment in CKD -Linezolid
- With dose adjustment in CKD - Meropenam >Imipenam

115. Nocardia lung abscess treatment is

A- Trimethoprim SMX
B- Ceftriaxone
C- Apmhotericine
D- Flucanzole
E- Ciprofloxacin

Ans: A

116. A male presented to OPD with 104 fevers for last 4 days and. He has been passing cola color urine for the last 1 day with deranged LFTs and increased unconjugated bilirubin. What is the cause?

A- G6PD
B- Immune thrombocytopenia
C- Drug induced jaundice
D- Paroxysmal nocturnal hemoglobinuria
E- Hemaolytic uremic syndrome

Ans: A

117. Myelination of peripheral nerves in fetus occurs in which month

A- 2nd month
B- End of 4th month
C- Start 6th month
D- 8th month

Ans: B

Explanation

- Myelination of peripheral nerves in fetus ccurs in - 4th month

Myelination of cranial nerves in fetus occurs in - 6th month

118. A man had penetrating injury in Right lumbar region. What is sequence of layer to be pierced

A-Skin, , Scarpa's fascia, Camper fascia external oblique aponeurosis, internal oblique aponeurosis

B-Skin, Camper's fascia, Scarpa's fascia, external oblique aponeurosis, internal oblique aponeurosis, transversus abdominis aponeurosis

C-Skin, Camper's fascia, external oblique aponeurosis, internal oblique aponeurosis

D-Skin, Scarpa's fascia, Camper's fascia, external oblique aponeurosis, internal oblique aponeurosis, transversus abdominis aponeurosis

E-Skin, Scarpa's fascia, external oblique aponeurosis, internal oblique aponeurosis

Ans: B

119. Primary polycythemia different from secondary because former has

A-Increase EPO
B-Low Rbc mass
C-Hematocrit
D-RET mutation

Ans: C

120. Why we fumigate a room

A-Had a patient with MRSA
B-Had a patient with VRE
C-Had a patient with hepatitis B superimposed by hepatitis D
D-HIV patient

Ans: D

121. First Ocular manifestation of vitamin A deficiency is:

A- Xerophthalmia
B- Bitot spot
C- Keratomalacia
D- Night blindness
E- Vascularization

Ans: D

122. Insoluble form of iron stored is:

A- Transferrin

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B- Hemosiderin
C- Ferritin
D- Hemoglobin

Ans: B

Explanation:
Iron Transport form – Transferrin
Iron excess insoluble storage form – Hemosiderin
Iron normal storage form – Ferritin

123. **During pharyngeal swallowing phase:**
A- Vocal cord abduction
B- Transient holding of breath
C- Complete breath stopage
D- Larynx moves backward and downward

Ans: B

124. **What connects WBC to endothelium?**
A- L selectin
B- E selectin
C- ICAM
D- Integrin
E- CD 16

Ans: C

125. **A 45-year-old woman presents with abdominal pain and vaginal bleeding. A hysterectomy is performed and shows a benign tumor of the uterus derived from a smooth muscle cell forming spindles on Histology of Endometrium. What is the appropriate diagnosis?**
A- Angiomyolipoma
B- Leiomyoma
C- Rhamdomyoma
D- NF1
E- Leimyosarcoma

Ans: B

126. **Therapeutic dose of drug to produce desire affect indicates:**
A- Potency
B- Safety
C- Efficacy
D- Dose

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Therapeutic Dose – Potency
- Therapeutic Index – Safety
- Therapeutic Window – Range of Dose
- Therapeutic Effectiveness – Efficacy

127. **Obese female pre surgery had taken gentamycin X Bd, is likely to have impaired?**
A- Filtration
B- Distribution
C- Absorption
D- Hepatic metabolism

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Obese – Distribution
- Non Obese – Excretion

128. **A patient presented with signs & symptoms of aspirin toxicity. To reduce the symptoms, HCO3 was infused. What is the mechanism by which HCO3 reduces the toxicity of aspirin?**
A- Reduces absorption of aspirin
B- Increases the absorption of HCO3
C- Increases the absorption of aspirin
D- Rduced excretion of HCO3

Ans: A

129. **"Median umbilical ligament" is a remnant of:**
A- Urachus
B- Paramesonephric duct
C- Mesonephric duct
D- Umbilical Artery
E- Ductus venosus

Ans: A

Cardiovascular Derivatives: Postnatal
- Ductus arteriosus – Ligamentum arteriosum
- Ductus venosus – Ligamentum Arteriosum
- Left horn of Sinus venosus – Coronary sinus
- Foramen ovale– Fossa ovalis

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- Allantois – Median umbilical ligament
- Umbilical arteries – Medial umbilical ligaments
- Umbilical vein – Ligamentum teres
- Notochord – Nucleus pulposus

130. **25 year old girl presented with lower abdominal pain. She is suspected of having abdominal pelvic mass upto umbilicus. Chest metastasis is also found which tumor maker is likely raised?**
A- CA 19-9
B- CA 15-3
C- CA 125
D- AFP
E- Beta HCG

Ans: C (Ovarian CA)

131. **A patient history bloody diarrhea and weight loss with pallor. He was diagnosed as case of Colon Carcinoma and was treated for that. Now which marker is used for follow up of that patient?**
A- AFP
B- CA 125
C- CA 19-9
D- CEA
E- CA 15-3

Ans: D

132. **Supinator muscle is damaged now supination will be done with the help of**
A- Tricep
B- Biceps brachii
C- Coarcobrachilis
D- Pronator Teres

Ans: B

133. **Most potent antioxidant:**
A- Vitamin E
B- Vitamin A
C- Vitamin C
D- Glutathione
E- Transferrin

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Glutathione > Vitamin E > Vitamin C >Vitamin A.

134. **An 16 years old adult male died with having multiple cysts on autopsy of kidneys, what is the mode of inheritance of the disease?**
A- Autosomal dominant
B- Autosomal Recessive
C- X-Linked Dominant
D- X-Linked Recessive

Ans: A

Explanation:
Polycystic kidney disease is autosomal recessive in children & autosomal dominant in elders

135. **A patient has tingling sensations in his peripheral body and loss of vibration and lab investigation reveal raised MCV 112 Fl What is the most probable pathology?**
A- Pernicious anemia
B- Folic acid deficiency
C- Vitamin B12 deficiency
D- Vitamin C deficiency
E- Iron deficiency

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Common cause of megaloblastic anemia – Folate deficiency
- Raised MCV + Tingling sensation –B12 deficiency
- Hyper segmented neutrophil in both Folic acid and B12 deficiency

136. **A newly married female came with Right iliac fossa pain Her TLC 12000 she has fever and vomiting Her LMP 3 weeks back likely diagnose:**
A- Appendicitis
B- Salpingitis
C- Uterine Fibroid
D- Ectopic pregnancy

Ans: A

137. **For effective communication between patient and DR**
A-Having sound medical knowledge
B-Updating skills
C-Listen patient with observing the expression
D-Do Active listening to patient
E-Listen the patient and give appropriate treatment

Ans: D

138. **Which muscle is supplied by both median and ulnar nerve**

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A- Pronator teres
B- Flexor digitorunsuperficialis
C- Palmaris longus
D- Flexor carpi radialis
E- Flexor digitorumprofundus

Ans: E

Explanation:

- Median nerve supply lateral half of flexor digitorumprofundus muscle
- Ulnar nerve supply medial half of flexor digitorumprofundus muscle

139. A patient complain of multiple areas of focus at right angles the most likely diagnosis is

A- Myopia
B- Hyperopia
C- Astigmastism
D- Cataract
E- Presbyopia

Ans: C

Explanation:

Astigmatism:It is the condition of refraction in which a point of light cannot be made a punctate image upon the retina by any spherical correcting lens

140. A patient having retrosternal chest pain nausea and GERD from 10 years. Endoscopy reveals Pink patch in lower esophagus. Most likely diagnosis?

A- Esophagitis
B- Barret esophagous
C- Adenocarcinoma Oesophagus
D- Dysplasia

Ans: C

141. Horse rider fall and scratches some days ago presented with lock jaw and spasm due to:

A- Tetanus toxin Decrease GABA
B- Toxin Release Acetyl choline
C- Hypokelmia with toxin
D- Toxin cause hyperkalemia

Ans: A

142. A 40y old smoker and shipyard worker male present with cough for 5 months on chest xray there was 5cm opacity which of the following is your diagnosis

A- Bronchogenic carcinoma
B- Adenocarcinoma
C- Mesothelioma
D- Silicosis
E- Aspergilosis

Ans: C

Explanation:

- As no weight loss so malignancy less likely
- Lung CA –Smoking > Radon > Asbestos
- Asbestos – Lung CA > Mesothelioma

143. Ductus arteriosus closes:

A- Just before birth
B- Middle of 2nd trimester
C- After 12 weeks
D- After 7 months
E- Shortly after birth

Ans: E

144. An 8-year-old patient presents to the clinic with periorbital edema. His labs showed protein greater than 3.5g/dl. What is the probable cause?

A- Potassium retention
B- Sodium retention
C- Naturesis
D- Albuminuria and sodium retention

Ans: D

145. Staging of tumor shows:

A- Differentiation
B- Extent and spread of tumor
C- Mitosis
D- Type of Cell
E- Tumor classification

Ans: B

146. Vitamin A in retina is

A- Rhodopsin
B- Retinol
C- Opsonin
D- Retinal

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Ans: D

147. **Important finding at angle of Louis:**
A- Opening of Azygous vein in SVC
B- Opening of Azygous vein in IVC
C- Joining of SVC with Hemiazygous Vein
E- Joining of IVC with Hemiazgous vein

Ans: A

Explanation:
- The sternal angle (angle of louis) is formed by articulation of mandibutum with the body of sternum, It is an important surface landmark and it lies at the level of
- The 2nd coastal cartilage Interverteberal disc btw 4th and 5th thoracic Vertebrae Junction of ascending aorta and aortic arch and the junction of aortic arch and descending aorta
- Bifurcation of trachea Junction of superior Mediastinum and inferior mediastinum

148. **In case of obstructive jaundice bleeding tendency due to**
A- Decrease Micelle formation
B- Decreased absorption of vit k in gut
C- Decreased absorption of vit c in gut
D- Decreased bile salts

Ans: B

149. **Ureter damage at pelvic brim**
A- Over uterine artery
B- While crossing common iliac artery
C- Near Ovarian artery
D- Inferior to External iliac artery

Ans: B

150. **A patient is alert but relaxed with eyes closed. Upon giving a stimulus, the patient's eyes open. What is the likely change in EEG waves?**
A- Theta to Beta
B- Beta to Alpha
C- Alpha to Beta
D- Beta to Theta

Explanation:
When a relaxed person with closed eyes is exposed to a stimulus (e.g., eyes opening), the EEG typically shifts from alpha waves (associated with relaxation) to beta waves (associated with alertness and attention)

151. **Old man after complicated dental surgery of last molar, developed mass in upper right neck over the upper anterior border of the sternocleidomastoid , he is febrile, cause (of infection) is which organism**
A-Mixed anaerobes
B-Mixed aerobes
C-Mixed gram negative and aerobes
D-Gram positive

Ans: A

152. **A footballer is dribbling and running precisely. What is responsible for his dexterity and accuracy**
A-Integration of sensory feedback during movement
B-Planning and execution of voluntary movement
C-Higher Alpha receptor
D-Planning of involuntary movement

Ans: A

153. **A surgeon performing surgery what is responsible for his dexterity and accuracy**
A-Integration of sensory feedback during movement
B-Planning and execution of voluntary movement
C-Execution of involuntary movement
D-Motor function

Ans: B

154. **Hapten, when a drug attached**
A-T cell dependent lymphocyte reaction
B-Immune complex reacts with it
C-IgG and IgM react with it
D-Plasma cell activated

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Ans: A

155. A surgeon open abdomen for surgery see intestine. There were white patches at anti mesenteric border. Which part of intestine is most likely
A-Jejunum
B-Dudenum
C-ilium
D-Sigmoid colon

Ans: C

156. Best natural anti inflammatory is
A-IL 1
B-Interferon gamma
C-TNF Alpha
D-IL 10

Ans: C

157. A patient with round face , abdominal striae, fat on neck , uncontrol diabetes and What is the likely cause?
A- Excess cortisol production
B- Exogenous steroids
C- Thyroid problem
D- Decreased ACTH

Ans: A

158. The diabetic and hypertensive patient present in OPD he was prescribed antihypertensive and antidiabetic drugs after few days he again visit at the physician clinic and on RBS his sugar levels was 40mg/dl which of the following drugs will Mask the features of hypoglycemia
A- Propanolol
B- Metformin
C- ARBs
D- ACE inhabitors

Ans: A

159. Isoniazid cannot be metabolized due to deficiency of
A- An acetyl transferase
B- Pseudo cholinesterase
C- Xanthine oxidase
D- Amine oxidase
E- Hyaluronidase

Ans: A

160. During Nerve transmission temperature dropped leading to decreased transmission , why so
A-Affected presynaptic neurotransmitter release.
B-Diameter change
C-Myelination at internodes affected
D-Low resistance

Ans: C

161. Excess Glucagon leads to
A- Increase Amino Acids
B- Inhibit insulin
C- Actuvateadenykate cyclase
D- Decrease fatty acids
E- Increase growth harome

Ans: D

162. Regarding recombinant theory which of the following is true
A- Plasmid
B- Pasminogen
C- Viruses
D- None

Ans: A

163. A patient after RTA damage to mandibular ramus and hypoglossal damage all of following muscles will be damage except
A- Genioglossus
B- Styloglossus
C- Hyoglossus
D- Palatoglossus

Ans: D

164. Benzodiazepines, Barbiturates and other Anti-convulsant work by acting on which Neurotransmitter?
A- GABA
B- Glutamate
C- Acetylcholine
D- Glycine
E- Epinephrine

Ans: A

165. Patient has weakness in flexion , supination and sensory loss on lateral side which of following nerve injury is responsible for this?
A- Brachial nerve
B- Ulnar nerve
C- Median nerve
D- Musculocutaneous nerve
E- Axillary nervee

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Ans: D

166. **Bile salts absorbed from**
A-Jejunum
B-ilium
C-Dudenum
D-Colon

Ans: B

167. **A patient presented with fever , and knee pain . On examination knee was tender to touch and inflamed . What should be treatment option**
A-Vancomycin
B-Pencillin
C-Ceftriaxone
D-Gentamycin

Ans: C

168. **Tumor between olive and cerebellum along tract present what will be affected**
A-Speech control
B-Balance
C-Motor control and learning
D-Vibration

Ans: B

169. **Pleomorphic adenoma ?**
A-Malignant tumor of epithelial origin
B-Benign tumor of mesenchymal origin
C-Bening tumor of one parenchymal cell type
D-All three grem layers
D-Mixed tumor but from single germ layer

Ans: E

170. **After FDA approval of gene transfer, how was the first gene transfered (what was used) ?**
A-A liposome
B-A retroviral DNA
C-A adenoviral DNA
D-Herpes simplex

Ans: C

171. **In tuberculos lesion of mycobacterium ?**
A-Mycobacterium is surrounded by antibody in cell
B-The antibody is present in serum
C-Antibody in plasma
D-Mycobacterium bounded by Antigen

Ans: A

172. **In usual hemoglobinopathies, what molecular change occur in it**
A-Amino acid sequence changed
B-Linkages changed
C-Hemoglobin folding changed
D-Proteins substitution

Ans: A

173. **The ability of the kidney to excrete concentrated urine will increase if:**
A- Permeability of water decreases in the collecting duct
B- The rate of blood flow through the medulla decreases
C- The rate of flow through the LOH increases
D- The activity of Na-K pump in the LOH decreases
E- The permeability of the collecting duct to water decreases

Ans: B

174. **Patient Both legs paralyzed , No hot or cold temp sensation, Urinary and fecal incontinence present lesion is in**
A-Anterior spinal artery
B-Vertebral artery
C-Basilar artery
D-Carotid artery

Ans: A

175. **Proprioception is taken to which nucleaus ?**
A-Nucleus proprius
B-Substantia gelatinosa
C-Clark's nucleus
D-Nucleus melanosa

Ans: C

176. **There are 2 fascia in perineum , which is the Inferior one**
A-Colle's fascia
B-Perianal membrane
C-Scarpa's fascia
D-Transverse fascia

Ans: B

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Hyperthyroidism patient , raised t3 t4, Thyroid swelling ,histo showed large columnar cells with less cytoplasm and overlapping nuclei, histology ??

A-Thyroid follicle/cells Filled with colloid

B-Parafollicular cells

C-Hyperplasia

D-Hurthle cells

Ans: C

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1. **Child with loose skin with easy bruisability and Patient with defective procollagen 3. What can be the most striking complication in this case**
A- Hyperextensible skin
B- Hypermobile joints
C- Problem in articular cartilage.
D- Rupture of large vessels

Ans: D

2. **Hypospadias is due to abnormality of:**
A- Urogenital Sinus
B- Urogenital Folds
C- Urachus
D- Bladder
E- Kidney

Ans: B

Explanation:
In hypospadias defective urogenital fold associated with inguinal hernia and cryptorchidism
In epispadias defective genital tubercle associated with extrophy of bladder

3. **1 carbon carrier is:**
A- Folate
B- Pantothenic acid
C- Thiamine
D- Biotin

Ans: D

Explanation:
One Carbon Carrier – Biotin
Add One Carbon – Biotin
One Carbon Transfer – Folate

4. **About Vitamin D true is:**
A- 25 hydroxylation in liver and 1 alpha hydroxylation in kidneys
B- 1 alpha hydroxylation in the kidney followed by 25 hydroxylation in the liver
C- 25 hydroxylation in Lung
D- 1 alpha hydroxylation in Liver and 25 hydroxylation in Kidney
E- 1 alpha hydroxylation in Lung

Ans: A

5. **A patient has tingling sensations n his peripheral body and lab investigation reveal raised MCV. What is the most probable pathology?**
A- Pernicious anemia
B- Folic acid deficiency
C- Vitamin B12 deficiency
D- Vitamin C deficiency

Ans: C

6. **Sweat chloride test is positive in:**
A- Sickle cell anemia
B- Phenyl ketouria
C- Cystic fibrosis
D- Hyperthyroidism

Ans: C

7. **Turner syndrome karyotype is:**
A- 45XX
B- 46X0
C- 45XO
D- 47XXY

Ans: C

8. **A student came with pale nasal mucosa, nasal congestion and sneezing. He is having these symptoms since 3 months which among them will be effective now?**
A- Fexofenadine
B- Montelocast
C- Ranitidine
D- Cimetidine
E- Nasal Corticosteroid

Ans: E

9. **A patient presented with not able to abduct and extend his thumb,and unable to extend metacarpophlngeal joint but intact sensations.Nerve damaged is:**
A- Radial nerve
B- Posterior interosseous nerve
C- Median nerve
D- Ulnar nerve

Ans: B

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10. **A patient can't Adduct his thumb is due to damage of which of the following nerve:**
A- Ulnar Nerve
B- Median nerve
C- Radial Nerve
D- Axillary Nerve

Ans: A

11. **A patient presented with neckrigidity fever and alter state forlumbar puncture which of thefollowing is ideal site?**
A- Above the spinous process of L4
B- Below the spinous process of L5
C- Conus medullaris
D- Below Spinous process of L2

Ans: A

Explanation:
Prefer
Below – L4
Above – L5
Between – L4-5

12. **What is site of tracheostomy?**
A- C2 ring
B- C3 ring
C- C4 ring
D- C5 ring

Ans: A

Explanation
In adults : C2 > C3 tracheal ring
In childrens : C3 > C4 tracheal ring

13. **In strangulation which one will be damaged**
A- Thyroid
B- Arytenoid
C- Epiglotis
D- Hyoid
E- Cricoid

Ans: D

14. **A pregnant lady of 12weeks gestational amenorrhea presented with Flank pain rigors and chills high grade fever this is due to:**
A- Pregnancy
B- Acute pyelonephritis
C- UTI
D- Acute cystitis
E- Chronic pyelonephritis

Ans: B

Explanation :
Acute pyelonephritis has Fever , Flank pain and WBC cast in urine

15. **Female patient came in cardiac OPD with cardiac defect psychiatric behavior and cleft palate likely due to:**
A. A-Fragile X
B. B-Klinfilter
C. Down
D. Edward
E. Digeorge Syndrome

Ans: E

16. **Li Fraumeni syndrome caused by?**
A-Mutations in the single allele of tp53
B-Mutations in both alleles of tp53
C-Point mutations of the RET proto-oncogene
D-Overexpression of Bcl2

Ans: A

17. **Which of following structure is behind ovarian fossa?**
A- Ureter
B- Internal iliac
C- External iliac artery
D- External iliac vein
E- Obturator

Ans: A >B (Grey's anatomy)

18. **Contents of superficial perineal pouch in female include**
A- Bulbourethral glands
B- Greater vestibular gland
C- Internal pudendal vessels
D- None

Ans: B

19. **Following cardiac changes occur during inspiration**
A-A decrease in pressure gradient between extrathoracic veins and right atrium
B-A decrease in systemic arterial pressure
C-A decrease in the heart rate
D-Decreased right ventricular filling
E-Decreased right ventricular output.

Ans: B

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20. **Which of the following paraneoplastic syndrome is associated with small cell carcinoma of lungs?**
A- ACTH
B- Insulin
C- Glucagon
D- Androgen
E- Erythropoeitin

Ans: A

21. **Paraneoplastic syndrome is caused by which of the following**
A- Small cell carcinoma of lung
B- Renal cell carcinoma
C- Carcinoid
D- HCC

Ans: A

22. **After myocardial injury what biochemical changes will be seen in hypoxia:**
A- Aerobic Glycolysis
B- Increased Oxidative Phosphorylation
C- Anaerobic Glycolysis +Glycogenesis
D- Gluconeogenesis

Ans: C

23. **During Surgery for suspected appendicitis, the surgeon finds a mass at the base of appendix what should the next step in the management**
A- Appendectomy
B- Right hemicolectomy
C- Right extended hemicolectomy
D- Drain the collection
E- Take a biopsy and then close the abdomen

Ans: B

24. **Professor took biopsy of lungs CA, and some student asked about its growth and then the professor said its 1cm and it needs to divide many times to make 10*9 cells, then hey asked how many times a cell has to divide to reach this number 10*9 (1 billion):**
A- 30 times
B- 50 times
C- 1000 times
D- 100000 times

Ans: A

Explanation:
- After 1 division 1 cell become 2
- After 2 division 2 cell becomes 4
- After 3 division 4 cell becomes 8 and so on
- In short make no of division power of 2 you will get desired value

25. **A patient presents with shortness of breath (SOB) and cough. Arterial Blood Gas (ABG) results are: pO_2: 70 mmHg ,pH: 7.35HCO_3^-: 16 mmol/L and pCO_2: 60 mmHg. Identify the acid-base abnormality:**
A- Compensated Metabolic Acidosis
B- Metabolic Alkalosis
C- Respiratory Acidosis
D- Uncompensated Metabolic Acidosis
E- Partial Respiratory Alkalosis

Ans: C

26. **A 60 year old male presents with chronic heart failure presents with symptoms of volume overload , including severe peripheral edema and SOB on lab findings there was low potassium 2.2 which of the following drug should be prescribed to cover both**
A- Loop diuretics
B- Spiranolactone
C- Thiazide
D- Mannitol

Ans: B

27. **Upon autopsy, a patient was having a thrombus and line of zahn this is seen in:**
A- Chicken fat supernatant
B- Pre mortem thrombus
C- Post mortem thrombus
D- Chicken lipid thrombus

Ans: B

28. **Patient sustained injuries in RTA, and then presented with gait problem. On examination he was asked to stand on his left leg, while doing so his left pelvis sinks. Which of the following is most probably damaged?**
A- Left gluteus maximus
B- Right gluteus medius/minimus
C- Left glutues medius
D- Left gluteus minimus
E- Right gluteus maximus

Ans: B

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29. **A patient presents with astero gnosis, having difficulty in writing and unable to recognize fingers Which of the following is the most likely affected**
A- Left internal capsule
B- Right internal capsule
C- Occipital lobe
D- Parietal lobe

Ans: D

30. **After diapedesis cytokines involved in neutrophil migration is:**
A- C5a
B- C5b
C- C3b + IgG
D- FC portion of C3B

Ans: A

31. **A patient presents with an inability to close the eyelid, ptosis with constricted pupils, deviation of the mouth to the right side, and difficulty drinking water, with water leaking from the mouth. Where is the lesion most likely located?**
A- Midbrain
B- Pons
C- CN III damage
D- Edinger-Westphal nucleus

Ans: B.

32. **A patient presented with weakness of right limb and diplopia on seeing left lesion is present in**
A- Cerebrum
B- Forebrain
C- Midbrain
D- Substantia nigra
E- Thalamus

Ans: C

33. **In a patient of penicillin allergy what antibiotic should be used for post operative**
A-Vancomycin
B-Azithrimycin
C-Ceftriaxone
D-Gentamycin

Ans: A

34. **A patient Chest Pain with MI suddenly on autopsy what will be findings?**
A- Fibrinoid necrosis
B- Coagulative necrosis
C- Liquefactive necrosis
D- Caseous necrosis

Ans: B

35. **A old age patient does not eat Vegetables and fruits what type of anemia will commonly occur**
A- Anemia of chronic disease
B- Folic acid deficiency
C- Thalassemia trait
D- Megaloblastic anemia
E- Sideroblastic anemia

Ans: B

36. **Factor needed for co enzyme A is which of following?**
A- Biotin
B- Pantothenic acid
C- Biotin
D- Folic acid
E- B2

Ans: B

Explanation:
Vitamin B5 (pantothenic acid) - component of coenzyme A
Vitamin B7 (biotin)- cofactor for carboxylation reactions

37. **About Autosomal dominant true is**
A- 1 in 4 affected
B- Variable expressivity
C- Early onset of disease
D- Affect Homozygous
E- Mostly Enzyme defects

Ans: B

38. **What is the most appropriate treatment of Hemophilia**
A- FFP
B- Cryoprecipitate
C- Factor 9
D- Vitamin k

Ans: B

39. **In pregnancy iron deficiency anemia is best diagnosed by:**
A- Serum ferritin
B- Serum ferritin + increase TIBC
C- Serum transferrin
D- None

Ans: A (Davidson)

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head trauma his urine osmolarity is decreased and develops symptoms of polydipsia and polyuria ADH analogue given which causes no improvement in symptoms likely cause is

A- Nephrogenic diabetes insipidus
B- Central diabetes insipidus
C- SIADH
D- Psychogenic polydyspia
E- Water Deprivation

Ans: A

41. **Gastrectomy performed 1.2 years back now presented with tingling sensation. On investigation, MCV 112. What is the probable diagnosis?**

A- Anemia of chronic disease
B- Iron deficiency anemia
C- Pernicious anemia
D- Folic acid deficiency anemia

Ans: C (Prefer B 12 Deficiency anemia if present in option)

42. **Gastric tissue in upper esophagus is related to which of following**

A- Dysplasia
B- Choriostoma
C- Metaplasia
D- Hyperplasia
E- Anaplasia

Ans: B

43. **A women has tooth extraction & she was prescribed calcium, multivitamins & antibiotic. She was already on candesartan. candesatran effects efficacy of which antibiotic?**

A- Metronidazole
B- Amoxicillin
C- Ciprofloxacin
D- Erythrocin
E- Oxytetracyclin

Ans: E

44. **Itraconazole mechanism of action is:**

A- Inhibit cell membrane synthesis
B- Inhibit synthesis of folic acid
C- Inhibit lipid synthesis
D- Inhibit protein synthesis

Ans: A

B-It produces powerful exotoxin
C-It is gram +ve coccus
D-It is gram -ve bacillus

Ans: B

46. **Regarding the neurotransmitter, which is correct?**

A-Glycine is inhibitory neurotransmitter
B-Acetylcholinesterase is an enzyme which hydrolyses the neurotransmitter acetylcholine
C-Dopamine is excitatory neurotransmitter
D-Rapidly removed from the synaptic cleft by uptake or degradation
E-All are true

Ans: E

47. **Product of GFR and plasma conc of substance?**

A-Filtration fraction
B-Filtration co-efficient
C-Filtration load
D-Filtered gfr

Ans: C

48. **Injury to mandibular nerve at foramen ovale will lead to**

A- Loss of sensation of at lower face
B- Loss of sensation at upper face
C- Loss of sensation of forehead
D- Loss of bitter taste

Ans: A

49. **A 25 Year old male with swelling at left inguinal region with positive cough impulse it moves when ispilateral testes is pull down ward it is painful this is likely**

A- Congenital Encysted Hydrocele
B- Inguinal hernia
C- Femoral hernia
D- Incisional hernia

Ans: B

50. **Right gastric artery is the branch of:**

A- Gastroduodenal artery
B- Right splenic artery
C- Proper hepatic artery
D- Left Hepatic artery
E- Left Gastric artery

Ans: C

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51. **Popliteal fossa lymph node involved in infection primary site infected will be:**
A- Lateral dorsal surface of foot
B- Medial side of foot
C- Medial side of calf
D- Posterior side of calf
E- Medial side of leg below knee

Ans: A

52. **Patent lumen of allantois forms:**
A- Urachal sinus
B- Urachal cyst
C- Umbilical vein
D- Urachal fistula

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Most common remnant of allantois - urachal cyst
- Patent lumen of allantois - urachal fistula
- Patent local area of allantois – urachal cyst
- Patent lumen of allantois in inferior or superior part - urachal sinus

53. **Defination of desmoplasia:**
A- Metastasis involvement of surrounding tissues
B- Non neoplastic proliferation of fibrous connective tissue
C- Change of one epithelium to another
D- Increase in Cell Size

Ans: B

54. **A patient was operated for splenectomy peripheral blood smear of this patient shows?**
A- Melatonin
B- Howel jolley bodies
C- Hemolysed RBCs
D- Iron deposits
E- Basophilic stepping

Ans: B

55. **An 18 years old lady present with subdermal bleeding. On examination she has marked splenomegaly. Splenectomy cured the problem she was suffering from**
A- Hemolytic anemia
B- Idiopathic purpura
C-Scurvy
D-Thrombocytopenia
E-Polycythemia

Ans: D

56. **Patient in RTA has fracture of neck of fibula presented with inability to do eversion and dorsiflexion of foot. The damage has occurred to which nerve?**
A- Peroneus longus
B- Peronuesbrevis
C- Tibial nerve
D- Common peroneal nerve

Ans: D

57. **Footballer had a hard blow on lateral side of knee and develop swelling on lateral side of knee joint, the structure likely damaged is:**
A- Lateral collateral ligament.
B- Anterior cruciate ligament
C- Medial collateral ligament
D- Deltoid ligament
E- Talofibular ligament

Ans: C

58. **For extension of arm nerve arises from**
A- Lateral cord
B- Posterior cord
C- Inferior cord
D- Medial cord

Ans: B

59. **The division of the brachial plexus are placed deep to the:**
A- 1st rib
B- Axillary artery
C- Clavicle
D- Pectoralis minor muscle
E- Scapula

Ans: C

60. **Deep inguinal ring is due to defect in:**
A- External intercostal
B- External oblique
C- Fascia transversalis
D- Rectus abdominis

Ans: C

61. **Cremasteric spermatic fascia is derived from:**
A- External oblique
B- Internal oblique
C- Fascia transversalis
D- Transversus abdominus
E- Superficial fascia

Ans: B

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62. **In an ICU patient with CVP line in subclavian vein for the past 10 days is on parenteral nutrition. He developed fever, blood culture showed clusters of gram positive cocci the infection is most likely caused by:**
A- Staph Aureus
B- Streptococcus
C- Psudomonas
D- Enterococci Fecalis
Ans: A

63. **Example of drug-receptor interaction:**
A- Bradycardia by atenolol
B- Diuresis by mannitol
C- Protamine sulphate antagonism to heparin
D- Protamine antagnosim to warfarin
Ans: A

64. **In respiratory bronchioles which cells produce surfactant**
A-Mucous cells
B-Clara cells
C-Secondary bronchi
D-Serous cells
E- Pneumocytes
Ans: E

65. **A patient swelling in neck, bilateral exophthalmos and antithyroid antibodies present likely due to:**
A- Graves' disease
B- Hashimoto's
C- Goiter
D- Thyrotoxicosis
Ans: A

66. **A patient has liver cirhosis. Route of hepatic biopsy is:**
A- Right 9th and 10th intercostal space midaxillary line
B- T11 mid clavicular line
C- Subcostal angle
D- Substernal angle
Ans: A

67. **Mechanism of action of NSAIDs is:**
A- Inhibits COX I
B- Inhibits TXA2
C- Inhibits prostacyclin
D- Inhibit arachnidonic acid
Ans: D

68. **Diaphragm embryological development is from**
A-External oblique
B-Septum transversum
C-Internal oblique
D-External intercostal
Ans: B

69. **A child develop night blindness what is likely deficiency**
A- Rhodopsin
B- Retinol
C- Opsonin
D- Retinal
Ans: D

70. **Child presented with decreased breath sounds and chest movement on left side which improved on holding him up CXR revealed coils of intestine on left side of chest this is due to:**
A- Pleuroperitoneal membrane defect
B- Hiatal hernia
C- Diaphragmatic hernia
D- Absent septum transversum
Ans: A

71. **A lady with cervical cancer of 3.5 cm. ipsilateral and lymph nodes are enlarged with suspected metaplasia. The staging classification will be:**
A- T1N2M1
B- T2N1M1
C- T2N1M0
D- T1NOMO
Ans: B

72. **HCC Tumor marker is which of following**
A- AFP
B- CEA
C- CA 19-9
D- CA 125
Ans: A

73. **Patient complain of inability to grip things properly and thenar wasting nerve injured most likely is**
A- Axillary
B- Radial
C- Ulnar
D- Median
E- Musculocutaneous
Ans: D

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74. **A patient got fracture of acetabulum and hip after RTA and loss sensation of hip nerve involved would be**
A-Femoral
B-Tibial
C-Sciatic
D-Obturator
E-Sural

Ans: C

75. **Anterior shoulder joint dislocationcan cause damage to which nerve?**
A- Musculocutaneous
B- Axillary nerve
C- Suprascapular nerve
D- Long thoracic nerve
E- Median nerve

Ans: B

76. **In long bone head fracture what is most common complication**
A-Thrombosis
B-Avascular necrosis
C-Thrombicytopenia
D-Aminotic fluid embolism

Ans: B

77. **A patient presented with Chest pain from 6 hr ECG findings shows U waves after t wave cause is**
A- Hyperkalemia
B- Hypokalemia
C- Hypocalcemia
D- Hyperglycemia

Ans: B

78. **Female patient on HRT having risk of which of following**
A- Ovarian CA
B- Endometrial ca
C- Breast CA
D- Headache
E- Thromboembolism

Ans: E

Explanation:
- Low estrogen OCP cause – Hepatic Adenoma
- High Estrogen OCP Prolong/Long term use in post-menopausal – Endometrial CA
- Estrogen Containing OCP Increase risk of – Thromboembolism(DVT)
- HRT increase Risk of – DVT (Thromboembolism)
- Mixes HRT containing both estrogen and progesterone cause – Breast CA (Robins)

79. **Lady after surgery present in ward with swollen legs bilaterally DVT suspected pathology is:**
A- Endothelial injury
B- Endothelial injury plus blood stasis
C- Blood stasis
D- Hyper coagulopathy plus blood stasis
E- Coagulopathy

Ans: D >B

80. **A patient presented with acute chest pain a clot is seen on posterior interventricular artery. Which of following are will be affected**
A-Chorda tendinae
B-Papillary muscles
C-Right atrium
D-Interventricular septum
E-Right ventricle

Ans: D

81. **Least amount of minerals are found in:**
A- Roots
B- Tubers
C- Cereal
D- Pulses
E- Veg (leaves)

Ans: B

82. **Biological substance in food**
A-Mineral
B-Nutrients
C-Vitamins
D-Carbohydrate

Ans: B

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83. **A sea diver after diving ascend rapidly then develops shortness of breath and joint pain. Cause is:**
A- Lactic Acidosis
B- Nitrogen bubble
C- Excessive fatigue
D- Excess CO2

Ans: B

84. **A female patient presents in Gynae OPD with third degree UV prolapse, which occurs due to damage of uterosacral ligament Which of the following structure attaches the uterosacral ligament to the cervix?**
A- Anterior pelvic wall
B- Rectum
C- Urinary bladder
D- Round ligament
E- Posterior pelvic wall (sacrum)

Ans: E

85. **Patient with fragile blood vessel with gums inflammed and bleeding likely diagnose:**
A- Inflammation
B- Scurvy
C- Vitamin A toxicity
D- Anemia

Ans: B

86. **Fisherman presents with gum swelling and purpura. Likely cause:**
A- Vitamin K deficiency
B- Vitamin B12 deficiency
C- Vitamin C deficiency
D- Vitamin D deficiency

Ans: C

Explanation:
Fisherman With Anemia + Echymosis – Vitamic C deficiency
Fisherman With Anemia – B12 Deficiency – Diphyllobothrium

87. **Both RLN served which muscle will be spared?**
A- Lateral circoarytenoid
B- Oblique arytenoid
C- Transverse arytenoid
D- Cricothyroid

Ans: D

88. **Loss of two points discrimination, fine touch and vibrations in the left lower limbs. The region at brain affected would be:**
A- Fasciculus gracilis
B- Fasciculus Cuneatus
C- Globus Pallidus
D- Substantia Nigra
E- Thalamus

Ans: A

89. **A 12 year old boy with hemophilia A has had episode of pain in his knee for past 6yrs over Tim there has been an increase. In size of his knee joint with defirmity.lab studies show decresed level of coagulation factor viii activity. Which of the followng imaterials is most likely to b seen within the joint space following episode of pain ?**
A-Lipofuscin
B-Russell bodies
C-Neutrophils
D-Cholesterol crystal
E-Anthracotic pigment

Ans: D

90. **A patient having intension tremors he is having lesion in:**
A- Midbrain
B- Cerebellum
C- Pons
D- Midbrain
E- Cortex

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Intension tremors – Lesion of cerebellum
- Resting tremos – Lesion of substansia nigra (midbrain) causes Parkinson disease

91. **A patient presented with weakness in lower limb after 3 days he started having breathing problem. What should be treatment option**
A-Antibiotic
B-Oxygen therapy
C-IV immunoglobulin
D-Salbutamol inhalation

Ans: C

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92. **Calculate the GFR when Glomerular Hydrostatic pressure is 60mmhg, Bowman capsule Hydrostatic pressure is 18mmhg & Capillary oncotic pressure is 28mmHg.**
A- 14
B- 84
C- 92
B- 112
E- 48

Ans: A

Explanation:
- GFR= (PGC- PBS) – (PiGC- PiBS.
- PiBS is bowman space oncotic pressure, It is usually zero
=(60-28) -(18)
=14

93. **A person was beaten by dog there is deep wound after initial management what should be given**
A-Wound care
B-Ceftriaxone + Vaccine
C-Rabies vaccination
D-Rabies immunoglobulin +Vaccination

Ans: D

94. **Lacrimal gland receives parasympathetic from pterygopalatine ganglion that receives preganglionic fibers from:**
A-Deep petrosal nerve
B-Lateral petrosal nerve
C-Greater petrosal nerve
D-Axillary nerve

Ans: C

95. **Preganglionic fibers of submandibular gland is**
A-Mandibukar nerve
B-Lateral petrosal nerve
C-Chorda tympani branch of facial nerve
D-Axillary nerve

Ans: C

96. **A patient presented with ulcer pain . His gastrin is raised 8 times. How will you confirm your diagnose by giving**
A-Glucagon like peptide 1
B-CCK
C-Gastrin
D-Secretin

Ans: D

Explanation:
Secretin normally decrease gastrin level but in zollinger Ellison syndrome gastrin will not be decreased

97. **Important finding at angle of Louis:**
A- Thoracic duct ends
B- Opening of Azygous vein in IVC
C- Joining of SVC with Hemiazygous Vein
D- Joining of IVC with Hemiazgous vein
E- Convexity of arch of aorta

Ans: E

98. **A patient presented with severe vomiting what will happen**
A-Hyperkalemia
B-Hypercalcemia
C-Hypokalemia
D-Hyoimagnesemia
E-Hypocalcemia

Ans: C

99. **Dopamine mode of action is**
A-Positive chronotropic and negative inotropic
B-Positice inotropic , chronotropic and venodilator
C-Positive inotropic and vasoconstrictor
D-Negative inotropic and chronotropic

Ans: B

100. **A middle age women with pain in Right temporal region and pulsation felt in temporal region later leads to blindness cause is**
A- Takayasu
B- Kawasaki
C- Giant cell arteritis
D- Migraine
E- Cocain abuse

Ans. C

101. **Woman after hysterectomy for benign ovarian cyst came with fever, pneumonia and BP 80/60mmHg. There were dilated fallopian tube and fluid in peritoneum Gram negative rods were identified she goes into shock what is the mechanism of her shock?**
A- Neurogenic
B- Septic shock
C- Anaphylactic
D- Hypotensive shock

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Ans: B

102. Maximum water absorbed in which part of GIT?
A- Stomach
B- Jejunum
C- Ileum
D- Colon
E- Duodenum

Ans: B

103. Child with generalized edema and proteinuria 6g per day. Which part of the kidney involved?
A- Interstitium
B- Glomerular Basement membrane
C- Collecting tubules
D- Proximal convoluted tubules
E- Distal tubules

Ans: B

104. A patient present with decrease hb 8.7 and MCV 103 tingling sensation in legs and feet cause is
A- Decrease G cells
B- Decrease S cells
C- Decrease Parietal cells
D- Increase Mucous cells

Ans: C

105. A patient present with chest truma present with hyperresonance on Right upper lobe of chest the most likely diagnosis is
A- Pneumothorax
B- Pneumonia
C- Pulmonary efusion
D- Cardiac temponade

Ans: A

106. Patient present with Anorexia, weight loss, BP 90/60 , abdominal pain, Sodium 130 Potassium 5.4 and Pigmentation most suitable diagnose is
A- Anorexia nervosa
B- Addison disease
C- Conn's syndrome
D- Cushing syndrome

Ans: B

107. 45 year old woman having weight loss with Increase T3 T4 Decrease TSH most likely diagnose is:
A- Primary Hypothyroidism
B- Primary Hyperthyroidism
C- Secondary Hyperthyroidism
D- Tertiary Hyperthyroidism
E- Primary Hyperparathyroidism

Ans: B

108. A female patient with right side headache associated with photophobia and photophonia what is likely cause
A- Migraine
B- Cluster headache
C- Tension headache
D- Subarachnoid hemorrahage

Ans: A

109. A young male presents with headache for 1 day which has been increasing in severity to such an extent that now it is unbearable and he is saying it "Worst headache of my life " and is associated with vomiting. He is irritable, has photophobia and neck stiffness. How to diagnose
A-LP
B-CT scan brain
C-Xray neck
D-Fast scan

Ans: B

110. Structure immediately above subarachnoid space during Lumbar puncture:
A- Epidural
B- Arachnoid
C- Dura
D- Subarachnoid
E- Skin

Ans: B

111. Medial attachment of flexor retinaculum
A- Pisiform bone
B- Trapezoid
C- Ulnar distal end
D- Sphenoid

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Ans: A

112. A man presented with generalized body swelling for two weeks. Physical examination shows thick waxy skin hepatomegaly and enlarge kidney. 24 h/urinary protein was 4g/day. Labs shows Anemia and elevated calcium with abnormal plasma cells What is diagnosis?
A- Hepatitis
B- SLE
C- Malaria
D- TB
E- Multiple myeloma

Ans: E

113. A 35 years old female presents with 6 month hx of fingers turning pale in cold (Raynaud's phenomenon) also having mild dyspnea with no wheeze, Syndactyly with mild enlarge spleen, creatinine was high urea also raised, ANA positive. HB 10 WBC and platelets normal. Which antibody will be raised
A- Anti SSA
B- Anti SSB
C- Anticentromere
D- AMA
E- Antimicrosomal

Ans: C

114. A child presented with recurrent respiratory tract infection with diarrhea what is likely cause
A-IgG deficiency
B-IgM deficiency
C-IgA deficiency
D-IgE deficiency

Ans: C
Explanation:
Newborn : IgG
Child : IgA

115. Female taking drug for respiratory illness which among following cause jaundice
A-Amoxicillin
B-Erythromycin
C-Ciprofloxacin
D-Tetracyclin

Ans: A

116. A patient was started on Amikacin. Nursed asked him to inform her if he developed following symptoms
A-Blindness
B-Jaundice
C-Hearing loss
D-Hair loss

Ans: C

117. A middle aged woman present with joint stiffness in morning. On examination doctor notices nodes on fingers and stiffness improves after 3-4 hours. What investigation is needed to diagnose
A-AMA antibodies
B-Anti CCP
C-Anti centromere
D-Anti SSA

Ans: B

118. Short half life means:
A- Reaches stable dose quickly
B- Rapid clearance
C- Bioavailability
D- Freely filtered in glomeruli
E- Low therapeutic index

Ans: B

119. In Kausmaul breathing what type of acid base disorder is seen
A-Respiratory acidosis
B-Metabolic alkalosis
C-Metabolic acidosis
D-Mixed acidosis

Ans: C

120. In cirrhosis Liver capsule histology show:
A- Loose connective tissue
B- Reticular tissue
C- Dense irregular connective tissue
D- False tissue

Ans: C

121. Histology of a slide shows serous acini in connective tissue and duct this is related to
A- Tonsil
B- Sweat gland
C- Salivary glands
D- Pharynx
E- Larynx

Ans: C

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122. **A patient has diluted urine and urine osmolarity is equal to serum osmolarity this is due to**
A-Hyperosmolar renal medulla
B-Hypoosmolar renal medulla
C-Hyperosmolar renal cortex
D-Increase Aldosterone

Ans: B

123. **Stylomastoid foramen is located**
A-Posterior to parotid
B-Inferior to parotid
C-Between styloid and mastoid
D-Inferior to styloid

Ans: C

124. **Severe diarrhea causes?**
A-Hypomagnesemia
B-Hyponatremia
C-Hypernatremia
D-Hypokalemia

Ans: B

125. **Poor lady while carving flower in her cloth got pricked with needle develops sign of inflammation with distal interphalangeal joint pain if left untreated what will happen?**
A-Necrosis
B-Paronychia
C-Apoptosis
D-All of the above

Ans: B

126. **Antibodies found in diabetes include**
A-Anti gliadin
B-Anti GAD
C-Anti endomysial
D-Anti insulin

Ans: B

127. **Pregnant female had decrease level of T3 T4 and increase TSH. Lymphocytes are also found it is related to which type of hypersensitivity**
A-Type 1
B-T cell mediated Type 4
C-Compliment mediated Type 3
D-T cell mediated Type 2

Ans: B

128. **Sacubitril moa is**
A-Angiotensin enzyme inhibitor
B-Angiotensin receptor blocker
C-Neprylisin inhibitor
D-Ag 1 blocker

Ans: C

129. **Exposure to aromatic hydrocarbons (e.g benzo pyrene) in cigarette smoke is most strongly associated with which cancer?**
A-Small cell lung carcinoma
B-Adenocarcinoma of the lung
C-Squamous cell carcinoma of the skin
D-Basal cell carcinoma

Ans: A

130. **A 40 years old obese lady presente with Jaundice. Investigations reveal high levels of Conjugated bilirubin along with High Urinary Bilirubin & normal urobilinogen. Most likely diagnosis?**
A- Obstruction of CBD
B- Liver Parenchymal Injury
C- Hepatitis b and c
D- Dubin johnson
E- UGT Deficiency

Ans: A

131. **A patient tidal volume is 500 and Respiratory rate is 12 calculate pulmonary ventilation**
A-8L
B-4L
C-6L
D-1.2L
E-3L

Ans: C

Explanation:
Ventilation = Tidal volume x RR
500x12 =6000ml=6L

132. **In Restrictive lung disease, what will decrease**
A-Residual volume
B-FEV1
C-FEV1/FVC RATIO
D-FRC

Ans: B

133. **What things 1st disappear in blood bag store in blood bank??**
A-Platelets
B-ATP
C-RBCs
D-WBCs

Ans: A

134. **Which part of bronchus removed in case of aspiration of peanut in supine position in child**
A-Right Inferior lobe
B-Right middle lobe
C-Left main bronchus
D-Upper lobe

Ans: A

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135. **Mitochondrial DNA lack which feature compare to nuclear DNA**
A-Extron
B-Intron
C-Plasmid
D-Genes

Ans: B

136. **A baby presented with sob and cyanosis due to foreign body. Doctor order bronchoscopy most common site for foreign body obstruction is**
A-Left bronchus
B-Left lower lobes
C-Right main broncus
D-Right middle lobe

Ans: C

137. **Meckel' diverticulum is found in**
A- Stomach
B- Duodenum
C- Jejunum
D- Ileum
E- Pancreas

Ans: D

138. **A patient presented with abdominal pain after 2 hours of eating which increases at night time this is due to**
A-Dudenal ulcer
B-Gastritis
C-Pancreatitis
D-Esophagitis

Ans: A

139. **In malignant melanoma patient tissue excised for biopsy which shows heterogenous cell lines most predominant cells will be against tumor are:**
A- Cytotoxic cell
B- B cell
C- NK cell
D- Macrophages
E- Plasma Cells

Ans: C

Explanation:
- NK cell is anti-tumor cell
- NK cell kill virus infected cell
- CD56 is marker of NK cell

140. **Free radicals are produced by which of the following poisoning:**
A- CCL4
B- Ethanol
C- Opioids
D- Aspirin

Ans: A

Explanation:
CCL4 produces free radicals and leads to hepatocytes damage

141. **A patient of HIV at risk of infection is due to deficiency of**
A-CD8 cells
B-CD4 cells
C-TH2 cells
D-Interferon gamma cells

Ans: B

142. **First line of defense immune cells in inflammation is**
A- Neutrophils
B- NK cells
C- Macrophages
D- Basophil
E- Eosinophil

Ans: A

143. **A patient has VDRL test 1:30 for his job appointment but he denied any sexual activity and even his examination is totally unremarkable. How will you manage the patient?**
A- Ask him it is dangerous
B- Ask him don't worry test can be false positive
C- PCR syphilis antigen
D- Ask him test is accurate and go for treatment

Ans: B

144. **A female has vaginal infection an organism isolated with jerky movements on microscopy it is likely**
A- HPV
B- Chlamydia
C- Trichomonas vaginalis
D- Syphlis

Ans: C

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145. **Patient gave history of two back-to-back preterm deliveries. One at 28 weeks & one was at 32 weeks. She had history of PPH as well. Most likely cause:**
A-Cervical incompetence
B-Uterine malformation
C-Fibroid
D-Endometriosis

Ans: A

146. **Stellate ganglion formed by**
A-C8+ T1 (Inferior cervical ganglion + First thoracic sympathetic ganglion)
B-C7
C-C7+T4
D-C8 only

Ans: A

147. **A patient has history of jaundice , Asterixis, tremors and other neurological manifestation what is mode of inheritance of this disease**
A-Autosomal dominant
B-X linked dominant
C-Autosomal recessive
D-X linked recessive

Ans: C(Wilson)

148. **Girl comes with increased fatigability with increased pigmentation on all body and splenomegaly having hb 8.1 MCV 58 MCHC 38 and Ferittin 2000. What is suitable management**
A- Blood transfusion
B- Defroxamine
C- Zinc
D- Platelets transfusion
E- Dimercaprol

Ans: B

149. **A patient known diabetic and hypertensive develop hemiparesis and recovered in 30 minutes**
A- Syncope
B- Mi
C- Heat Stroke
D- Transient Ischemic Attack
E- Seizure

Ans. D

150. **Pulmonary stenosis of tof is derivative of?**
A-4th Aortic Arch
B-5th Aortic Arch
C-6th Aortic Arch
D-2nd Aortic Arch

Ans: C

151. **Rheumatoid patient receiving treatment for many year now has lung issue lower lobe crepts which drug is responsible?**
A-Bleomycin
B-Methotrexate
C-HCQ
D-Pencillamine

Ans: B

152. **A patient has history of chest pain and palpitations. On examination he has third heart sound . What is likely diagnose**
A-Hyoertrophic cardiomyopathy
B-Dilated cardiomyopathy
C-Restrictive cardiomyopathy
D-Mitral stenosis

Ans: B

153. **A patient after trauma had Rib fracture and develop chest pain there is black area on chest X-ray cause is**
A-Pleural effusion
B-Pneumothorax
C-Heart failure
D-Pulmonary tuberculosis

Ans: B

154. **In Vipoma which electrolytes abnormality will be seen**
A-Hyperkalemia
B-Hyponatremia
C-Hypokalemia
D-Hypermagnesemia

Ans: C

155. **Patient started taking ciprofloxacin now heard a pop sound from his heel area and has pain thompson sign positive whats the pathology**
A-Plantaris rupture
B-Achilles tendon rupture
C-Abscess formation
D-None

Ans: B

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156. **Normal filtered HCO3 by glomerulus is**
A-3000mmol
B-4000mmol
C-50mmol
D-150mmol

Ans: B

157. **A patient presented with Boil on perineal area, Anal glands enlarged. Rupture of Boil eroding the lateral wall will lead to spread of the Pus into?**
A- Ischiorectal fossa
B- Deep perineal pouch
C- Rectopubic space
D- RectoVesical space
E- Superficial perineal pouch

Ans: A

158. **A patient blind foldedly asks to identify the structure in hand. Which area assessment is being done?**
A- Superior parietal lobe
B- Inferior parietal lobe
C- Temporal lobe
D- Pre-central cortex
E- Frontal Lobe

Ans: A (Snell Neuroanatomy)

Explanation:
Lesions of the "superior parietal lobule" interfere with the patient's ability to combine touch, pressure, and proprioceptive impulses, so he or she is unable to appreciate texture, size, and form. This loss of integration of sensory impulses is called astereognosis. For example, with the eyes closed, the individual would be unable to recognize a key placed in the hand

159. **Diarrhea, Dementia, Dermatitis. Along with CNS defects. Vitamin deficiency is of:**
A- Vitamin B1
B- Vitamin B3
C- Vitamin B6
D- Vitamin B12
E- Vitamin C

Ans: B(Niacin)

Explanation:
- B1 Deficiency – Dry Beri ber, Wet Beri beri, Wernicke korsakoff
- B2 deficiency – Corneal vascularization
- B3 deficiency – Pellagra (Diarrhea, dementia, dermatitis)
- B5 required – Co- factor for Co enzyme A
- B5 deficiency – Adrenal insufficiency.
- B7(Biotin) – Bind Avidin in egg and carrier of one carbon
- B7 – Role in liver metabolism
- B9 (Folic acid) – One carbon transfer
- B9 deficiency – NTD
- B12 deficiency – Megaloblastic anemia.

160. **Plasma protein drugs related:**
A- Temporarily inactive
B- Inactive until activated by liver
C- Only act in blood
D- Excreted in or max in GFR

Ans: B

161. **Proto oncogene is defined as**
A- Abnormal gene cause cell proliferation
B- Abnormal gene cause cell Suppression
C- Normal gene cause cell proliferation
D- Normal gene cause cell Suppression

Ans: C

162. **After cholecystectomy drain placed in:**
A- Left subphrenic compartment
B- Right paracolic gutter
C- Right subhepatic compartment
D- Right subphrenic compartment
E- Upper right infracolic compartment

Ans: C

Explanation
- Pancreatitis - lesser sac
- Laprotomy - right colic
- Cholecystectomy - sub hepatic

163. **Which chlamydial specie cause blindness?**
A- Chlamydia A-C

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B- Chlamydia D-K
C- Chlamydia Psittaci
D- Chlamydia G
E- Chlamydia L1-3

Ans: A (FA)

Explanation:
Types A-C
Chronic infection and blindness
Types D–K
Urethritis/PID
Ectopic pregnancy,
Neonatal pneumonia (staccato cough) with eosinophilia
Neonatal conjunctivitis (1–2 weeks after birth)
Types L1-L
Lymphogranuloma venereum

164. **A female patient came to gynae OPD. How will you know that ovulation has occured**
A-Decrease estrogen
B-Increase progesterone
C-Increase FSH
D-Low LH

Ans: B

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1. **What is affected when a patient presents with breathlessness and wheeze sound on auscultation?**
A- Primary bronchi
B- Secondary bronchi
C- Tertiary bronchi
D- Bronchioles
Ans: D

2. **Patient had been unconscious with pH 6.8 and raised PCO_2. What is the body's coping mechanism?**
A- H^+ excretion by renal tubules
B- Hyperventilation
C- Bicarbonate excretion by kidneys
D- Protein buffering
Ans: B

3. **First sign of puberty in females:**
A- Thelarche
B- Menarche
C- Pubic hair
D- Axillary and pubic hair
Ans: A

4. **A G3P2 woman with a history of two previous cesarean sections presents with adnexal mass, no intrauterine gestational sac on ultrasound, elevated β-hCG levels, and a positive blob sign. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Tubal pregnancy
B- Ovarian ectopic
C- Uterine pregnancy
D- Scar pregnancy
Ans: A

5. **TB in first trimester treated with isoniazid and rifampin but no vitamin B6 given. What results?**
A- Hepatotoxicity
B- Peripheral neuropathy
C- Renal failure
D- Ototoxicity
Ans: B

6. **Female 17 year old 5'2 height with primary amenorrhea, absent secondary sexual characteristics O/E well develop Normal breast and Blind VaginA- USG confirm absent of uterus.**
A- Androgen insensitivity syndrome
B- Turner syndrome
C- Kallmann syndrome
D- Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
Ans: A

7. **Genotype of complete mole:**
A- 47,XY
B- 47,XO
C- 46,XX
D- 46,XY
Ans: C

8. **A female patient presents with dysuria and urinary symptoms. Pelvic examination reveals a "strawberry cervix" and vaginal dischargE- What is the most likely causative organism?**
A- Chlamydia
B- Trichomonas
C- Candida
D- E- coli
Ans: B

9. **Whitish vaginal discharge is seen in:**
A- Trichomonas
B- Candidiasis
C- Chlamydia
D- Gardnerella
Ans: B

10. **A postmenopausal, sexually active woman presents with dysuria, dyspareunia, low-grade fever, and sterile urine culturE- What is the most appropriate treatment?**
A- Topical estrogen
B- Systemic estrogen
C- Antibiotics
D- Ciprofloxacin
Ans: A

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11. A postmenopausal woman with elevated serum calcium levels is diagnosed with osteoporosis. Which of the following is the most appropriate treatment?
A- Calcitonin
B- Alendronate
C- Teriparatide
D- Denosumab
Ans: B

12. Which organism has no cell wall?
A- Actinomyces
B- Mycoplasma
C- Nocardia
D- Legionella
Ans: B

13. HPV types causing genital warts:
A- 12, 16
B- 16, 18
C- 6, 11
D- 18, 33
Ans: C

14. Which of the following viruses establishes latency in the human body?
A- Herpes
B- Chlamydia
C- HPV
D- Adenovirus
Ans: A

15. Which of the following chemotherapeutic agents is most commonly associated with nephrotoxicity?
A- Methotrexate
B- Vincristine
C- Bleomycin
D- Cisplatin
Ans: D

16. A patient with a history of molar pregnancy undergoes uterine evacuation. Follow-up shows persistently rising β-hCG levels. What is the most appropriate next step in management?
A- Methotrexate
B- Cyclophosphamide
C- Cisplatin
D- Vinblastine
Ans: A

17. Dihydrofolate reductase inhibitor:
A- Cyclophosphamide
B- Methotrexate
C- Vincristine
D- Cisplatin
Ans: B

18. Patient has muscle weakness after thyroid surgery. Which ion is decreased?
A- Calcium
B- Potassium
C- Magnesium
D- Sodium
Ans: A

19. Patient with anxiety hyperventilates and develops carpopedal spasm. Which ion is decreased?
A- Calcium
B- Magnesium
C- Potassium
D- Hydrogen
Ans: A

20. A newborn is delivered with difficulty and is noted to have impaired supination and elbow flexion of the affected arm. Which nerve is most likely injured?
A- Musculocutaneous nerve
B- Radial nerve
C- Ulnar nerve
D- Axillary nerve
Ans: A

21. A 38-year-old woman presents with heavy menstrual bleeding and pelvic pressurE- Ultrasound reveals a fibroid uterus with a 4×4 cm intramural fibroid and a 5×3 cm subserosal fibroiD- What is the most appropriate management?
A- Uterine artery embolization
B- Hysterectomy with oophorectomy
C- Hysterectomy
D- Hormonal therapy
Ans: C

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22. **A 25-year-old man presents with signs of dehydrationzDespite administration of desmopressin (ADH analog), his urine remains hypo-osmolar and dilutE-Laboratory tests show persistent polyuria and low urine osmolality. Which part of the nephron is most likely affected?**
A- Distal convoluted tubule
B- Collecting duct
C- Proximal tubule
D- Collecting tubule

Ans: D

23. **Patient stabbed in posterior neck. Which superficial muscle is likely damaged?**
A- Trapezius
B- Scalene
C- Sternocleidomastoid
D- Splenius

Ans: A

24. **Smoker develops adenocarcinomA-Likely carcinogen?**
A- Amines
B- Alkylating agents
C- Hydrocarbons
D- Nitrosamines

Ans: C

25. **Most common cause of postpartum hemorrhage (PPH):**
A- Uterine Atony
B- Retained products of conception
C- Genital tract trauma
D- Uterine rupture

Ans: A

26. **Defect in anterior neuropore closure leads to:**
A- Meningocele
B- Anencephaly
C- Spina bifida
D- Encephalocele

Ans: B

27. **A G4P3 woman underwent external fixation for a long bone fracturE-One week later, she developed sudden respiratory distress and dieD- What is the most likely cause of death?**
A- Amniotic fluid embolism
B- Deep vein thrombosis
C- Fat embolism
D- Pulmonary embolism

Ans: C

28. **A G2P1 woman in active labor develops sudden-onset per vaginal bleeding followed by a rapid drop in oxygen saturation and cardiovascular collapsE-Histological examination of pulmonary vessels would most likely reveal:**
A- Fats in peripheral vessels
B- Amniotic fluid in peripheral vessels
C- Air bubbles
D- Platelet clumps

Ans: B

29. **A woman in labor develops hemoptysis, decreased oxygen saturation, delayed first heart sound (S1), and fever. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Pneumonia
B- Pulmonary embolism
C- Bronchitis
D- Fat embolism

Ans: B

30. **A woman experiences continued vaginal bleeding after delivery. Laboratory results show PT = 13 seconds elevated APTT, and hemoglobin of 9 g/dL. What is the most appropriate treatment?**
A- Fresh blood
B- Platelets
C- Fresh whole blood
D- FFP

Ans: D

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31. **Hyperemia is a:**
A- Active process
B- Passive process
C- Immune-mediated process
D- Hormonal process

Ans: A

32. **A postpartum woman presents with excessive bleeding and clinical features suggestive of disseminated intravascular coagulation (DIC). Which additional abnormality is most likely to be present?**
A- Hyperfibrinogenemia
B- Coagulopathy
C- Leukocytosis
D- Hyperkalemia

Ans: B

33. **A 65-year-old woman with pneumonia has purulent sputum. Culture shows catalase-negative, coagulase-positive organism. What is the likely cause?**
A- Staphylococcus epidermidis
B- Staphylococcus aureus
C- Streptococcus pneumoniae
D- Klebsiella pneumoniae

Ans: B

34. **A patient presents with weight gain, facial rounding, and proximal muscle weakness. Laboratory tests show elevated serum cortisol and elevated ACTH levels. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Cushing disease
B- Cushing syndrome
C- Addison disease
D- Conn syndrome

Ans: A

35. **An athlete experiences heavy sweating and drinks water frequently. Which hormone will help maintain volume?**
A- Aldosterone
B- ADH
C- Renin
D- Cortisol

Ans: A

36. **The lateral boundary of the deep inguinal ring is formed by:**
A- Fascia transversalis
B- Fascia transversalis and conjoint tendon
C- Internal oblique
D- Transversus abdominis and inguinal ligament

Ans: D

37. **Perirenal fat is an extension of which fascia?**
A- Perirenal fascia
B- Fascia transversalis
C- Renal capsule
D- Parietal peritoneum

Ans: A

38. **A woman presents with chronic dysmenorrhea and dyspareuniA- On bimanual exam, the uterus is tender. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Endometriosis
B- Adenomyosis
C- Leiomyoma
D- Cervicitis

Ans: B

39. **Cause of endometriosis is best explained by which mechanism?**
A- Lymphatic spread
B- Retrograde menstrual flow
C- Congenital absence of uterus
D- Genetic mutation
E-Previous C-Section Scar

Ans: B

40. **A woman has a third-degree perineal tear during delivery. Which structures are involved?**
A- Perineal body & Anal sphnicter
B- Rectum and perineum
C- Perineal body and anal sphincter complex
D- Vaginal vault and bladder

Ans: C

41. **Structure damaged in fracture of sacrum and ischial spine:**
A- Coccyx
B- Anal canal
C- Rectum
D- Illium

Ans: C

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A patient presents with wheezing and dyspneA- Spirometry shows decreased FEV1/FVC and increased TLC- What is the most likely diagnosis?
A- Fibrosis
B- Asthma
C- COPD
D- Bronchiectasis

Ans: B

A woman presents with 6 weeks of amenorrhea, a positive pregnancy test, and no intrauterine sac on ultrasounD- What is the most likely diagnosis?
A- Ectopic pregnancy
B- Urinary tract infection
C- Hydatidiform mole
D- Threatened abortion

Ans: A

A woman at 10 weeks gestation presents with hypotension, vaginal bleeding, and severe adnexal tenderness. No intrauterine sac is seen. What is the diagnosis?
A- Appendicitis
B- Ruptured ectopic pregnancy
C- Molar pregnancy
D- Threatened miscarriage

Ans: B

5. What is the most common site of implantation in ectopic pregnancy?
A- Ovary
B- Ampulla of fallopian tube
C- Cervix
D- Abdominal cavity

Ans: B

6. Uterine artery is a branch of which major artery?
A- Abdominal aorta
B- External iliac artery
C- Internal iliac artery
D- Renal artery

Ans: C

7. Ovarian artery arises from which major vessel?
A- Abdominal aorta
B- Internal iliac artery
C- External iliac artery
D- Renal artery

Ans: A

48. A woman complains of numbness around the perianal area following vaginal delivery. Which nerve is most likely injured?
A- Pudendal nerve
B- Obturator nerve
C- Sciatic nerve
D- Iliohypogastric nerve

Ans: A

49. Enzyme deficient in von Gierk's Disease
A- Hexosaminadase-A
B- Glucose 6 phoshatase
C- Fructokinase
D- Hexokinase
E- Glucokinase

Ans: B

50. A pelvis with a more transverse diameter than anteroposterior is classified as:
A- Gynecoid pelvis
B- Android pelvis
C- Anthropoid pelvis
D- Platypelloid pelvis

Ans: D

51. A woman in the secretory phase of her menstrual cycle has endometrial glands showing hypertrophy. Which hormone is responsible?
A- Estrogen
B- Progesterone
C- FSH
D- LH

Ans: B

52. What is the predominant estrogen during pregnancy?
A- Estradiol
B- Estriol
C- Estrone
D- Estrogen sulfate

Ans: B

53. A postmenopausal woman underwent hysterectomy with no history of breast cancer. What is the most suitable therapy to prevent osteoporosis?
A- Raloxifene
B- Estrogen
C- Vitamin D
D- Calcium

Ans: B

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54. **Which of the following is true regarding the middle meningeal artery?**
A- A branch of internal carotid artery
B- Divides at the pterion
C- Passes through foramen spinosum
D- Supplies the cerebellum

Ans: C

55. **A patient presents with contralateral hemiparesis and ipsilateral facial nerve palsy. Which artery is most likely involved?**
A- PICA
B- AICA
C- MCA
D- ACA

Ans: C

56. **Posterior inferior cerebellar artery (PICA) is a branch of which artery?**
A- Internal carotid artery
B- Vertebral artery
C- Basilar artery
D- Subclavian artery

Ans: B

57. **A patient makes impulsive decisions and shows personality changes, but memory is preserveD- Which lobe is affected?**
A- Frontal lobe
B- Parietal lobe
C- Temporal lobe
D- Occipital lobe

Ans: A

58. **A patient remembers childhood events but cannot recall the past six months after a cerebral thrombus. Which structure is damaged?**
A- Amygdala
B- Hippocampus
C- Prefrontal cortex
D- Cerebellum

Ans: B

59. **An obese patient with sedentary lifestyle presents for routine screening. What should be checked?**
A- Fasting blood glucose
B- Fasting lipid profile
C- HbA1c
D- Liver enzymes

Ans: B

60. **A patient with crescent-shaped glomeruli and anti-GBM antibodies is showing which type of hypersensitivity reaction?**
A- Type II
B- Type III
C- Type II
D- Type IV

Ans: C

61. **A pregnant woman presents with generalized edema and proteinuriA- What is the most likely underlying cause?**
A-Decreased plasma colloid pressure
B-Increased capillary hydrostatic pressure
C-Increased Bowman's capsule pressure
D-Decreased GFR

Ans: B

62. **A woman with a history of gestational diabetes and recent miscarriage comes for evaluation. Which test is most appropriate?**
A- Fasting blood sugar
B- Random blood sugar
C- HbA1c
D- Lipid profile
E-OGTT

Ans: E

63. **A G4P2+1 woman in her first trimester presents with sudden, painless vaginal bleeding. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Placenta previa
B- Vasa previa
C- Abruptio placentae
D- Threatened miscarriage

Ans: D

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Explanation:

- First trimester painless bleed – Threatened miscarriage
- After 20 weeks painless bleed – Placenta previa and vasa previa
- After 20 weeks Painful bleed – Abruptio placenta

64. **A 38-week pregnant woman with hypertension presents with painful vaginal bleeding and a tender abdomen. BP is 190/86. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Placenta previa
B- Placental abruption
C- Uterine rupture
D- Vasa previa
E-Scar dehiscence

Ans: B

65. **A hypertensive woman develops placental abruption. What is the underlying mechanism?**
A- Amniotic fluid embolism
B- Fetoplacental Compromise
C- Coagulopathy
D- Preterm labor

Ans: B

66. **What structure maintains the endometrial lining in early pregnancy?**
A- Graafian follicle
B- Corpus albicans
C- Corpus luteum
D- Endometrial glands

Ans: C

67. **A pregnant woman with a history of miscarriage due to gestational hypertension now presents at 12 weeks of amenorrheA- Which medication should be started to reduce the risk of recurrence?**
A- Methyldopa
B- Aspirin
C- Labetalol
D- Nifedipine

Ans: B

68. **After ischemia, a patient develops tachycardiA- What is the most likely mechanism?**
A- Increased atrioventricular conduction
B- Reentry circuit formation
C- AV node inhibition
D- SA node suppression

Ans: B

69. **Impulse conduction takes 0.12 seconds to reach the ventricles. Where does the delay occur?**
A- SA node
B- AV node
C- Purkinje fibers
D- Bundle of His

Ans: B

70. **A pregnant woman presents with vaginal bleeding. Ultrasound reveals a "snowstorm appearance" with no fetal cardiac activity. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Ectopic pregnancy
B- Molar pregnancy
C- Missed miscarriage
D- Incomplete abortion

Ans: B

71. **A 38-week pregnant woman presents with painful abdominal tenderness, vaginal bleeding, and fundal height of 28 weeks. Fetal cardiac activity is absent. What is the likely cause?**
A- Placenta previa
B- Uterine rupture
C- Vasa previa
D- Placental abruption

Ans: D

72. **Which endometrial histological finding is most strongly associated with progression to endometrial carcinoma?**
A- Simple hyperplasia without atypia
B- Complex hyperplasia without atypia
C- Simple hyperplasia with atypia
D- Complex hyperplasia with atypia

Ans: D

73. **A postmenopausal woman reports vaginal bleeding 1 year after menopausE- What is the definitive next step in evaluation?**
A- Ultrasouns
B- Endometrial biopsy
C- Hysterectomy
D- CA-125

Ans: B

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74. **A 45-year-old woman reports 5 months of amenorrhea and believes she has reached menopausE- What criteria confirm menopause?**
A- 5 months amenorrhea with hot flushes
B- 12 months of amenorrhea
C- 6 months of irregular cycles
D- 6 months amenorrhea without symptoms

Ans: B

75. **A woman with 35 mm endometrial thickness is evaluateD- What is the next best step?**
A- Pap smear
B- Endometrial biopsy
C- MRI pelvis
D- Ultrasouns

Ans: B

76. **Which substance decreases clot formation and prevents MI by vasodilation and platelet inhibition?**
A- Prostaglandin
B- Prostacyclin
C- Leukotriene
D- Thromboxane

Ans: B

77. **A pregnant woman with leg swelling, hemoptysis, and breathlessness is suspected of having pulmonary embolism. What is the underlying cause?**
A- DIC
B- Deep vein thrombosis
C- Asthma exacerbation
D- Amniotic fluid embolism

Ans: B

78. **What is the most important initiating factor in atherosclerosis?**
A- Stasis of blood
B- Endothelial injury
C- Hyperlipidemia
D- Vasospasm

Ans: B

79. **A woman avoids vegetables and only eats meat, eggs,Chicken soups and breaD- Which deficiency is most likely?**
A- Protein
B- Iron
C- Folic acid
D- Vitamin A

Ans: C

80. **Which of the following is the essential coenzyme required for the pyruvate dehydrogenase complex during the decarboxylation of pyruvate?**
A- Pantothenic acid
B- Thiamine
C- Pyridoxine
D- Riboflavin

Ans: B

81. **A patient with dandruff is prescribed antifungal medication. Which essential fatty acid deficiency might contribute to this condition?**
A- Oleic acid
B- Linolenic acid
C- Palmitic acid
D- Stearic acid

Ans: B

82. **Hippocratic oath describe clearly which Of the following?**
A- Sexual boundaries
B- Advertisement
C- Doctor's Right
D- Confidentiality

Ans: D

83. **What factor is most important for improving patient outcomes in clinical practice?**
A- Availability of equipment
B- Up-to-date medical knowledge
C- Prescribing branded medicines
D- More patient visits
E-Active listening to patient

Ans: E

84. **Chronic pancreatitis can lead to which of the following complications due to malabsorption?**
A- Decreased vitamin D
B- Decreased calcium
C- Increased parathyroid hormone
D- Hypernatremia

Ans; A

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85. A woman with a history of heavy menstrual bleeding and pallor (Hb 6 g/dL) conceived and did not take any supplements during pregnancy. After delivery, she experienced excessive postpartum bleeding. Which deficiency is most likely responsible for both conditions?
A- Iron
B- Vitamin K
C- Vitamin B12
D- Folic acid

Ans: A

86. A pregnant woman has decreased serum iron and ferritin. Peripheral smear shows burr cells. What is the likely diagnosis?
A- Sideroblastic anemia
B- Iron deficiency anemia
C- Thalassemia trait
D- Aplastic anemia

Ans: B

87. Hypersegmented neutrophils and macrocytic red cells are seen on a smear. What is the likely deficiency?
A- Iron
B- Vitamin B12
C- Folate
D- Pyridoxine

Ans: C>B

88. A pregnant woman with normal ferritin and variable RBC shapes is found to have anemiA- What is the likely diagnosis?
A- Iron deficiency anemia
B- Thalassemia trait
C- Megaloblastic anemia
D- Sideroblastic anemia

Ans: B

89. Which of the following is a characteristic feature of Hemophilia A?
A- Skips generations
B- A carrier mother can transmit it to her sons
C- Affected males transmit it to their sons
D- Autosomal dominant inheritance pattern

Ans: B

90. The aorta dilates to accommodate high pressure after systolE- What structural feature allows this function?
A- Smooth muscle
B- Elastic lamina
C- Fibrous tissue
D- Adventitia

Ans: B

91. A blood sample from the portal vein is analyzeD- Which substance is found in the least amount?
A- Amino acids
B- Short-chain fatty acids
C- Glycerol
D- Glucose

Ans: C

92. A pregnant woman with BP 168/90 mmHg, epigastric pain, and blurred vision is given magnesium sulfatE- What complication is being prevented?
A- Placental abruption
B- Eclampsia
C- HELLP syndrome
D- Thrombosis

Ans: B

93. Catecholamines are synthesized from which amino acid?
A- Tryptophan
B- Tyrosine
C- Phenylalanine
D- Histidine

Ans: B

94. A chronic smoker is diagnosed with lung cancer. Which carcinogen is most responsible?
A- Aromatic amines
B- Hydrocarbons
C- Alkylating agents
D- Polyacrylamide

Ans: B

95. At what spinal level does the rectum begin?
A- L5
B- S3
C- S1
D- L1

Ans: B

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96. A patient sustains an acetabular fracturE- Which bones are most likely involved?
A- Pubis and sacrum
B- Ischium and femur
C- Ilium and pubis
D- Ischium and ilium

Ans: D

97. A nurse gives an injection in the lateral gluteal region to avoid damaging which nerve?
A- Obturator nerve
B- Sciatic nerve
C- Pudendal nerve
D- Femoral nerve

Ans: B

98. The sciatic nerve supplies which of the following?
A- Lateral Rotators of Thigh
B- Hamstrings
C- Adductor Magnus
D- Sartorius

Ans: B

99. A patient with posterior dislocation of the femoral head has severe thigh and knee pain. Which nerve is most likely damaged?
A- Obturator nerve
B- Sciatic nerve
C- Femoral nerve
D- Pudendal nerve

Ans: B

100. During episiotomy repair following ventouse delivery, which muscle is most likely cut?
A- Ischiocavernosus
B- Transverse perineal muscle
C- Levator ani
D- Bulbospongiosus

Ans: D

101. Patient had difficulty in standing and waddling gait nerve involves
A- Sciatic nerve
B- Femoral nerve
C- Obturator nerve
D- Superior gluteal nerve

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Difficulty in standing from sitting – Gluteus maximus damage (Inferior gluteal nerve).
- Waddling Gate – Gluteus medius and minimus damage (Superior gluteal nerve)

102. Virus-infected and tumor cells are destroyed by which immune cells?
A- Plasma cells
B- Natural killer cells
C- Neutrophils
D- Helper T cells

Ans: B

103. MHC Class I molecules present antigens to which cells?
A- CD4+ T cells
B- CD8+ T cells
C- B cells
D- Macrophages

Ans: B

104. Irreversible myocardial injury is characterized by which histologic finding?
A- Fatty change
B- Contraction bands
C- Vacuolar degeneration
D- Interstitial edema
E-Mitochondrial Damage

Ans: B

105. A patient receiving chemotherapy for adenocarcinoma develops epithelial cell damagE- What is the most likely underlying mechanism?
A- Hypoxia
B- Apoptosis
C- Necrosis
D- Inflammation

Ans: B

106. Shock is defined as:
A- Decreased cardiac contractility
B- Decreased tissue perfusion
C- Increased vascular permeability
D- Decreased systemic vascular resistance
E-Decreased Blood Volume

Ans: B

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107. **Free radicals primarily cause damage to which cellular component?**
A- Endoplasmic reticulum
B- DNA
C- Ribosomes
D- Lysosomes
E-Mitochondria

Ans: B

108. **The genital tubercle is located in relation to the mesonephros as:**
A- Inferior
B- Lateral
C- Medial
D- Posterior

Ans: C

109. **Blood is aspirated from the nape of the neck following traumA- Which is likely injured?**
A- Vertebral artery
B- Suboccipital artery
C- Occipital vein
D- Superficial temporal vein
E-Posterior compartment of Skill

Ans: A

110. **A patient with absent uterus most likely has a defect in:**
A- Mesonephric duct
B- Paramesonephric duct
C- Urogenital sinus
D- Genital tubercle

Ans: B

111. **A girl presents with webbed neck, short stature, and streak ovaries. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Turner syndrome
B- Klinefelter syndrome
C- Down Syndrome
D- Androgen insensitivity syndrome

Ans: A

112. **A female with primary amenorrhea, no secondary sexual characteristics, and streak ovaries is found to have which karyotype?**
A- 46XX
B- 46XY
C- 47XX
D- 45X0

Ans: D

113. **An albino child is brought with complaints of poor vision. What is the most likely cause of visual impairment?**
A- Myopia
B- Presbyopia
C- Cataract
D- Retinitis pigmentosa

Ans: C

114. **A male presents with gynecomastia and erectile dysfunction. Which condition is most likely responsible?**
A- Decreased FSH
B- Prolactinoma
C- Hypogonadism
D- Increased testosterone

Ans: C

115. **A couple has been trying to conceive for 11 months with regular, unprotected intercoursE- What is the appropriate advice?**
A- Continue trying until 12 months
B- Start infertility treatment
C- Counsel for IUI
D- Recommend IVF immediately

Ans: A

116. **Which fetal vessel carries the Highest oxygen saturation?**
A- Pulmonary artery
B- Umbilical vein
C- Umbilical artery
D- Aorta

Ans: B

117. **Which test is used to assess tubal patency in females?**
A- Hysteroscopy
B- Hysterosalpingography
C- Pelvic ultrasound
D- Endometrial biopsy

Ans: B

118. **A patient is counseled about tubal patency testing. What is the primary function of the fallopian tubes?**
A- Secretes hormones
B- Supports fertilization and implantation
C- Prevents ectopic pregnancy
D- Stores mature ova
E-Move Fertilized Egg

Ans: E

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119. A breastfeeding woman is diagnosed with a urinary tract infection. She was initially prescribed ciprofloxacin, but is concerned about drug excretion in breast milk. Which of the following is a safer alternative with minimal excretion into breast milk?
A- Metronidazole
B- Cefixime
C- Doxycycline
D- Nitrofurantoin

Ans: B

120. A patient with opioid overdose improves rapidly after naloxone administration. What is the pharmacologic reason?
A- Short half-life
B- Active metabolites
C- Slow receptor binding
D- High first-pass metabolism
E-Rapid Exceetion by kidneys

Ans: A

121. A 15-year-old girl presents with short stature, primary amenorrhea, and streak ovaries. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A- Kallmann syndrome
B- Turner syndrome
C- Androgen insensitivity syndrome
D- Mullerian agenesis

Ans: B

122. A 28-year-old woman presents with 8 months of secondary amenorrheA- FSH and LH levels are within the normal rangE- What is the most likely cause?
A- PCOS
B- Premature ovarian failure
C- Pituitary tumor
D- Asherman syndrome

Ans: A

123. A 30-year-old female with BMI 38 complains of hirsutism and irregular menses. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A- Cushing syndrome
B- Hypothyroidism
C- PCOS
D- Congenital adrenal hyperplasia

Ans: C

124. A 32-year-old woman presents with hirsutism, irregular periods, BMI 34, and polycystic ovaries on ultrasounD- Which feature confirms PCOS diagnosis?
A- Raised prolactin
B- Cysts on ultrasound
C- Oligomenorrhea and hirsutism
D- Hyperthyroidism

Ans: C

125. A woman with an adnexal mass is suspected of having ovarian cancer. Which tumor marker is most commonly elevated?
A- AFP
B- CEA
C- hCG
D- CA-125

Ans: D

126. A 10-week pregnant woman (G1P0) presents with spontaneous miscarriagE- What is the most common chromosomal cause?
A- Trisomy
B- Monosomy
C- Balanced translocation
D- Triploidy

Ans: A

127. A woman with recurrent miscarriages and joint pain is being investigateD- What is the most appropriate test?
A- Karyotyping
B- Anticardiolipin antibodies
C- TSH
D- Hysteroscopy

Ans: B

128. A pregnant woman presents with a closed cervix, mild PV bleeding, and a gestational sac on ultrasound with no fetal cardiac activity. What is the likely diagnosis?
A- Threatened miscarriage
B- Incomplete miscarriage
C- Missed miscarriage
D- Inevitable miscarriage

Ans: C

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Explanation:

- **Threatened miscarriage** – Fetal cardiac activity will be present
- **Missed Miscarriage:** No fetal cardiac activity and closed os)

A woman presents with regular cycles of 28 days and 6 days of bleeding with average flow. What is the diagnosis?

A- Oligomenorrhea
B- Polymenorrhea
C- Eumenorrhea
D- Menorrhagia

Ans: C

A tall female with absent menstruation and a blind vagina presents to the cliniC- What is the likely diagnosis?

A- Turner syndrome
B- Mullerian agenesis
C- Androgen insensitivity syndrome
D- Hypogonadotropic hypogonadism
E-Decreased DHEA

Ans: C

A male has normal testosterone but damaged seminiferous tubules, leading to infertility. What lab finding is expected?

A- Decreased FSH
B- Increased inhibin
C- Increased FSH
D- Decreased GnRH

Ans: C

Lymphatic drainage of cervical cancer is primarily to:

A- Femoral and inguinal nodes
B- Obturator and iliac nodes
C- Para-aortic and pelvic nodes
D- Inguinal and pelvic nodes

Ans: B

A pelvic ultrasound shows a mass with calcified teeth and hair in Ovary. What is the likely diagnosis?

A- Serous cystadenoma
B- Cystic teratoma
C- Choriocarcinoma
D- Mucinous cystadenoma

Ans: B

134. A woman has a mature ovarian mass in the adnexa with multiple tissue types. What is the likely diagnosis?

A- Serous cystadenocarcinoma
B- Dermoid cyst
C- Granulosa cell tumor
D- Mucinous adenoma

Ans: B

135. A woman presents with RIF pain, raised β-hCG, and an adnexal mass without fever. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A- Acute appendicitis
B- Ectopic pregnancy
C- Pelvic inflammatory disease
D- Tubo-ovarian abscess

Ans: B

136. A neonate has abdominal distension, vomiting, and fails to pass meconium. Hirschsprung disease is suspecteD- Which part is most likely affected?

A- Rectum
B- Sigmoid colon
C- Ascending colon
D- Transverse colon

Ans: B

137. A patient presents with jaundice, yellow eyes, raised ALT, and is positive for Hepatitis A- What is the mechanism?

A- Increased bilirubin conjugation
B- Decreased bilirubin conjugation
C- Impaired bilirubin excretion
D- Hemolysis

Ans: C

138. A 9-month-old boy presents with hematuriA- What is the most likely mode of inheritance?

A- Autosomal dominant
B- Autosomal recessive
C- X-linked dominant
D- X-linked recessive

Ans: B

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139. A patient presents with symptoms of hypothyroidism. Lab findings suggest a pituitary defect. Which of the following hormone levels are most likely to be seen?
A- Decreased TSH, increased thyroxine
B- Increased TRH, increased TSH
C- Decreased TSH, decreased thyroxine
D- Increased TRH, increased thyroxine
Ans: C

140. Which drug is used to permanently lower the thyroid hormones in hyperthyroidism?
A- Methimazole
B- PTU
C- 131 NaI
D- Thyocyanate
Ans: C

141. A hyperthyroid patient has lid lag and hypertension. What is the underlying mechanism?
A- TSH receptor stimulation
B- Increased iodination
C- Increased TRH
D- TPO inhibition
Ans: A

142. A baby is born with coarse facial features and mental retardation. Which metabolic pathway is increased?
A- Gluconeogenesis
B- Glycogenolysis
C- Lipogenesis
D- Ketogenesis
Ans: C

143. A granuloma with central necrosis surrounded by epithelioid cells is seen. What type of necrosis is this?
A- Coagulative
B- Liquefactive
C- Caseous
D- Fat
Ans: C

144. A blister with clear fluid between epidermis and dermis is seen. What type of inflammation is this?
A- Fibrinous
B- Serous
C- Suppurative
D- Granulomatous
Ans: B

145. A diabetic patient on treatment develops severe hypoglycemia with blood glucose of 48 mg/dL. Which drug is likely responsible?
A- Acarbose
B- Pioglitazone
C- DPP-4 inhibitor
D- Glimepiride
Ans: D

146. A patient with right iliac fossa pain is diagnosed with acute appendicitis. What type of inflammation is most likely?
A- Serous
B- Suppurative
C- Fibrinous
D- Granulomatous
Ans: B

147. What is the minimum sperm count required for fertility according to WHO criteria?
A- >10 million/mL
B- >15 million/mL
C- >20 million/mL
D- >25 million/mL
Ans: B

148. What cytokine is primarily responsible for fever?
A- IL-6
B- Prostaglandins
C- IL-1
D- Bradykinin
Ans: C

149. Low-dose aspirin inhibits which of the following?
A- Prostacyclin
B- Prostaglandin E2
C- Leukotrienes
D- Thromboxane A2
Ans: D

150. The production of synthetic human insulin using bacterial cells is an example of:
A- DNA fingerprinting
B- DNA genetic engineering
C- RNA splicing
D- Gene knockout
Ans: B

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151. **Antisnake venom is an example of which type of immunity?**
A- Natural active
B- Natural passive
C- Artificial active
D- Artificial passive

Ans: D

152. **Choriocarcinoma most commonly metastasizes to which organ?**
A- Liver
B- Lungs
C- Bone
D- Brain

Ans: B

153. **A pregnant woman (G3P2) with a history of hypertension presents with decreased platelet count and elevated liver enzymes. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Preeclampsia
B- HELLP syndrome
C- Acute fatty liver of pregnancy
D- Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura

Ans: B

154. **Salbutamol given during asthma exacerbation acts by:**
A- Blocking muscarinic receptors
B- Increasing cAMP in mast cells
C- Causing smooth muscle relaxation
D- Inhibiting leukotriene production

Ans: C

155. **Which antiretroviral drug is associated with tingling and peripheral neuropathy?**
A- Zidovudine
B- Didanosine
C- Ribavirin
D- Lamivudine

Ans: B

156. **A woman presents with dyspareunia and cervical redness noted on pelvic examination. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Cervical ectropion
B- Cervical intraepithelial neoplasia (CIN)
C- Cervicitis
D- Endometrial hyperplasia

Ans: C

157. **An athletic girl presents with primary amenorrhea, normal BMI, and inguinal masses. What is the next investigation?**
A- Karyotyping
B- Serum FSH and LH
C- USG pelvis and abdomen
D- Serum testosterone

Ans: C

158. **What is a histological characteristic of the spleen?**
A- Cortical sinusoids
B- Subcapsular sinusoids
C- Lymphatic vessels only
D- Trabecular veins only

Ans: B

159. **During labor of a multiparous woman with a past history of GBS, the membranes rupture before taking a vaginal swaB- What is the next step?**
A- Wait for results before starting antibiotics
B- No treatment needed
C- Start antibiotics during labor
D- Start steroids

Ans: C

160. **The upper part of the medulla is composed of:**
A- Vestibular cochlear nucleus
B- Nucleus accumbens
C- Substantia nigra
D- Red nucleus

Ans: A

161. **A girl using chloramphenicol eye drops develops decreased hemoglobin. Likely cause?**
A- IDA
B- MDS
C- Aplastic anemia
D- Hemolytic anemia

Ans: C

162. **A female patient complains of vaginal discharge, occasional bleeding, and dyspareuniA- What is the appropriate investigation?**
A- Pap smear
B- Colposcopy
C- Wet prep.
D- Pelvic ultrasound

Ans: A

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radicals from the body?
A- Vitamin K
B- Transferrin
C- Vitamin C
D- Ferritin

Ans: C

164. Which antiarrhythmic drug is associated with fatigue and tiredness?
A- Sotalol
B- Verapamil
C- Amiodarone
D- Lidocaine

Ans: A

165. Knee jerk reflex is an example of:
A- Inverse stretch reflex
B- Golgi tendon reflex
C- Muscle stretch reflex
D- Withdrawal reflex

Ans: C

166. An obese diabetic patient on glimepiride 3mg develops flatulence and GIT upset after adding a new drug. Likely drug?
A- Acarbose
B- Metformin
C- Sitagliptin
D- Pioglitazone

Ans: A

167. Heparin is physiologically produced by:
A- Hepatocytes
B- Mast cells
C- Fibroblasts
D- Endothelial cells

Ans: B

168. A patient presents with hypoglycemia, hyperkalemia, and hypotension. What are the expected relative hormone levels?
A- ↑ Cortisol, ↓ Aldosterone
B- ↓ Cortisol, ↑ Aldosterone
C- ↓ Cortisol, ↓ Aldosterone
D- Normal cortisol, ↓ Aldosterone

Ans: C

...ing rhinosinusitis and nasal polyp with the fungus invading lamina papyracea, excessive endothelial damage and having non septate hyphae organism involved is:
A- Candida
B- Histoplasmosis
C- Aspergillus
D- Mucor
E- Rhizopus

Ans: D (FA)

170. Loss of vibration and fine touch in fingertips is due to damage to:
A- Meissner's corpuscles
B- Pacinian corpuscles
C- Ruffini endings
D- Merkel cells

Ans: A

171. The characteristic giant cells seen in tuberculosis are:
A- Langhans giant cells
B- Langerhans cells
C- Foreign body giant cells
D- Reed-Sternberg cells

Ans: A

172. In hypertrophic obstructive cardiomyopathy (HOCM), what hemodynamic changes are seen?
A- Increased SV and increased diastolic filling
B- Increased SV and decreased diastolic filling
C- Decreased SV and decreased diastolic filling
D- Decreased SV and increased diastolic filling

Ans: C

173. The safest site for liver biopsy is:
A- 12th rib, midclavicular line
B- 8th rib, anterior axillary line
C- 9th or 10th ICS, midaxillary line
D- 11th ICS, posterior axillary line

Ans: C

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174. **A young girl presents with lower abdominal pain and bluish discoloration at the vaginal introitus. What is the likely management?**
A- Gonadectomy
B- Incision and drainage
C- Hormonal therapy
D- Laparoscopy

Ans: B(Imperforate hymen with hematoclop)

175. **Third-degree uterine prolapse with uterus reaching above introitus. Best management?**
A- Vaginal hysterectomy
B- Vaginal pessary
C- Uterine suspension
D- Pelvic floor exercises

Ans: A

176. **An elderly male presents with urgency, nocturia, and dysuriA- Likely organ affected?**
A- Urethra
B- Bladder
C- Prostate
D- Kidney

Ans: C

177. **Most common cancer in males in Karachi:**
A- Lung cancer
B- Oral cancer
C- Colorectal cancer
D- Liver cancer

Ans: B

178. **What type of study is used to assess morbidity rates separately in a population?**
A- Case-control study
B- Cross-sectional study
C- Descriptive epidemiologic study
D- Analytical cohort study

Ans: C

179. **A woman has a blood loss of 1 liter following vaginal delivery. According to WHO criteria, what volume of blood loss is defined as postpartum hemorrhage (PPH)?**
A- More than 250 mL
B- More than 500 mL
C- More than 1000 mL
D- More than 2000 mL

Ans: B

Explanation:
According to WHO, postpartum hemorrhage is defined as blood loss >500 mL after vaginal delivery and >1000 mL after cesarean section.)

180. **A patient has a soft, mobile forehead swelling; biopsy shows adipose tissuE- Diagnosis?**
A- Ganglion cyst
B- Lipoma
C- Epidermoid cyst
D- Sebaceous cyst

Ans: B

181. **p53 acts as guardian of genomE- It is disrupted by:**
A- Cell wall Damage
B- RNA damage
C- DNA damage
D- Lipid peroxidation

Ans: C

182. **A deep-sea diver develops muscle twitching and comA- Likely cause?**
A- Caisson disease
B- Hypocalcemia
C- Hypercarbia
D- Nitrogen narcosis

Ans: A

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1. **Child with generalized body edema cause is ?**
A- Hypoproteinemia
B- Increase hydrostatic pressure
C- Decrease Sodium
D- Increase Sodium
E- Decrease Magnesium

Ans: A

2. **The medial wall of ischiorectal fossa is formed by:**
A- Levator Ani
B- Perineal Membrane
C- Obturator Internus
D- External Anal Sphincter
E- Gluteus Maximus

Ans: A

Explanation:
Medial wall: Sloping fibres of Levator Ani & Anal Sphincter
Lateral Wall: Lower part of Obtruator Internus with covering Fascia
Anterior wall: posterior border of perineal membrane
Posterior wall: sacrotuberous ligament and gluteus Maximus
Base: form by skin
Apex: line of meeting of obturator internus and levator ani

Contents:
- Ischiorectal pad of fat
- Pudental nerve & its branches
- Internal pudental vessels
- Pudental canal with its content

3. **A 5 years old female child brought to a clinic and with short stature, short and webbed neck what is the diagnosis?**
A- Turners
B- Klinefelter
C- Downs
D- Fragile X

Ans: A

4. **A 24 years old lady who is 6 months pregnant complains of generalized weakness and lethargy her Hb is 9.8 g/dl with MCV 58 fl and MCH 15 pg her serum ferritin level is 150 mg /dl diagnose is?**
A- Anemia of chronic disease
B- Iron deficiency anemia
C- Thalassemia trait
D- Megaloblastic anemia
E- Sideroblastic anemia

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Thalassemia trait – MCV low + Ferritin normal
- Iron deficiency – MCV low + Ferritin low

5. **A women has tooth extraction & she was prescribed calcium, multivitamins & antibiotic. She was already on candesartan. candesatran effects efficacy of which antibiotic?**
A- Metronidazole
B- Amoxicillin
C- Ciprofloxacin
D- Erythrocin
E- Oxytetracyclin

Ans: E

6. **Study of 200 guest with vomiting and diarrhea some guest presents with symptoms after 2 days study involve in this case is:**
A- Case control
B- Cohort
C- Cross sectional
D- Meta- analysis

Ans: B

7. **Patient with absent uterus enlarged clitoris, blind ended vagina likely due to:**
A- X-linked disease
B- Congenital adrenal hyperplasia
C- Testicular feminization
D- Androgen insensitivity syndrome

Ans: D

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8. **Lady had a difficult labour at home in village. She was brought to hospital with history of PV bleed & oozing from gums for the last 10 hours. Her CBC shows 6 g/dl, platelets 30,000, TLC 24000 with neutrophilia, the peripheral blood film shows blur cells. Her PT & APTT were prolonged. Most likely cause is:**
A- DIC
B- ITP
C- Septicemia
D- Hemophilia
E- Postpartum hemorrhage

Ans: A

9. **Behind ovarian fossa structure is:**
A- Ureter
B- Internal iliac
C- External illiac artrey
D- External illiac vien

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Superior-External iliac vein and artery
- Anterior-Broad ligament of uterils
- posterior-Ureter and Internal' iliac artery and vein
- Inferior - Obturator nerve artery and vien

10. **Inherited only from mother to child is**
A. Improuted DNA
B. Mitochondrial DNA
C. X-linked
D. Maternal disomy

Ans: B

11. **A Tall Young man had aortic root dilation upto 4cm, ocular examination showed lens dislocation. mitral valve leaflet defect with a systolic click what is diagnose?**
A- Edward Syndrome
B- Down Syndrome
C- Marfan Syndrome
D- Patau Syndrome
E- Osteogenesis imperfecta

Ans: C

12. **Ventricular filling on ECG is represented by:**
A. ST segment
B. TP segment
C. QRS complex
D. QT interval

Ans: B

13. **Defination of desmoplasia:**
A- Metastasis involvement of surrounding tissues
B- Non neoplastic proliferation of fibrous connective tissue
C- Change of one epithelium to another
D- Increase in Cell Size

Ans: B

14. **Estrogen and progesterone produced in the last 7 months by:**
A- Anterior pituitary
B- Corpus luteum
C- Hypothalamus
D- Placenta
E- Posterior pituitary

Ans: D

15. **Nerve that passes through superficial inguinal ring**
A- Sciatic Nerve
B- Femoral Nerve
C- Ilioinguinal Neve
D- Obtruator Nerve

Ans: C

16. **Perianal abscess in female infection spreads laterally to:**
A- Ischiorectal fossa
B- Superficial perineal pouch
C- Deep perineal pouch
D- Birth canal

Ans: A

17. **Factor needed for co enzyme A is which of following?**
A- Biotin
B- Pantothenic acid
C- Biotin
D- Folic acid
E- B2

Ans: B

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patient. After 40 hours, 15 mm erythema is noticed. Which type of hypersensitivity reaction occur

A- Type 2
B- Type 1
C- Type 4
D- Type 3
E- Type 5

Ans: C

19. **Ehlers-Danlos syndrome type that is autosomal recessive:**

A. Classic EDS
B. Kyphoscoliotic EDS
C. Vascular EDS
D. Hypermobile EDS

Ans: B

20. **TOF (Tetralogy of Fallot) feature:**

A. Pulmonary trunk overriding
B. Atrial septal defect
C. Ventricular septal defect
D. Left ventricular hypertrophy
E. Pulmonary stenosis
F. Right ventricular hypertrophy

Ans: C

21. **Major blood supply of perineum is from:**

A- External iliac artery
B- Common iliac artery
C- Inferior vesical artery
D- Internal pudendal artery
E- Inferior mesenteric artery

Ans: D

22. **A known CLD patient developed edema, the likely mechanism is:**

A- Decrease oncotic pressure
B- Increase hydrostatic pressure
C- Increase oncotic pressure
D- Salt Retention

Ans: A

23. **Plasma protein drugs related:**

A- Temporarily inactive
B- Inactive until activated by liver
C- Only act in blood
D- Excreted in or max in GFR

Ans: B

24. **which of the following will indicate ovulation has occurred?**

A- Mucinous discharge
B- Raised body temperature
C- Corpus luteum secretion
D- Ferning cervical mucos

Ans: D

25. **1 carbon carrier is:**

A. Folate
B. Pantothenic acid
C. Thiamine
D. Biotin

Ans: D

Explanation:

- One Carbon Carrier – Biotin
- Add One Carbon – Biotin
- One Carbon Transfer – Folate

26. **Which structure has Intra pelvic extra pelvic extension?**

A- Round ligament of uterus
B- Round ligament of ovary
C- Cervical ligament
D- Suspensory ligament
E- Cooper ligament

Ans: A

27. **Pregnant lady of 12 weeks presents with burning micturition, right-sided flank pain, and fever. Most likely diagnosis?**

A. UTI
B. Chronic pyelonephritis
C. Nephrotic syndrome
D. Acute pyelonephritis

Ans: D

28. **Factor 8 is not available.Which of the following can be given as an alternative therapy?**

A- FFP
B- Cryoprecipitate
C- Whole blood
D- Plasma
E- N/S

Ans: B

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Explanation:
- Cryoprecipitate has – Factor 8+13
- FFP has – Factor 9

A newborn baby with recurrent infections. Which immunoglobulin deficiency is most likely?
A. IgA
B. IgG
C. IgM
D. IgE

Ans: B

Newborn with amelia. This defect is due to:
A. Failure of neural tube closure
B. Failure of limb bud formation
C. Amniotic band syndrome
D. Chromosomal nondisjunction
E. Somite malformation

Ans: B

Least amount of minerals are found in:
A- Roots
B- Tubers
C- Cereal
D- Pulses
E- Veg (leaves)

Ans: B

Fetal movements felt by mother at:
A- 2 months
B- 4 months
C- 6 months
D- 8 months

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Fetal movement – At 2 month or 8 weeks
- Fetal Quickening –At 4-5 months

NSAIDs mechanism of action involves:
A. Inhibition of leukotriene synthesis
B. Inhibition of phospholipase A2
C. Inhibition of thromboxin release
D. Inhibition of cyclooxygenase enzymes
E. Activation of prostaglandin receptors

Ans: D

34. **In Autosomal dominant diseases:**
A- Only females are affected
B- Complete penetrance
C- Heterozygous affected
D- Sign and symptoms appear in early life
E- X linked recessive

Ans: C

35. **Lady having yellow green vaginal discharge with foul smell on peripheral smear, clue cells seen, Cause?**
A. Chlamydia
B. Gonoccocus
C. Bacterial vaginosis
D. Trichomonas vaginalis

Ans: C

36. **A patient with history of tingling sensation of hand and inability to grip things properly, also there is wasting of thenar muscles of hand, which nerve is involved?**
A- Ulnar
B- Median
C- Radial
D- Musculocutaneous

Ans: B

37. **Changes seen in liver damage include:**
A. Dense irregular connective tissue
B. Dense regular connective tissue
C. Fatty changes
D. Amyloid deposition
E. Fibrosis

Ans: C

38. **Proto oncogene is defined as**
A-Abnormal gene cause cell proliferation
B-Abnormal gene cause cell Suppression
C-Normal gene cause cell proliferation
D-Normal gene cause cell Suppression

Ans: C

39. **After hysterectomy patient complains of pain in Loin due to**
A- Ureter Ligation
B- Uterine Artery Ligation
C- Ovarin Artery Ligation
D- Bladder Trauma

Ans: A

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40. **A female touches a hot stove and suddenly withdraws her hand. This sensation is carried by which tract?**
A. Dorsal column tract
B. Lateral spinothalamic tract
C. Anterior corticospinal tract
D. Rubrospinal tract
E. Spinocerebellar tract

Ans: B

41. **Maximum hormones in pregnancy are produced by:**
A. Placenta
B. Corpus luteum
C. Fetal adrenal gland
D. Maternal pituitary gland
E. Fetal liver

Ans: A

42. **Bartholin cyst is found in which of the following locations?**
A. Between labia majora and labia minora
B. Between labia minora and clitoris
C. Between vagina and cervix
D. At the posterior aspect of the uterus
E. In the anterior vaginal wall

Ans: A

43. **If the head of the femur is displaced from the acetabular fossa, which nerve is most likely to be damaged?**
A. Femoral nerve
B. Obturator nerve
C. Sciatic nerve
D. Pudendal nerve
E. Superior gluteal nerve

Ans: C

44. **Female patient on HRT having risk of which of following**
A- Ovarian CA
B- Endometrial ca
C- Breast CA
D- Headache
E- Thromboembolism

Ans: E

Explanation:
- Low estrogen OCP cause – Hepatic Adenoma
- High Estrogen OCP Prolong/Long term use in post-menopausal – Endometrial CA
- Estrogen Containing OCP Increase risk of – Thromboembolism(DVT)
- HRT increase Risk of – DVT (Thromboembolism)
- Mixes HRT containing both estrogen and progesterone cause – Breast CA (Robins)

45. **Ascites with pleural effusion is most commonly seen in which condition?**
A. Meigs syndrome
B. Preeclampsia
C. Ovarian carcinoma
D. Tuberculosis
E. Liver cirrhosis

Ans:A

46. **Maximum water absorption in the gastrointestinal tract occurs in:**
A. Stomach
B. Jejunum
C. Ileum
D. Colon
E. Duodenum

Ans: B

47. **Type of hypersensitivity reaction in hemorrhagic disease of the newborn is:**
A. Type I
B. Type II
C. Type III
D. Type IV
E. Type V

Ans: B

48. **Which of the following will be increased in hypothyroid patient?**
A- T3
B- T4
C- T3
D- Cholesterol

Ans: D

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49. **A young boy presents with hypochromic macrocytic anemia and normal ferritin levels. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A. Iron deficiency anemia
B. Thalassemia
C. Megaloblastic anemia
D. Sideroblastic anemia
E. Anemia of chronic disease

Ans: B

50. **Which chlamydial specie cause blindness?**
A- Chlamydia A-C
B- Chlamydia D-K
C- Chlamydia Psittaci
D- Chlamydia G
E- Chlamydia L1-3

Ans: A (FA)

Explanation:
Types A-C
- Chronic infection and blindness

Types D–K
- Urethritis/PID
- Ectopic pregnancy,
- Neonatal pneumonia (staccato cough) with eosinophilia
- Neonatal conjunctivitis (1–2 weeks after birth)

Types L1-L
- Lymphogranuloma venereum

51. **Lower motor neuron lesion leads to**
A. Flaccid paralysis
B. Spastic paralysis
C. Upgoing big toe (Babinski sign)
D. Hyperreflexia
E. Clonus

Ans: A

52. **In autosomal dominant what is True:**
A- One parent effected
B- Both parent effected
C- 1 of 4 children affected
D- Variable expression
E- 2 in 4 siblings affected

Ans: E

53. **Ileal resection causes the deficiency of:**
A- Vitamin B6
B- Vitamin B12
C- Vitamin K
D- Vitamin D

'Ans: B

54. **A patient has tingling sensations n his peripheral body and lab investigation reveal raised MCV. What is the most probable pathology?**
A- Pernicious anemia
B- Folic acid deficiency
C- Vitamin B12 deficiency
D- Vitamin C deficiency

Ans: C

55. **70 years old female develop poor wound healing she is taking meat and protein diet. but her diet is deficient in vegetables and fruits which is deficient in the body**
A. No synthesis of collagen
B. Defective synthesis of collagen
C. Vitamin C deficiency
D. Decrease tensile strength of wound

Ans: C

56. **Important antigen that is involved in Acute graft rejection:**
A- MHC
B- HLA
C- Rh factor
D- AB Blood antigen

Ans: B

57. **Intragluteal injection injuring the sciatic nerve will most likely affect which muscle group?**
A. Hamstring muscles
B. Gluteal muscles
C. Quadriceps
D. Adductor muscles
E. Calf muscles

Ans: A

58. **Anomic aphasia is caused due to lesion of:**
A- Dominant Brocas area
B- Wernickes area
C- Non dominant hemisphere brocas area
D- Occipital region

Ans: C

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Explanation:

- Lesion of non-dominant hemisphere brocas area leads to Anomic Aphasia
- Broca aphasia -- Motor aphasia + Non- fluent + area 44 and 45 + inferior frontal gyrus
- Wernicke aphasia -- Sensory aphasia + fluent + area 22+ superior temporal gyrus
- Global aphasia -- Both Wernicke and brocaaphasia + arcuate fasciculus
- Anomic aphasia -- Mild fluent aphasia +failure of word retrieval + angular gyrus

59. **Bell's palsy is due to lesion in:**
A. Upper motor neuron
B. Lower motor neuron
C. Optic nerve
D. Vestibulocochlear nerve
E. Trigeminal nerve

Ans: B

60. **Most appropriate diagnostic test for COPD:**
A. Spirometry only
B. Post-treatment spirometry
C. Pre and post bronchodilator spirometry
D. Chest X-ray (CXR)
E. CT chest

Ans: C

61. **A patient presented with painful righ big toe. He was diagnosed to have gout and doctor advised him Allopurinol. Which factor will affect the availability of allopurinol**
A- LDH
B- Albumin
C-ACTH
D-CRP

Ans: B

62. **Type of necrosis as a result of MI**
A- Caseous necrosis
B- Liquefactive necrosis
C- Coagulative necrosis
D- Fibrinoid necrosis

Ans: C

63. **A sea diver after diving develops shortness of breath and joint pain. Cause is:**
A- Lactic Acidosis
B- Nitrogen bubbles in blood
C- Excessive fatigue
D- Excess CO2

Ans: B

64. **A blockage in the posterior interventricular artery would most likely affect which of the following areas?**
A. Right atrium
B. Right ventricle
C. Left atrium
D. Inferior part of the left ventricle

Ans: D

65. **Which combination is most responsible for thrombosis in a post-surgical patient?**
A. Endothelial injury and hypercoagulable state
B. Stasis and hypercoagulable state
C. Endothelial injury and stasis
D. Endothelia injury

Ans: B >A

66. **A patient presents with pleuritic chest pain. Which of the following, if normal, would help to rule out pulmonary embolism (PE)?**
A. Chest X-ray
B. D-dimer
C. Troponin
D. ECG

Ans: B

67. **Deep vein thrombosis (DVT) most commonly originates from which of the following?**
A. Superficial veins of upper limbs
B. Deep veins of upper limbs
C. Deep veins of lower limbs
D. Superficial veins of lower limbs

Ans: C

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A child presents with a single palmar crease, sandal gap between first and second toes, slanting eyes, depressed nasal bridge, intellectual disability, and flat facies. Karyotyping shows 46 chromosomes. What is the likely diagnosis?
A. Patau syndrome
B. Edwards syndrome
C. Down syndrome
D. Turner syndrome

Ans: C

From a sterilization and disinfection perspective, which of the following is least resistant to destruction?
A. Bacteria
B. Fungi
C. Viruses
D. Prions

Ans: C

Drug of choice for diabetes management in the first trimester of pregnancy is:
A. Metformin
B. Glibenclamide
C. Insulin
D. Pioglitazone

Ans: C

Drug of choice for diabetes management in the second trimester of pregnancy is:
A. Metformin
B. Glibenclamide
C. Insulin
D. Sitagliptin

Ans: C

In a community with population of 10,00,000(one million),there were 100,000 female in child bearing age and 100,000 children were born alive in the year 2000.A total of 50 women died due to pregnancy and related causes.the maternal mortality rate is
A.5/1000 females
B.5/1000 live births
C.5/10000 population
D.50/1000 females
E.50/1000 live births

Ans: C

73. An 8-year-old girl is diagnosed with idiopathic precocious puberty. What should her family be warned about?
A. Early menarche
B. Short adult stature
C. Future infertility
D. Precocious menopause

Ans: B

64-Vitamin D undergoes which sequence of hydroxylation steps?
A. 25 in kidney, 1-alpha in liver
B. 1-alpha in kidney, 25 in liver
C. 25 in liver, 1-alpha in kidney
D. 1-alpha in liver, 25 in kidney

Ans: C

74. Best technique for diagnosing neural tube defects prenatally is:
A. X-ray
B. CT scan
C. Ultrasound
D. Amniocentesis

Ans: C

75. Developmentally, the diaphragm is derived from all except:
A. Septum transversum
B. Pleuroperitoneal membranes
C. Dorsal mesentery of esophagus
D. Neural crest cells

Ans: D

76. A newborn baby presents with bruises. What should be given?
A. Vitamin A
B. Vitamin C
C. Vitamin D
D. Vitamin K

Ans: D

77. Daily requirement of fats in diet as percentage of total energ):
A. 5%
B. 10%
C. 15%
D. 25%

Ans: D

78. Which artery is most likely to be damaged during suprapubic catheter insertion?
A. Inferior epigastric artery
B. External iliac artery
C. Femoral artery
D. Superficial epigastric artery

Ans: A

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79. **Contents of superficial perineal pouch**
A- Bulbourethral glands
B- Greater Vestibular gland
C- Internal pudendal vessels
D- None

Ans: B

80. **Free radicals are produced by which of the following poisoning:**
A- CCL4
B- Ethanol
C- Opioids
D- Aspirin

Ans: A

81. **Type A personality, vulnerable to CAD because of:**
A- Alcohol overuse
B- High Cholestrol
C- Low Fats
D- Physiologic stress and increased competitive drive

Ans: D

82. **A patient swelling in neck, bilateral exophthalmos and antithyroid antibodies present likely due to:**
A- Graves' disease
B- Hashimoto's
C- Goiter
D- Thyrotoxicosis

Ans: A

83. **A middle aged woman with increased TSH, Low T3 & T4 and having overweight most likely due to**
A- Over eating
B- Hypothyroidism
C- Hyperthyroidism
D- Hypopituitarism

Ans: B

Explanation:
• Increase TSH, Low T3 and T4 with overweight is most likely due to hypothyroidism

84. **A young boy presents with generalized edema and proteinuria of 6 g/day. Which renal structure is most likely damaged?**
A. Medulla
B. Basement membrane
C. Podocytes
D. Interstitium
E-Cortex

Ans: C

85. **Vitamin deficiency commonly seen in chronic pancreatitis is:**
A. Vitamin A
B. Vitamin B12
C. Vitamin D
D. Vitamin E

Ans: C

86. **Prolonged antibiotic use can lead to deficiency of:**
A. Vitamin A
B. Vitamin B1
C. Vitamin C
D. Vitamin K

Ans: D

87. **Neural tube neuropore closes during which month of gestation?**
A. 1st month
B. 2nd month
C. 3rd month
D. 4th month

Ans: A

88. **Beta-thalassemia is typically diagnosed in:**
A. Neonatal period
B. First 6 months
C. After 1 year
D. After 5 years

Ans: C

89. **Pain sensation from the perineum is transmitted via:**
A. Ilioinguinal nerve
B. Pudendal nerve
C. Genitofemoral nerve
D. Femoral nerve

Ans: B

90. **Most important step to prevent acute blood transfusion reaction:**
A. Correct blood storage temperature
B. Avoiding Rh mismatch
C. Correct patient identification
D. Using leukodepleted blood

Ans: C

91. **Hystrectomy is perfomed through transverse suprapubic incision known as:**
A- Mayor incision
B- Maynert incision
C- Linear vertical incision
D- Pfannenstiel inscision

Ans: D

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Panhypopituitarism results in deficiency of:
A. Only ACTH
B. All pituitary hormones
C. Only TSH and GH
D. Only prolactin and LH

Ans: B

Popliteal fossa lymph node involved in infection primary site infected will be:
A- Lateral dorsal surface of foot
B- Medial side of foot
C- Medial side of calf
D- Posterior side of calf
E- Medial side of thigh

Ans: A

A female with hand swollen and neck and is now 20 years of age with amenorrhea and absent secondary sexual characteristics likely karyotype of this diagnose is:
A- 47XXY
B- 46XY
C- 45XO
D- 47XY
E- 46XY

Ans: C (Turner Syndrome)

Maxillary artery is derivative of which aortic arch
A- 1st
B- 2nd
C- 3rd
D- 4th
E- 6th

Ans: A

A drug with a short half-life is best characterized by which of the following?
A. Reaches peak concentration quickly
B. Has a low therapeutic index
C. Is not removed by the kidneys
D. Requires once-daily dosing

Ans: A

Patent lumen of allantois forms:
A- Urachal sinus
B- Urachal cyst
C- Umbilical vein
D- Urachal fistula

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Most common remnant of allantois - **urachal cyst**
- Patent lumen of allantois - **urachal fistula**
- Patent local area of allantois – **urachal cyst**
- Patent lumen of allantois in inferior or superior part - **urachal sinus**

98. **In male erectile dysfunction (ED), which is the most potent hormone involved in maintaining erectile function?**
A. Estrogen
B. Prolactin
C. Testosterone
D. Dihydrotestosterone (DHT)

Ans: C

99. **Ovulation has occurred. Which of the following test results best confirms this?**
A. High LH
B. High FSH
C. High progesterone
D. High estrogen

Ans: C

100. **Hypospadias is due to abnormality of:**
A- Urogenital Sinus
B- Urogenital Folds
C- Urachus
D- Bladder
E- Kidney

Ans: B

Explanation:
- In hypospadias defective urogenital folds associated with inguinal hernia and cryptorchidism
- In epispadias defective genital tuburcle associated with extrophy of bladder

101. **Paraneoplastic syndrome is caused by which of the following**
A- Small cell carcinoma of lung
B- Renal cell carcinoma
C- Carcinoid
D- HCC

Ans: A

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102. Patient sustained injuries in RTA, and then presented with gait problem. On examination he was asked to stand on his left leg, while doing so his Right pelvis sinks. Which of the following is most probably damaged?
A- Left gluteus maximus
B- Left gluteus medius
C- Right glutuesmedius
D- Right gluteus minimus
E- Right gluteus maximus

Ans: B

103. Diagnostic of iron deficiency anemia is by which of following
A- Serumiron and tibc
B- Serum ferritin
C- Hb electrophoresis
D- CBC

Ans: B (Davidson)

104. A patient has tingling sensations n his peripheral body and lab investigation reveal raised MCV. What is the most probable pathology?
A- Pernicious anemia
B- Folic acid deficiency
C- Vitamin B12 deficiency
D- Vitamin C deficiency

Ans: C

105. A mother with blood group O-negative and a father with O-positive deliver a hydropic fetus. What is the most likely blood group of the baby?
A. O-negative
B. O-positive
C. A-positive
D. B-negative

Ans: B

106. A female patient presents in Gynae OPD with third degree UV prolapse, which occurs due to damage of uterosacral ligament Which of the following structure attaches the uterosacral ligament to the cervix?
A- Anterior pelvic wall
B- Rectum
C- Urinary bladder
D- Round ligament
E- Posterior pelvic wall (sacrum)

Ans: E

107. During a perineal dissection, the surgeon traces the continuation of Scarpa's fascia. Which fascia does it form in the perineum?
A. Buck's fascia
B. Colles' fascia
C. Perineal fascia
D. Camper's fascia

Ans: B

108. A 25-year-old male presents with direct inguinal hernia. The hernia sac passes through which anatomical defect?
A. External oblique aponeurosis
B. Internal oblique fascia
C. Transversalis fascia
D. Scarpa's fascia

Ans: C

109. During inguinal canal exploration, cremasteric fascia is noted. It is derived from which of the following muscles?
A. External oblique
B. Internal oblique
C. Transversus abdominis
D. Rectus sheath

Ans: B

110. A 5-year-old boy has a scrotal swelling that disappears when the testes are pulled downward. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A. Hydrocele
B. Varicocele
C. Inguinal hernia
D. Testicular torsion

Ans: C

111. A patient presents with signs of hyperthyroidism and visual field defects. Imaging shows a mass in the anterior pituitary. Symptoms are most likely due to excess:
A. TSH
B. ACTH
C. GH
D. FSH

Ans: A

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112. **A patient with a history of penicillin allergy is scheduled for post-operative antibiotic prophylaxis. Which of the following is the safest choice?**
A. Vancomycin
B. Azithromycin
C. Ceftriaxone
D. Meropenem
Ans: A

113. **A 60-year-old man with COPD has arterial blood gases showing $PaCO_2$ = 60 mmHg, pH = 7.25. What is the likely diagnosis?**
A. Respiratory alkalosis
B. Metabolic acidosis
C. Acute respiratory acidosis
D. Chronic respiratory alkalosis
Ans: C

114. **A hypertensive patient presents with hypokalemia(K=1.9mEq) on labs. Which of the following drugs is most appropriate to prescribe?**
A. Lisinopril
B. Hydrochlorothiazide
C. Spironolactone
D. Atenolol
Ans: C

115. **Heinz bodies are found in:**
A- Hereditary spherocytosis
B- G6PD deficiency
C- Pyruvate kinase deficiency
D- Cirrhosis
Ans: B

116. **Diabetic person with sensory abnormalities of foot developed ulcer of foot due to**
A- Microangipathy
B- Angiopathy and neuropathy
C- Thrombosis
D- Atherosclerosis
Ans: B

117. **Patient with adrenogenital syndrome?**
A- High 17 ketosteroids high cortisol high pregnelone
B- High 17 ketosteriods low cortisol and low pregnelone
C- Low 17 ketosteriods high cortisol and high pregnolone
D- Low 17 ketosteriod high cortisol and low pregnolone
E- High 17 ketosteriods higg cortisol and low pregnolone
Ans: B

118. **Nerve pass between C5 and C6**
A- C5
B- C6
C- C4
D- C3
Ans: B

119. **A patient presents with ptosis, mydriasis, anisocoria, and vertical diplopia. Which cranial nerve is most likely damaged?**
A. CN II
B. CN III
C. CN IV
D. CN VI
Ans: B

120. **Howell-Jolly bodies are typically seen in which condition?**
A. Hemolytic anemia
B. Hyposplenism
C. Megaloblastic anemia
D. Iron deficiency anemia
Ans: B

121. **A child presents with a single palmar crease, sandal gap between first and second toes, slanting eyes, depressed nasal bridge, intellectual disability, and flat facies. Karyotyping shows 46 chromosomes. What is the likely diagnosis?**
A. Patau syndrome
B. Edwards syndrome
C. Down syndrome (mosaicism)
D. Turner syndrome
Ans: C

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122. **A woman presents with weakness, short stature, thin arms, and heart-shaped pelvis leading to difficulty in childbirth. What is the likely vitamin deficiency?**
A. Vitamin A
B. Vitamin C
C. Vitamin D
D. Vitamin E

Ans: C

123. **In an infection of the adductor canal, which structure is likely to be spared?**
A. Femoral artery
B. Femoral vein
C. Saphenous nerve
D. Great saphenous vein

Ans: D

124. **Which complement component is involved in anaphylaxis?**
A. C1q
B. C3b
C. C5a
D. C9

Ans: C

125. **What is the first step in phagocytosis?**
A. Chemotaxis
B. C3b opsonization
C. Ingestion
D. Lysosomal fusion

Ans: B

126. **A homosexual male notices a blue-violet lesion on the forearm while showering. Which virus is most likely involved?**
A. HPV 6
B. HPV 11
C. HPV 16
D. HHV-8

Ans: D

127. **Pulmonary stenosis in Tetralogy of Fallot originates from which embryological arch?**
A. 3rd aortic arch
B. 4th aortic arch
C. 5th aortic arch
D. 6th aortic arch

Ans: D

128. **The middle third of the esophagus receives its arterial blood supply from which source?**
A. Inferior thyroid artery
B. Celiac trunk
C. Descending aorta
D. Left gastric artery

Ans: C

129. **A patient from a hilly region presents with hypothyroidism. What is the most likely cause?**
A. Iodine deficiency
B. Selenium deficiency
C. Vitamin D deficiency
D. Iron deficiency

Ans: A

130. **The muscles of facial expression are derived from which pharyngeal arch?**
A. First
B. Second
C. Third
D. Fourth

Ans: B

131. **A patient presents with progressive dysphagia for solids and liquids, retrosternal chest pain, and weight loss. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A. Achalasia
B. Esophageal web
C. Esophageal cancer
D. GERD

Ans: C

132. **A man is 6 feet 6 inches (200 cm) tall and weighs 100 kg. What is his BMI?**
A. 22
B. 25
C. 28
D. 31

Ans: B

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133. **Calculate GFR. Glomerular hydrostatic pressure = 60 mmHg, Bowman's capsule pressure = 18 mmHg, capillary oncotic pressure = 32 mmHg.**
A. 10 mmHg
B. 20 mmHg
C. 12 mmHg
D. 25 mmHg

Ans: A

134. **Calculate the anion gap.: Na^+ = 144, Cl^- = 101, HCO_3^- = 18.**
A. 22
B. 25
C. 23
D. 24

Ans: B

135. **A child has excessive bleeding, normal PT/APTT, but raised bleeding time. Most likely diagnosis?**
A. Hemophilia A
B. von Willebrand disease
C. DIC
D. ITP

Ans: B

136. **A U wave is seen after T wave on ECG. What is the most likely cause?**
A. Hyperkalemia
B. Hypokalemia
C. Hypernatremia
D. Hypocalcemia

Ans B

137. **During lumbar puncture, which structure lies just above the subarachnoid space?**
A. Arachnoid mater
B. Dura mater
C. Pia mater
D. Epidural fat

Ans: A

138. **In hip surgery, if obturator artery is blocked, blood supply continues via which artery?**
A. Medial circumflex femoral artery
B. Inferior gluteal artery
C. First perforating artery
D. Superior gluteal artery

Ans: C

139. **which cells produce surfactant?**
A. Type I pneumocytes
B. Clara cells
C. Type II pneumocytes
D. Macrophages

Ans: C

140. **After Partial Gastrectomy of a patient most likely develops?**
A- Iron deficiency anemia
B- Fat malabsorption
C- Pernicious anemia
D- Blood loss anemia

Ans: A

141. **Eight years old girl with well developed breast and pubic hair is due to:**
A- Granulosa cell tumor
B- CAH
C- Theca cell tumor
D- Normal

Ans: A

142. **Lady is in labor, she has been administered oxytocin but she is not responding to it, the reason lies in the fact of:**
A- Decrease oxytocin receptors on myometrium
B- Resistance to oxytocin
C- No oxytocin receptors present at all
D- Drug interaction

Ans: A

143. **Most common cause of postpartum hemorrhage (PPH):**
A. Uterine atony
B. Retained products of conception
C. Uterine rupture
D. Genital tract trauma

Ans: A

144. **Defect in anterior neuropore closure results in:**
A. Meningocele
B. Encephalocele
C. Spina bifida occulta
D. Anencephaly

Ans: D

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145. **G4P3 woman dies 1 week after long bone fracture, was placed on bed with external fixator. Likely cause:**
A. Deep vein thrombosis
B. Amniotic fluid embolism
C. Pulmonary embolism
D. Fat embolism
Ans: D

146. **Patient with dysmenorrhea and tender uterus on palpation. Likely diagnosis:**
A. Endometriosis
B. Adenomyosis
C. Fibroid
D. Pelvic inflammatory disease
Ans: B

147. **Most common site of ectopic pregnancy:**
A. Ovary
B. Isthmus of fallopian tube
C. Ampulla of fallopian tube
D. Cervix
Ans: C

148. **Uterine artery is a branch of:**
A. Abdominal aorta
B. External iliac artery
C. Internal iliac artery
D. Common iliac artery
Ans: C

149. **Ovarian artery is a direct branch of:**
A. Internal iliac artery
B. Renal artery
C. Abdominal aorta
D. Common iliac artery
Ans: C

150. **Von Gierke disease is due to deficiency of:**
A. Glucose-6-phosphatase
B. Hexosaminidase A
C. Acid maltase
D. Branching enzyme
Ans: A

151. **Pelvis type with greater transverse diameter than anteroposterior is:**
A. Gynecoid
B. Android
C. Anthropoid
D. Platypelloid
Ans: D

152. **Structure responsible for maintaining endometrium after ovulation:**
A. Corpus luteum
B. Corpus albicans
C. Graafian follicle
D. Secondary oocyte
Ans: A

153. **Hippocratic oath clearly describes which of the following principles?**
A. Sexual boundaries
B. Advertisement
C. Doctor's rights
D. Confidentiality
Ans: D

154. **MHC Class I presents antigens to:**
A. CD4 T cells
B. CD8 T cells
C. B cells
D. NK cells
Ans: B

155. **When to counsel a couple for infertility after marriage?**
A. 6 months of protected intercourse
B. 11 months of irregular intercourse
C. 12 months of regular unprotected intercourse
D. 6 months of regular unprotected intercourse
Ans: C

156. **Tumor marker used in ovarian cancer:**
A. AFP
B. CEA
C. CA-125
D. Beta-HCG
Ans: C

157. **Type of inflammation seen in acute appendicitis:**
A. Granulomatous
B. Suppurative
C. Fibrinous
D. Liquefactive
Ans: B

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158. **ATP7B defect inheritance pattern is seen in:**
A. Autosomal Dominant
B. Autosomal Recessive
C. X-linked Recessive
D. Mitochondrial inheritance

Ans: B

159. **Hyperthyroid patient with thyroid swelling. Histology shows large columnar cells with little cytoplasm and overlapping nuclei. Diagnosis?**
A. Thyroid follicle filled with colloid
B. Parafollicular cells
C. Hyperplasia
D. Hurthle cells

Ans: C(Papillary carcinoma)

160. **Which of the following is an important function of progesterone?**
A. Inhibition of lactation
B. Promoting fetal growth
C. Maintenance of endometrial thickness
D. Cervical ripening

Ans: C

161. **If the bulbar urethra ruptures, where does urine collect?**
A. Thigh
B. Scrotum
C. Peritoneum
D. Gluteal region

Ans: B

162. **After FDA approval of gene therapy, what was the first method used for gene transfer?**
A. Liposome-mediated DNA transfer
B. Retroviral DNA vector
C. Adenoviral DNA vector
D. Naked plasmid injection

Ans: B

163. **5 days post-normal C-section, woman develops pelvic pain, foul-smelling lochia, tenderness. Most likely cause?**
A. Necrotizing fasciitis
B. Pelvic hematoma
C. Septic pelvic thrombophlebitis
D. Myxedema peritonei

Ans: C

164. **Man treated with ceftriaxone for urethral discharge after unprotected sex returns in 5 days with same complaint. Cause?**
A. Chlamydia infection
B. Penicillin-resistant Gonorrhea
C. Reinfection with Gonorrhea
D. Trichomonas infection

Ans: A

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1. **In Perforation of Posterior wall of Duodenum which artery is involved?**
A- Gastroduodenal artery
B- Splenic artery
C- Gastroepoploic artery
E- Left gastric artery

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Perforation of posterior wall of duodenum Bleed by Gastro duodenal artery
- Perforation of lesser curvature Bleed by Left gastric artery
- Perforation of posterior wall of stomach Bleed by Splenic artery

2. **Adductor longus nerve supply?**
A- Anterior part of obturator nerve
B- Posterior part of obturator nerve
C- Femoral nerv
D- Tibial Nerve

Ans: A

3. **A young patient presents with blunt abdominal trauma, found to have isolated liver injury on imaging, and is showing a progressive drop in hemoglobin (HB-. What is the most appropriate initial management?**
A- Exploratory laparotomy
B- Blood transfusion and close monitoring
C - Angiographic embolization
D - Immediate damage control surgery
E - Observation without intervention

Ans: B

4. **Person with difficulty in swallowing, there was some white growth inside esophagus with psuedohyphae likely reason is:**
A- Candidiasis
B- Aspergillosis
C- Histoplasmosis
D- Mucor
E- Rhizopus

Ans: A

Explanation:
Mucor and Rhizopus:
- Diabetic(DKA- and Neutropenic (LeukemiA- Rhinosinusitis)
- Non Septate Hyphae branch at wide angle
- Invade blood vessel

Aspergillus:
- Non Diabetic
- Immuno compromised and Neutrophilic
- Dysfunction(CGD- Rhinosinusitis
- Septate hyphae branch at acute angle

Candida:
- Diamorphic
- Pseudohyphae
- Oral thrush

Cryptococus:
- Not Diamorphic
- 5-10 um narrow budding
- Brain meningitis and Encephlitis (Soap bubble lesion) in immunocompromised

Histoplasmosis:
- Reticuloendothelial System involve

5. **During Surgery for suspected appendicitis, the surgeon finds a 2cm mass at the base of appendix what should the next step in the management**
A- Apendectomy
B- Right hemicolectomy
C- Right extended hemicolectomy
D- Drain the collection
E- Take a biopsy and then close the abdomen

Ans: B

6. **An epileptic lady who currently on phenytoin has become pregnant .She is concerned about her medication in Pregnancy. Which of the following is correct?**
A- Add lithium
B- Switch phenytoin
C- Increase dose of phenytoin
D- Add valproic acid
E- Replace with barbiturates

Ans: E

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7. **Which of the following major vessels gives main contribution in anastomosis around hip joint?**
A- Internal iliac
B- Femoral
C- External iliac
D- Obturator
E- Pudendal

Ans: B

8. **A known smoker, presents with abdominal pain, bloody vomit arount 15 times**
A- Peptic Ulcer Disease (PUD-
B- Gastric Carcinoma
C- Esophgeal Carcinoma
D- Mallory weis syndrome

Ans: A

9. **In the aortic opening if Diaphragm is constricted which of the following structure will be compressed along with aorta?**
A- Azygous veins and both phrenic nerve
B- Thoracic duct and vagus nerve
C-Azygous vein and vagus nerve
D- Inferior vena cava
E-Thoracic duct and azygous vein

Ans: E

10. **After trauma on anatomical snuffbox patient having bleed and paindue to which structure damaged?**
A-Lunate
B- Hamate
C- Scaphoid
D- Radius

Ans: C

11. **A child presents with yellow discoloration of the teeth. Which antibiotic was most likely taken by the mother during pregnancy?**
A- Amoxicillin
B- Ceftazidime
C- Ciprofloxacin
D- Co-Trimoxazole
E- Tetracycline

Ans: E

12. **A 16-year-old patient presents with a 3-month history of neck swelling. On examination, there is a firm, non-tender mass in the left upper hypochondrium. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Infectious mononucleosis
B- Hodgkin lymphoma
C- Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
D- Metastatic disease
E- Bacterial cervical lymphadenitis

Ans: B

13. **A baby after an obstructed deliverypresented with inability to abduct thearm, loss of flexion & loss of supinationof arm at elbow joint due to damage to:**
A- Klumpsky paralysis
B- Erb'spasly
C- Radial nerve
D- Ulnar Nerve

Ans: B

14. **A woman undergoes prolonged labor lasting 38 hours and delivers a baby vaginally. One hour after delivery, she suddenly develops dyspnea, cyanosis, hypotension, and rapidly progresses to shock and comA- What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Deep vein thrombosis (DVT)
B- Pulmonary embolism
C- Amniotic fluid embolism
D- Cervical tear with hemorrhagic shock

Ans: C

15. **Which of the following is a branch of the middle cerebral artery (MCA-?**
A- Anterior choroidal artery
B- Rolandic artery
C- Recurrent artery of Heubner
D- Callosomarginal artery

Ans: B

16. **Injury to the radial nerve at the wrist leads to:**
A - Wrist drop
B - Sensory loss on the dorsal side of the fingers
C - Paralysis of adductor pollicis
D - Loss of supination in extended position

Ans: B

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17. **Weakness of which of the following muscles is most likely to cause instability of the knee joint?**
A- Semimembranosus
B- Semitendinosus
C- Vastus lateralis
D- Vastus medialis
E- Rectus femoris

Ans:D

18. **A patient after sciatic nerve injury ishaving difficulty from sitting tostanding position what muscle willbe likely injured?**
A- Gluetal muscles
B- Hamstring
C- Popliteus
D- Obturator internus

Ans: B

Explanation:
- Difficulty in standing from Sitting – Gluteus maxmimus damage
- Difficulty in standing from sitting + Sciatic nerve injury -Hamstring damage

19. **Patient had difficulty in standing and waddling gait nerve involves**
A- Sciatic nerve
B- Femoral nerve
C- Obturator nerve
D- Superior gluteal nerve

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Difficulty in standing from sitting – Gluteus maximus damage (Inferior gluteal nervE-.
- Waddling Gate – Gluteus medius and minimus damage (Superior gluteal nerve)

20. **Thorcodorsal artery arise from which part of brachial plexus?**
A- Lateral cord
B- Medial cord
C- Lateral & medial cords
D- Thoracodorsal
E- Posterior Cord

Ans: E

21. **A 44-year-old woman delivers a 3120 g (6 lb 14 oz) male infant. The pregnancy was uneventful except for decreased fetal movements compared to previous pregnancies. She declined amniocentesis during the antenatal perio D-On examination, the newborn has dysmorphic facial features suggestive of Down syndrome E- One hour after birth, he develops bilious vomiting. An abdominal X-ray (KUB- reveals a characteristic "double bubble" sign. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Duodenal atresia
B- Hirschsprung disease
C- Malrotation
D- Meconium ileus
E- Pyloric stenosis

Ans: A

22. **Shock in clinical terms refers to which of the following?**
A- Hypotension
B- Perfusion problem
C- Low oxygen saturation
D- Bradycardia
E- Fluid overload

Ans. B

23. **Councilman bodies are found on investigation of a patient. What is the probable diagnosis?**
A- Apoptosis
B- Fat necrosis
C- Coagulative necrosis
D- Hepatitis
E- Yellow fever

Ans: A

24. **Pectoralis major flap will get blood supply from which of following?**
A- Intercostal arteries
B- Thoracoacromial
C- Axillary artery
D- Thoracodorsal

Ans: B

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A patient undergoes a mastectomy, during which a muscle located beneath the fascia is removed Which movement is most likely to be affected?
A-Abduction of the arm
B-External rotation of the shoulder joint
C-Adduction of the arm
D-Flexion of the arm

Ans: C(Pect major affected)

Which of the following is the most common tumor at the cerebellopontine angle?
A- Meningioma
B- Glioma
C- Ependymoma
D- Vestibular schwannoma
E- Medulloblastoma

Ans. D

Which of the following lymphoid organs has a subcapsular region that receives afferent lymphatic vessels?
A- Thymus
B- Lymph node
C- Spleen
D- Peyer's patch
E- Palatine tonsil

Ans: B

All short muscles of hands supplied by:
A- C7
B- T1
C- Ulnar nerve
D- Median nerve
E- C5-C6

Ans: B

Surgeon operated lady for enlarged thyroid, he ligated the superior and inferior thyroid artries as close to pole as possibl E- After 2 weeks she presented with hoarseness. Most likely cause could be injuiry to
A- Recurrent larangeal nerve
B- Internal larangeal nerve
C- External latyngeal nerve
D- Internal thoracic nerve

Ans: A

30. A patient whose main trunk of radial nerve damage will present with:
A- Finger drop
B- Ok sign
C- Loss of sensation over dorsum of hand on lateral 2/3rd
D- Loss of sensation over medial 2 ½ fingers
E- Loss of arm sensation

Ans: A(Wrist drop)

31. A 60-year-old patient presents with rapidly progressive dementia, memory loss, and startle-induced myoclonus. His condition deteriorates rapidly, and he dies within 6–12 months of symptom onset.Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
A- Pick disease
B- Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease
C- Alcoholic Dementia
D- Kluver-Bucy syndrome
E-Alzheimer's disease

Ans: B

32. A patient who recently underwent an abdominal hysterectomy is now experiencing severe postoperative pain that is not relieved by systemic analgesics, including opioids.She is admitted to a tertiary care pain/anesthesia unit.What is the most appropriate next step in management?
A-Increase opioid infusion rate
B- Epidural Cathetar
C- Transversus abdominis plane (TAP) block
D- Local anesthetic filtration at the site
E-Opioids

Ans: B

33. Diarrhea, Dementia, Dermatitis. Along with CNS defects. Vitamin deficiency is of:
A- Vitamin B1
B- Vitamin B3
C- Vitamin B6
D- Vitamin B12
E- Vitamin C

Ans: B(Niacin)

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Explanation:
- B1 Deficiency – Dry Beri ber, Wet Beri beri, Wernicke korsakoff
- B2 deficiency – Corneal vascularization
- B3 deficiency – Pellagra (Diarrhea, dementia, dermatitis)
- B5 required – Co- factor for Co enzyme A
- B5 deficiency – Adrenal insufficiency.
- B7(Biotin) – Bind Avidin in egg and carrier of one carbon
- B7 – Role in liver metabolism
- B9 (Folic acid – One carbon transfer
- B9 deficiency – NTD
- B12 deficiency – Megaloblastic anemia

34. Which of the following is the most useful investigation to differentiate between Alzheimer's disease and multi-infarct (vascular) dementia?
A- Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE-
B- MRI or CT scan of the brain
C- Serum B12 and folate levels
D- Electroencephalogram (EEG)
E- Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) analysis

Ans: B

35. A 35-year-old woman with a history of heavy menstrual bleeding and dysmenorrhea now presents with worsening menstrual pain for the past 2 months. On bimanual pelvic examination, the ovaries are normal, but the uterus is uniformly enlarged and tender.Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?
A- Uterine fibroids (leiomyomA-
B- Adenomyosis
C- Endometriosis
D- Endometritis
E- Chronic pelvic inflammatory disease

Ans: B

36. Baby with some red structure coming out above pubic symphasis, frequently getting wet, O/E epispadia and incomplete closure of pubic symphysis:
A- Bladder exstrophy
B- Incomplete cephalocaudal folding
C- Incomplete lateral folding
D- Failed reinforcement of the cloacal membrane by underlying mesenchyme

Ans: A

37. Structure damage in fracture of sacrum and ischial spine:
A- Coccyx
B- Anus
C- Rectum
D- Illium
E-Uterus

Ans: C

38. What is the most common cause of spontaneous subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH)?
A- Head trauma
B- Hypertension
C- Ruptured berry aneurysm
D- Arteriovenous malformation (AVM)
E- Cerebral amyloid angiopathy

Ans: C

39. Which of the following vitamins is most commonly associated with anti-aging properties due to its antioxidant effect?
A- Vitamin C
B- Vitamin K
C- Vitamin B complex
D- Vitamin E
E- Vitamin D

Ans: D

40. A 45 year old man with a long history of alcoholism presents with severe epigastric pain nausea vomiting fever and increase in serum amylase diagnosis of acute pancreatitis superimposed on chronic pancreatitis was made in this condition which of the following types of necrosis is most characteristic:
A- Coagulative necrosis
B- Fat necrosis
C- Fibrinoid
D- Caseous
E- Liquefactive necrosis

Ans: B

41. Edema in kidney related disease in patient is due to:
A- Salt and water retention
B- Hypoalbuminemia
C- Increase hydrostatic pressure
D- Increase oncotic pressure
E- Portal HTN

Ans: B

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42. A patient presented with pain & Absolute constipation. O/E , Abdominal distension & an incisional scar seen. On the right side of the scar,there is a swelling that is bulging outwards & tender. X-ray reveals Dilated small bowel loops & Multiple air fluid levels. Most probable diagnosis?

A- Acute Intestinal obstruction
B- Chronic Intestinal obstruction
C- Volvulus
D- Strangulated Incisional hernia
E- Obstructed Hernia

Ans: A

43. A 35-year-old woman presents with sudden-onset dyspnea and mild pleuritic chest pain. She has no history of lung diseasE- Her vital signs are stable, and oxygen saturation is 95% on room air. You suspect a pulmonary embolism (PE-.What is the most appropriate initial investigation to help rule out PE in this stable patient?

A- Arterial blood gases (ABG)
B- Chest X-ray
C- D-dimer test
D- CT pulmonary angiography (CTPA-
E- ECG

Ans; C

44. A 25-year-old man is evaluated for infertility. Physical examination is unremarkablE- Testicular biopsy reveals isolated atrophy of the seminiferous tubules, while Leydig cells appear preserveD-Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?

A- Klinefelter syndrome
B- Hydrocele
C- Mumps orchitis
D- Cryptorchidism
E- Prior Chemotherapy

Ans: C

45. A middle-aged woman presents with a midline epigastric mass noticed after recent abdominal surgery. The mass becomes prominent on coughing or straining. On examination, there is no palpable fascial defect and no signs of incarceration or tenderness.What is the most likely diagnosis?

A- Divarication of recti
B- Incisional hernia
C- Epigastric hernia
D- Ventral hernia

Ans: A

46. A patient presents with Head of fibula fracture leading to loss of dorsiflexion and lateral rotation along with loss of sensation over the lateral aspect of the leg and dorsum of the foot .Which nerve is most likely injured?

A- Superficial peroneal nerve
B- Deep peroneal nerve
C- Common peroneal nerve
D- Tibial nerve
E- S1 Nerve

Ans: C

47. A couple presents with infertility for 1 year. The female partner reports irregular menstrual cycles and galactorrheA- Investigations show elevated serum prolactin, slightly raised TSH, and normal pelvic ultrasounD- The male partner's semen analysis is normal.What is the most likely cause of the infertility?

A- Prolactinoma
B- Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS)
C- Hypothyroidism
D- Functional hypothalamic amenorrhea
E- Premature ovarian insufficiency

Ans: A

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48. **A 45-year-old female presents with bone pain and parasthesia in the lower limbs. Her laboratory investigations were done and it showed Serum Calcium level: 2.60 mmol/L (2.10-2.65 mmol/L Normal), inorganic phosphates: 0.9mmol/L (0.8-1.9 mmol/L is Normal). ALP 385 IU/L (Normal: 120-365 IU/L) and the serum PTH levels were border-line raised; 6.1 mmol/L (Normal: 1.5-6.0). What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Primary hyperparathyroidism
B- Pseudo hyperparathyroidism
C- Secondary hyperparathyroidism
D- Tertiary hyperparathyroidism
E- Ectopic Malignancy

Ans: A (Golijan)

Explanation:
Ca and PTH in upper normal limit and phosphate in lower normal limit indicate early primary hyperparathyroidism

49. **A patient with anemia receives treatment. To determine whether the patient is producing new red blood cells versus having improved counts due to recent transfusion, which of the following tests is most helpful?**
A- Hemoglobin electrophoresis
B- Reticulocyte count
C- MCH
D- Serum ferritin
E- Mean corpuscular volume (MCV)

Ans: B

50. **Deficiency of which causes acrodermatitis enteropathica?**
A- Iron
B- Zinc
C- Magnesium
D- Copper

Ans: B

51. **A patient with beta-thalassemia major is on regular blood transfusions. He presents with hepatosplenomegaly, and lab tests show elevated serum ferritin. What is the most likely cause?**
A- Hemochromatosis
B- Viral hepatitis
C- Autoimmune hepatitis
D- Wilson's disease

Ans: A

52. **A young woman presents with painful genital ulcers extending from the cervix to the introitus. There is associated dysuria and tender inguinal lymphadenopathy. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Genital herpes
B- Syphilis
C- Chancroid
D- Behçet's disease
E- Lichen planus

Ans: A

53. **In which of the following area, the vomiting center is located:**
A- Thalamus
B- Hypothalamus
C- Medulla oblongata
D- Pons

Ans: C

54. **Corpus luteum secrete mainly to maintain pregnancy**
A- Progesterone
B- Inhibin
C- BHCG
D- Estrogen

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Corpus luteum secrete – Progesterone, Estrogen and Inhibin
- Corpus luteum secrete to maintain Pregnancy – Progesterone

55. **Overlapping of L5 vertebra on sacrum is called**
A-Spondylosis
B-Spondiectusis
C-Retrodiectusis
D-Sponsylolisthesis

Ans: D

56. **Which one is autosomal dominant disorder?**
A- Sickle cell anaemia
B- Thalassemia
C- Familial adenomatous polyposis (FAP)
D- Haemophilia

Ans: C

57. **Rate of sickling influenced by**
A-Hb S concentration
B-Hypoxia
C - Acidosis
D - Dehydration
E – Infection

Ans: B

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Most prone to ischemia:
A- Kidney
B- Skeletal Muscle
C- Neuron
D- Heart
E- Skin

Ans: C

Which of the following amino acid substitution responsible for sickle cell anemia
A- Valine for Glutamic acid
B- Lysine for Glutamic acid
C- Glutamine for Glutamic acid
D- Gulatamic acid for valine
E- leucin for Lysine

Ans: A

Prenatal screening to look for open neural tube defects
A-CVS
B-Amniocentesis
C-USG
D-NIPT

Ans: C

Which vein moves perpendicular over Sternocleidomastoid and pierces fascia in neck
A- IJV
B- EJV
C- Retromandivular vein
D- Intercostal vein
E- Thoracic vein

Ans: B

How much cm of small intestine is involved in absorption of nutrients??
A-100 cm
B-20 cm
C-50 cm
D-120 cm

Ans: A

1st cervical nerve supply:
A- Omohyoid
B- Genohyoid
C- Platysma
D- Serratus anterior

Ans: B

64. **Skeleton is dug out of gravE- How to know it is female pelvis?**
A- Everted Iliac Ala
B- Heart Shaped Pelvis
C- Inverted Ischial tuberosities
D- Fused ischial spines at the Mid
E- Suprapubic angle <90

Ans: A(Snell)

Explanation:
- The false pelvis is shallow in the female and deep in the malE-
- The pelvic inlet is transversely oval in the female but heart shaped in the male because of the indentation produced by the promontory of the sacrum in the malE-.
- The pelvic cavity is roomier in the female than in the male, and the distance between the inlet and the outlet is much shorter.
- The pelvic outlet is larger in the female than in the malE- The ischial spines are everted in the female but inverted in the malE-
- The sacrum is shorter, wider, and flatter in the female than in the male

65. **Diabetes patient started on Garlgine insulin. True about it**
A- No peak
B- Affect on post prandial hyperglycemia
C- Long acting because act on protein binding
D- Should not be given with other insulin types

Ans: A

66. **A diabetic patient started on a new medication presents with burning micturition. Which of the following drugs is most likely responsible?**
A - Metformin
B - Canagliflozin
C - Glimepiride
D – Pioglitazone

Ans: B

67. **A female patient consuming licorice experiences effects due to inhibition of which enzyme involved in cortisol metabolism?**
A - 11β-Hydroxylase
B - 17α-Hydroxylase
C - 11β-Hydroxysteroid dehydrogenase type 2
D - 21-Hydroxylase
E - Aldosterone synthase

Ans: C

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68. **Oral glucose has better metabolism than IV glucose because of**
A- Vip induced GLIP
B- CCK induced Insulin
C- Cck induced GLIP
D- CCk induced VIP
E- GLIP induced glucagon

Ans: C

69. **Two solutions A with 1 mole of glucose and B with 1 mole of NACL. What would be the osmotic pressure**
A- Initiating movement of solute from A to B
B- Initiating movement of solvent from B to A
C- Stopping movement of solute from B to B
D- Stopping movement of slotted from B to A

Ans: B

70. **Tissue damage from ionising radiation depends on**
A-Type of tissue
B-Duration of exposure
C-Type of radiation
D-Patient's Age

Ans: B

71. **A patient with a skull fracture after a road traffic accident (RTA- is scheduled for surgery. Extra caution during surgery should be taken to prevent:**
A - Fat embolism
B - Pulmonary embolism (PE-
C - Thrombus formation
D - Air embolism

Ans: A

72. **Lymphoma patient on ABVD therapy. Lung complications due to**
A- Bleomycin
B- Vinblastin
C- Vincristine
D-Doxorubicin

Ans: A

73. **For Caudal block, the base of equilateral triangle formed by sacral hiatus**
A- At greater trochanteric lines
B- Joining post sup iliac spines
C- Joining ant sup iliac spines
D-Trochanteric Line

Ans: C

74. **A patient presents with small (<1 cm) lung nodules on imaging. Histopathology shows granulomas without necrosis. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Tuberculosis
B- Sarcoidosis
C- Pneumocystis jirovecii infection
D- Leprosy

Ans: B

75. **A patient presents with confusion, dizziness, bradycardia (HR 55 bpm), hypotension, and signs of increased intracranial pressure (ICP). Which of the following reflexes is most likely activated in this scenario?**
A- Bainbridge reflex
B- CNS ischemic response
C- Baroreceptor reflex
D- Chemoreceptor reflex

Ans: B

76. **Regarding preferential thorough fare channel correct statement is**
A- Small caliber
B- Having smooth muscles
C- Open on demand
D- Present at origin of precapillary Sphinter
E- Venous vessel

Ans: B

77. **One month after a cerebral infarction (strokE-, which of the following cell types predominantly contributes to the repair and scarring process in the affected brain tissue?**
A- Astrocytes
B- Microglia
C- Oligodendrocytes
D- Neurons

Ans: A

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78. **Macrophages are derived from ?**
A-B cells
B-Dendrites
C-Monocytes
D-Plasma cells

Ans: C

79. **Most important reflex for defecation**
A- Rectoanal
B- Mass movement
C- Parasympathetic
D- Sympathetic
E- Anorectal

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Defecation is initiated by – Mass Movement
- Defecation is carried out by – Sacral Parasympathetic
- Defecation reflex – Recto anal
- Defecation reflex in baby – Gastrocolic

80. **Correct sequence of events for neutrophil migration toward the site of acute is:**
A- Margination, adhesion, rolling, transmigration
B- Margination, rolling, adhesion, transmigration
C- Rolling, adhesion, margination, transmigration
D- Transmigration, rolling, adhesion, Margination

Ans: B

81. **Maximum number of beta cells in Islets of langerhans are present in**
A- Neck of pancreas
B- Tail of pancreas
C- Body of Pancreas
D- Head of Pancreas
E- Ampulla of vater

Ans: B

82. **Which of the following tumor marker is positive in Ovarian Carcinoma?**
A- CA-123
B- CA-125
C- AFP
D- LDH

Ans: B

83. **Cephalosporin mechanism of action:**
A- Inhibit Protien
B- Inhibits transpeptidase
C- Inhibit Lipid
D- Inhibit Mycolic acid

Ans: B

84. **A peritoneal mass is compressing the abdominal aorta, reducing its diameter by 50%. According to Poiseuille's law, by approximately how much does the vascular resistance increase?**
A- 2-fold
B- 4-fold
C- 8-fold
D- 12-fold
E- 16-fold

Ans: E

85. **An infant passes stools shortly after every feeding. A biopsy of the intestinal mucosa shows loss of microvilli (brush border damagE-. Which of the following enzyme deficiencies is most likely responsible for the symptoms?**
A- Lactase
B- Sucrase
C- Maltase
D- Isomaltase

Ans: A

86. **Moderate diarrhea will lead to which of the following fluid changes?**
A - Decreased intracellular fluid (ICF) only
B - Decreased extracellular fluid (ECF) only
C - Decreased both intracellular and extracellular fluids
D - Increased extracellular fluid (ECF)
E - No significant fluid loss

Ans: C

87. **Anterior tongue numbness after submandibular gland surgery indicates injury to:**
A- Glossopharyngeal nerve
B- Hypoglossal nerve
C- Lingual nerve
D- Facial nerve

Ans:C

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88. **A patient presents with bacterial meningitis. What is the most appropriate initial drug regimen?**
A- Ceftriaxone plus Azithromycin
B- Ceftriaxone plus dexamethasone
C- Ceftriaxone plus azithromycin
D- Ceftriaxone plus ampicillin

Ans: D

89. **A patient presents with upper gastrointestinal symptoms including a feeling of slight discomfort and heaviness. Endoscopy reveals distension of the lower esophagus. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Achalasia
B- Tumor of the lower esophagus
C- Esophageal webs
D- Barrett's esophagus

Ans: A

90. **A patient undergoes imaging after dye injection. The dye is completely cleared from the left kidney, but not from the right sidE- Additionally, some dye is detected above the bladder. Which of the following is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Horseshoe kidney
B- Renal agenesis on one side
C- Pelvic kidney
D- Ectopic renal tissue

Ans: C

91. **A 3-year-old boy presents with petechiae and nosebleeds. Which initial laboratory test is best to evaluate his bleeding disorder?**
A- Bleeding time
B- Partial thromboplastin time (PTT)
C- Complete blood count (CBC-
D- Prothrombin time (PT)

Ans: C

92. **Femoral head blood supply in Children?**
A- Medial and lateral circumflex artery
B- Obturator artery
C- Neutrient artery
D- Tibial

Ans: B

Explanation:
In adult
- Head of Femur by – Retinacular >Medial Circumflex
- Neck of Femur by – Medial And Lateral Circumflex
- In Avascular necrosis of Head of Femur – Medial Circumflex (FA-

In Child
- Head of femur by – Obturator

93. **Sub-dural hemorrhage is caused by the rupture of which of the followings:**
A- Berry aneurysm
B- Middle cerebral vein
C- Superior cerebral vein
D- Middle meningeal artey

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Bridging veins > Superior cerebral vein in case of Subdural hematomA-
- Middle meningeal artery in case of Epi dural hematomA-

94. **Lucid interval after injury, then again loss of consciousness:**
A- Epidural hematoma
B- SAH
C- Subdural hemorrhage
D- Intracerebral hemorrhage

Ans: A

95. **A patient presents with history of EdemA- His vitals reveal Increased Blood PressurE- Investigations reveal: Hypokalemia, decreased renin levels, Increased Sodium levels but Renin, Angiotensin 2 & Aldosterone levels are within normal limits. A diagnosis of Liddle syndrome is madE- Where is the defect located?**
A- Mutation in Epithelial sodium channel (ENaC- in the collecting duct
B- Sodium-potassium ATPase pump
C- Aldosterone receptor
D- Renin-angiotensin system
E- Na-H Cotransport

Ans: A

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96. **Tetanus toxin is?**
A- Endotoxin
B- Neurotoxin
C- Erythrogenic toxin
D- Toxoid

Ans: B

97. **A 30-year-old male heart transplant patient on cyclosporine develops a Candida infection and is treated with ketoconazolE- Why is this therapy problematic?**
A- Ketoconazole is ineffective against Candida
B- Ketoconazole inactivates cyclosporine
C- Ketoconazole causes cardiotoxicity
D- Ketoconazole inhibits CYP450 enzymes, raising cyclosporine levels
E- Ketoconazole causes gynecomastia and decreased libido

Ans: D

98. **Pregnant female had decrease level of T3 T4 and increase TSH. Lymphocytes are also found it is related to**
A- Thyroid cancer
B- Grave disease
C- Thyroid storm
D- Hashimoto
E- Idiopathic

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Hashimoto is common cause of Hypothyroidism and has Hürthle cells and lymphoid aggregates with germinal centers

99. **During submandibular gland excision, injury to which of the following structures can cause paralysis of the lower lip?**
A- Marginal mandibular branch of the facial nerve
B- Lingual nerve
C- Hypoglossal nerve
D- Glossopharyngeal nerve

Ans: A

100. **A female with hand swollen and neck and is now 20 years of age with amenorrhea and absent secondary sexual characteristics likely karyotype of this diagnose is:**
A- 47XXY
B- 46XY
C- 45XO
D- 47XY
E- 46XY

Ans: C (Turner SyndromE-

101. **A man presents with an inguinal swelling that worsened after lifting weights. The swelling is now warm, red, tender, and associated with severe pain and vomiting. Why is emergency surgery recommended?**
A- Incarcerated hernia with strangulation
B- Incarcerated hernia without strangulation
C- Hydrocele
D- Intestinal Obstruction

Ans: A

102. **A patient presents with a right groin swelling located lateral and inferior to the pubic tubercle- What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Hydrocele
B- Indirect hernia
C- Femoral hernia
D- Varicocele

Ans: C

103. **A female patient with the history of 3 sections presents with epigastric swelling and a non palpable defect and cough impulse positive the most likely diagnosis is**
A- Femoral hernia
B- Epigastric hernia
C- Divarication of recti
D- Paraumblical hernia
E- Umblical hernia

Ans: C

104. **A alcoholic patient present to doctor with acute abdominal pain doctor diagnosed it as a case of acute pancreatitis which of the following laboratory test use for best for confirmation?**
A- Serum amylase + CBC
B- Serum lipase + CBC
C- Serum amylase + Serum lipase
D- CBC

Ans: C

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105. **A female patient presents in Gynae OPD with third degree UV prolapse, which occurs due to damage of uterosacral ligament Which of the following structure attaches the uterosacral ligament to the cervix?**
A- Anterior pelvic wall
B- Rectum
C- Urinary bladder
D- Round ligament
E- Posterior pelvic wall (sacrum)

Ans: E

106. **Tetracycline's activity against Helicobacter pylori results from inhibition of which target?**
A- DNA gyrase
B- Dihydrofolate reductase
C- 30S ribosomal subunit
D- Cell-wall transpeptidase

Ans: C

107. **Why does carbamazepine reduce nifedipine's effect?**
A- It induces cytochrome P450
B- Decreases absorption.
C- Blocks receptors.
D- Reduces renal excretion.

Ans: A

108. **Which of the following tests is most appropriate to assess whether ovulation has occurred In a woman with 28 Day Menstrual cycle?**
A- Serum progesterone on day 14 (D14)
B- Serum progesterone on day 21 (D21)
C- Serum luteinizing hormone (LH) on day 10
D- Serum follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH) on day 3
E- Serum estrogen on day 7

Ans: B

109. **Which describes the mechanism of tetanus toxin?**
A- Blocks acetylcholine release causing flaccid paralysis
B- Blocks GABA/glycine causing spastic paralysis
C- Inhibits dopamine receptors causing rigidity
D- Causes demyelination leading to weakness
E- Blocks sodium channels causing sensory loss

Ans: B

110. **In hypoxic cellular injury, cell swelling primarily occurs due to:**
A- Increased intracellular water
B- Increased intracellular protein
C- Increased intracellular glycogen
D- Increased extracellular sodium
E- Increased mitochondrial ATP production

Ans: A

111. **Peripheral neuropathy secondary to isoniazid is reversed/prevented by?**
A- Cobalamine
B- Folic acid
C- B6
D- B1
E- B9

Ans: C

112. **What is likely Cause of mesothelioma?**
A- Cane fibres
B- Asbestosis
C- Silicosis
D- Ammonia
E- Sugar fibers

Ans: B(FA+PathomA-

113. **TB has which Type of Hypersensitivity?**
A- Type 1
B- Type 3
C- Type 4
D- Type 2

Ans: C

114. **Anaphylaxis after Ingestion of a drug is an example of Which type of hypersensitivity?**
A-Antigen antibody complex in different tissue
B- Antibody in tissue
C- Cells in Tissue
D- IgE mediated damage
E- Immune complex deposition

Ans: D

115. **A child with fever, sore throat, joint pain, and positive ASO titre has tissue damage caused by:**
A- Immune complex deposition
B- Antibodies cross-reacting with host tissues
C- T cell mediated delayed hypersensitivity
D- Direct bacterial toxin damage
E- Immune complex clearance by macrophages

Ans: B

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116. **What is the primary mechanism by which natural killer (NK) cells kill target cells?**
A- Antibody-dependent cell-mediated cytotoxicity (ADCC-
B- Perforin and granzyme-induced apoptosis
C- Release of histamine causing inflammation
D- Production of reactive oxygen species (ROS)
E- Activation of complement cascade

Ans: B

117. **Injury to greater wing of sphenoid and inferior orbital fissure damages which nerve**
A- Occulomotor
B- Trochlear
C- Zygomatic
D- Lacrimal
E- Nasociliary

Ans: C

118. **Inherited only from mother to child is**
A- Impronted DNA
B- Mitochondrial DNA
C- X-linked
D- Maternal disomy

Ans: B

119. **What is the approximate volume of distribution (VD- for most drugs?**
A- 3 liters
B- 10 liters
C- 15 liters
D- 40 liters
E- 70 liters

Ans: D

120. **Lymphatic drainage of Anterior 2/3rd of Tongue s which of the following lymph nodes?**
A- Submandibular Lymph Nodes
B- Deep cervical lymph nodes
C- Retropharyngeal Lymph nodes
D- Occipital Lymph Nodes
E- Paraaortic Lymph Nodes

Ans: A

121. **Common site for ectopic thyroid tissue is:**
A-Base of Tongue
B- Sublingual space
C- Lateral neck
D- Mediastinum
E- Floor of mouth

Ans: A

122. **A women with the history of trauma to head and neck region having lesion on tongue on protrusion of tongue deviated to the left side the nerve most likely involve is:**
A- Left hypoglossal
B- Right hypoglossal
C- Glysopharangeal nerve
D- Vagus nerve

Ans: A

123. **Which of the following antibiotics is commonly associated with causing jaundice?**
A- Erythromycin
B- Isoniazid
C- Rifampicin
D- Chloramphenicol

Ans: B

124. **Which muscle arises from the third pharyngeal arch?**
A- Stylopharyngeus
B- Stylohyoid
C- Sternohyoid
D- Mylohyoid
E- Cricothyroid

Ans: A

125. **HbAlc reflects diabetic control over approximately which time period?**
A- 48 hours
B- Up to 1 week
C- 4–8 weeks
D- 8–10 weeks
E- 10–12 weeks

Ans: E

126. **Which antidiabetic drug is associated with an increased risk of pancreatitis and urinary tract infections?**
A- Metformin
B- Canagliflozin
C- Glipizide
D- Sitagliptin
E- Pioglitazone

Ans: B

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127. **A patient presents with palpitations, sweating, and pale hands. Laboratory tests show low TSH and elevated T3 and T4. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Graves' disease
B- Hashimoto's thyroiditis
C- Subacute thyroiditis
D- Euthyroid sick syndrome
E- Thyroid cancer

Ans: A

128. **Acid-fast stain is positive in which of the following microbes?**
A - Bacteria
B - Virus
C - Fungi
D - Rickettsiae
E – Spirochetes

Ans: A(Mycobacterium)

129. **In cases of renal failure on long-term haemodialysis, there is development of following type of amyloid:**
A-Amyloid light chain (AL)
B-Amyloid-associated protein (AA-
C-Amyloid β2 microglobulin (Aβ2m)
D-β amyloid protein (Aβ)

Ans: C

130. **Lymphatic drainage of Upper outer Quadrant of Breast:**
A- Deep cervical lymph nodes
B- Axillary lymph nodes
C- Superficial cervical lymph nodes
D- Pre tracheal lymph nodes
E- Paratracheal lymph nodes

Ans: B

131. **The most common site of involvement in an aortic aneurysm is which layer of the aortic wall?**
A - Tunica media
B - Intima
C - Adventitia
D – Serosa

Ans: A

132. **Mesangial cells have contractile properties that help maintain which of the following functions?**
A - Hemoglobin synthesis
B - Aldosterone secretion
C - Renal blood flow
D - Blood pressure

Ans: C

133. **Auer rods are seen in which of the following condition**
A- polycythemia rubra vera
B- CML
C- ALL
D- CLL
E- AML

Ans: E

134. **A baby's intestine does not gets back. Abdominal contents are protruding covered with amniotic layer. Most possible diagnosis is:**
A- Gastroschisis
B- Omphalocele
C- Meckel's diverticulum
D- Intussusception
E- Volvulus

Ans: B

135. **What is the classic lesion seen in Crohn's disease?**
A - Skip lesions
B - Flask-shaped ulcer
C - Pseudopolyps
D - Crypt abscess
E - Macrophage-laden lamina propria

Ans: A

136. **The ectopic ACTH is secreted by:**
A- Small cell carcinoma of lung
B- Large cell carcinoma of lung
C- Carcinoid of lung
D- Adenocarcinoma of lung
E- Squamous cell carcinoma of larynx

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Small Cell CA – Smoking + Most aggressive + Ectopic ACTH (Cushing syndromE- + Lambert Eaton syndrome + SIADH.
- Squamous Cell CA – Smoking (Most commonly) + Hypercalcemia
- Ectopic thyroid produce by – Squamous Cell CA of Larynx

137. **Asbestos and tobacco smoking can cause**
A- Bladder carcinoma
B- Bronchogenic carcinoma
C- Lymphoma
D- Malignant mesothelioma
E- Liver carcinoma

Ans: B

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138. **Vaccination schedule for Hepatitis b:**
A- 0, 1, 6 month
B- 12 month
C- 6,12 month
D- 0, 1, 8 month

Ans: A

139. **After how long HBA1C should be repeated to estimate long term control of blood sugar?**
A- 6 Months
B- 2 Months
C- 4 Months
D- 1 Month
E- 3 Months

Ans: E

140. **Medullary CA tumor marker is**
A- CA 125
B- CA 19-9
C- Calcitonin
D- CA 15-5
E- ALP

Ans: C

141. **Cell stain basophilia due to:**
A- Ribosome
B- Lysosomes
C- SER
D- Peroxisomes

Ans: A

142. **Which of the following is most common tumor of salivary glands?**
A- Pleomorphic Adenoma
B- Warthin Tumor
C- Mucoepidermoid Ca
D- SCC

Ans: B

143. **Which of the following anti-HIV drugs is contraindicated in pregnancy?**
A - Zidovudine
B - Efavirenz
C - Lamivudine
D - Nevirapine
E - Tenofovir

Ans: B

144. **First step between doctor and patient relationship should be**
A - Informed working
B - Mutual trust
C - Mutual respect
D - Mutual benefit

Ans B

145. **Before starting oral anticoagulant warfarin therapy, what test should be performed in order to analyze Warfarin activity?**
A- PT/APTT
B- INR
C- APTT
D- PT/INR

Ans: D

146. **Patient c/o tingling sensation post thyroidectomy due to thyroid cancer which of following is likely cause**
A- Cretinism
B- Myxedema
C- Low Calcium
D- High PTH

Ans: C

147. **In Gaucher disease there is deficiency of:**
A- Hexosaminadase-A
B- Glucocerebrosidase
C- Fructokinase
D- Hexokinase
E- Glucokinase

Ans: B

148. **Loss of functional mutation in which gene cause cancer**
A- APC
B- BCL3
C- TP53
D- BCL2

Ans: C

149. **A pregnant woman is taking phenytoin. Which of the following is the least likely complication in the fetus?**
A - Bone deformity
B – Ginjival hyperplasia
C - Cleft palate
D - Nail hypoplasia

Ans: D

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1. **Myocardial infarction which artery is most commonly involved:**
A-Left anterior descending artery
B- Left coronary artery
C- Right Coronary artery
D- Posterior descending artery

Ans: A

2. **Myxoid degeneration associated with**
A- Mitral valve prolapses
B- Libman sac endocarditis
C- Marantic
D- Infective endocarditis
E- Neoplasm

Ans: A(Robins+Kaplan)

3. **A patient presents with exertional chest pain that is relieved by rest. Which of the following is the most appropriate initial diagnostic test to confirm the diagnosis?**
A- Exercise stress test
B- Coronary angiography
C- X ray
D- Echocardiography
E- Cardiac MRI

Ans: A

4. **Atherosclerois plaque which of following 3 found?**
A- Smooth muscle, C-T neutrophil
B- Smooth muscle lymphocyte
C- Lymphocytes
D- Smooth muscle, Extracellular matrix,
intracellular matrix and lipids

Ans: D (Robins)

Explanation:
Atherosclerotic Plaque Has 3 Principle Components
Cells
• Smooth Muscle Cells, Macrophages and T cell
Extracellular Matrix
• Collagen
• Elastic Fibers
Lipids
• Extracellular and Intracellular Lipids

5. **Type of fluid due to CHF is:**
A- Exudate
B- Transudate
C- Serous
D- Fibrinous

Ans: B

6. **A patient has Intermittent dysphagia along with GERD-Barium swallow was underwent which revealed Dilated esophagus with Tapered End (Bird Beak AppearancE-. Air fluid levels noticed on X-Ray. Diagnosis?**
A- Achalasia Cardia
B- GERD
C- Esophagitis
D- Diffuse Oesophageal Spasm
E- Failure of LES to relax

Ans: A

7. **A patient presents with abdominal pain and bloody diarrheA-Colonoscopy reveals cobblestone mucosa and skip lesions. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Crohn's disease
B- Ulcerative colitis
C- Infectious colitis
D- Ischemic colitis
E- Irritable bowel syndrome

Ans: A

8. **Max no of beta cells in Islets of langerhans are present in:**
A- Neck of pancreas
B- Tail of pancreas
C- Head of pancreas
D- Ampulla of vater

Ans: B

9. **A patient is diagnosed with a mutation in the ATP7B genE- What is the mode of inheritance of this condition?**
A- Autosomal recessive
B- Autosomal dominant
C- X-linked recessive
D- Mitochondrial inheritance
E- Y-linked inheritance

Ans: A

10. **Diagnosis of colon CA made many years back CEA was raised that time patient came for regular checkup you advised CEA now what is role of CEA**
A- For Staging
B- For Follow up
C- To confirm Malignancy
D- Cell differentiation

Ans: B

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11. **A patient's 100cm of ileum was resected which vitamin is needed for supplementation**
A- Vitamin C
B- Vitamin K
C- Vitamin B12
D- Vitamin B6

Ans: C

12. **Pure mucinous glands are:**
A- Submandibular
B- Sublingual
C- Parotid
D- Adrenal glands
E- Pineal glands

Ans: B

13. **A patient is diagnosed with active Hepatitis B infection. Which of the following serological markers indicates active infection that typically requires treatment?**
A- HBsAg positive and HBeAg positive
B- HBsAg positive and Anti-HBe positive
C- Anti-HBs positive and Anti-HBc IgG positive
D- Anti-HBs positive only
E- HBeAg negative and Anti-HBc IgM positive

Ans: A

14. **If root of left lung is injured which structure will be spared?**
A- Pulmonary ligament
B-Pulmonary artery
C-Pulmonary vein
D-Bronchus
E-Vagus Nerve

Ans: A

15. **A footballer developed sudden chest pain. O/E,Stony dull percussion note on Right side of Chest & Trachea deviated to Left sidE- Cause?**
A- Left sided pneumothorax
B- Left sided pleural effusion
C- Right sided pneumothorax
D- Right sided pleural effusion

Ans: D

16. **Thoracentesis at 9th intercostal space likely damage of**
A- Glossopharyngeal nerve
B- Diaphragm
C- Percaddiophrenic artery
D- 9th intercostal nerve
E- 10 intercostal nerve

Ans: D

17. **True about fat embolism**
A- Can occur before 12 hours
B- Almost 80% fatal
C-Common cause of thrombophlebitis
D- Breast trauma
E-Severe Injury to Skeletal System

Ans: E

18. **A patient presents with symptoms of Goodpasture syndromE- Which of the following antibodies is most commonly associated with this condition?**
A-Anti-glomerular basement membrane (Anti-GBM) antibodies
B-Anti-nuclear antibodies (ANA-
C-Anti-neutrophil cytoplasmic antibodies (ANCA-
D-Rheumatoid factor (RF)
E-Anti-double stranded DNA antibodies

Ans: A

19. **How is microalbuminuria screened in a patient with diabetes mellitus?**
A- Spot urine albumin-to-creatinine ratio
B- Urine for creatinine
C- Dipstick urine test
D- Serum albumin measurement
E-Routine Urine R/E

Ans: A

20. **A child presents with pedal edema and urine analysis shows 3+ proteinuriA- What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Minimal change disease
B- Focal segmental glomerulosclerosis
C- Membranous nephropathy
D- Acute glomerulonephritis
E- IgA nephropathy

Ans: A

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21. **In Severe dehydration, high hypotonic fluid is found in which part of nephron?**
A-Early DCT
B- Early PCT
C- Early LOH
D- CD

Ans: A

Explanation:
• Dilute Urine (HypotoniC- – Early DCT (Macula DensA- > Thick Limb
• In Dehydration (ADH) Concentrated Urine (HypertoniC- – CD (Vasa RactA-

22. **GFR is measured by:**
A- Inulin
B- Creatinine
C- PAH
D- Ammonia

Ans: A

Explanation:
GFR Measured – Inuline
GFR Estimated/Clinically – Creatinine
Endogenous subtance to measure GFR –
Creatinin E-
Renal plasma flow – PAH

23. **GFR increases & Renal blood flow decreases by which of the following mechanism?**
A- Efferent arteriolar constriction
B- Sympathetic
C- Parasympathetic
D- Afferent arteriole constriction
E- Efferent arteriole dilation

Ans: A (BRS)

Explanation:
Increase GFR due to:
• Afferent arteriol dilation
• Efferent arteriol constriction
• Decrease plasma proteins
Decrease GFR due to:
• Afferent arteriole constriction
• Efferent arteriole dilation
• Increase plasma proteins
• Ureter constriction

24. **In a patient with diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA- presenting with diarrhea, Abgs reveal a pH of 6.79, The initial management should include:**
A - Isotonic saline (0.9% NaCl) infusion plus insulin therapy
B - Sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO3) administration plus insulin therapy
C - Hypotonic saline infusion plus insulin therapy
D - Oral rehydration solution and withholding insulin until diarrhea stops

Ans: A

25. **Severe diarrhea leads to**
A- Metabolic acidosis with normal anion gap
B- Metabolic acidosis with high anion gap
C- Metabolic acidosis with low anion gap
D- Metabolic alkalosis

Ans: A

26. **Persistent Vomiting will lead to:**
A-Metabolic acidosis
B- Metabolic alkalosis
C- Respiratory alkalosis
D- Respiratory acidosis
E- Mixed acid base

Ans: B

27. **On Microscopy, Minimal Change Disease shows:**
A- Increased mesangial deposition
B- Effacement of podocyte foot processess
C- Sclerosis of glomerular capillaries
D- Increased deposition in GBM

Ans: B

28. **A patient's arterial blood gas (ABG) shows pH 7.2, HCO3- 18 mEq/L, and pCO2 30 mmHg. What is the most likely acid-base disorder?**
A- Metabolic acidosis with respiratory compensation
B- Respiratory acidosis
C- Metabolic alkalosis
D- Respiratory alkalosis
E- Normal acid-base status

Ans:

29. **A 64 years old female with fatigue, easy bruisibility after small cuts and recurrent infection alongside fever from 2 weeks. After investigations the report shows blast cells and Auer bodies in smear. What is the likely diagnosis?**
A- Acute promyeloblastic leukemia
B- Acute lymphoblastic leukemia
C- Acute myeloid leukemia
D- Non Hodgkin lymphoma
E- Aplastic anemia

Ans: C

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A patient with Hodgkin lymphoma is receiving chemotherapy. Which of the following drugs is most commonly associated with causing blood in the urine?
A- Cyclophosphamide
B- Doxorubicin
C- Vincristine
D- Bleomycin
E- Prednisone

Ans: A

Which lymphoma is characterized by a "starry sky" appearance on histopathology?
A- Mantle cell lymphoma
B- Diffuse large B-cell lymphoma
C- Burkitt lymphoma
D- Follicular lymphoma
E- Hodgkin lymphoma

Ans: C

A patient receiving a blood transfusion develops chills and rigors. What is the immediate next step?
A-Stop the transfusion and notify the blood bank
B-Slow down the transfusion rate and observe
C-Administer antihistamines and continue transfusion
D-Give intravenous fluids and continue transfusion
E-Administer corticosteroids and continue transfusion

Ans: A:

A female presents with heavy vaginal bleeding after a difficult home delivery. What is the most likely cause?
A- Uterine atony
B- Bleeding disorder
C- Retained placental tissue
D- Genital tract lacerations
E- Placenta previa

Ans: A

A patient presents with a thyroid mass. Biopsy reveals psammoma bodies and Orphan Annie eye nuclei. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A- Papillary thyroid carcinoma
B- Follicular thyroid carcinoma
C- Medullary thyroid carcinoma
D- Anaplastic thyroid carcinoma

Ans: A

Follicular CA feature is
A- Vascular invasion
B- Psammoma bodies
C- Lymphatic invasion
D- Lymphatic Spread

Ans: A

A 02 years old child presented with a midline swelling just below the hyoid bonE- The swelling was noticed at 03 months of age and is slowly increasing in size, with movements on protrusion of tongue, the condition most likely is:
A- Accessory thymic tissue
B- Branchial cyst
C- Craniphamgioma
D- Ectopic thyroid gland
E- Thyroglossal duct cyst

Ans: E

Explanation:
Thyroglossal duct cyst will move with protrusion of the tongue & protrusion of tongue test is positive while in ectopic thyroid gland there will be no movement of the swelling with protrusion of tongue and hence, protrusion test is negative

A patient presents with episodic hypertension, palpitations, and sweating. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A- Increase cortisol
B- Dexamethasone suppression test
C- VMA in urine
D- Urine dipstick test

Ans: C

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38. **A 19-year- old girl presents with a lack of height increase (4 Feet 2 inches) after puberty. She has a normal blood profile and blood sugar levels, with no other issues. Which hormonal abnormality is most likely to be observed?**
A- Increased Somatostatin
B- Decreased IGF-1
C- Deranged T3 & T4
D- Increased Insulin

Ans: B

39. **Elder patient has head injury due to fall. He cant recall past memory due to damage of:**
A- Parietal lobe
B- Temporal lobe
C- Occipital lobe
D- Frontal lobe

Ans: B

40. **A 48 year old male presented with complain of severe throbbing headache and blurring of vision, doctor performed the LP, he found that the CSF is blood stained with RBCs. what could be the possible cause of this blood stained CSF cause is**
A- Sub-dural hemorrhage
B- Epi-dural hemorrhage
C- Sub-archinoid hemorrhage
D- Extra-dural hemorrhage
E- Intraparenchymal hemorrhage

Ans: C

41. **Blow out fracture of orbit with Proptosis and lossof cheek sensation it's due to**
A- Cheek edema
B- Zygoma
C- Infraorbital nerve damage
D- Infraorbital nerve entrapment at its formen
E- Orbital Floor fracture

Ans: C

42. **30 years old female with fever headache, ptosis mydriasis and isochoric bilateral horizontal diplopia nerve involved is:**
A- Abducent nerve palsy
B- Trochlear nerve
C- Oculomotor nerve
D- Trigeminal nerve

Ans: C

43. **Nerve supply to the skin below the orbit of the eyes and above mouth:**
A- Mandibular nerve
B- Facial nerve
C- Maxillary nerve
D- Zygomatic nerve

Ans: C

44. **What is the location of the geniculate ganglion?**
A- Medial wall of the internal ear
B- At the junction where the internal acoustic meatus meets the facial canal
C- At the stylomastoid foramen
D- Within the parotid gland

Ans. B

45. **A patient with a recent history of mumps and viral exposure presents with headache, fever, and neck stiffness. Laboratory tests show raised lymphocytes in cerebrospinal fluid (CSF). What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Viral meningitis
B- Bacterial meningitis
C- Tuberculous meningitis
D- Fungal meningitis

Ans: A

46. **From which structure does the facial nerve primarily arise?**
A- Pons
B- Cerebellopontine angle
C- Medulla oblongata
D- Midbrain

Ans: A

47. **A 50-year-old patient presents with diplopia, ptosis, weakness in chewing after prolonged effort, normal pupils, dryness of mouth, proximal muscle weakness, and loss of deep tendon reflexes. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Myasthenia Gravis
B- Lambert-Eaton Syndrome
C- Multiple Sclerosis
D- Botulism

Ans: B

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48. **A 35-year-old patient presents with morning stiffness lasting more than one hour, accompanied by pain and swelling in the metacarpophalangeal (MCP) and proximal interphalangeal (PIP) joints of both hands. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Rheumatoid arthritis
B- Osteoarthritis
C- Gout
D- Systemic lupus erythematosus

Ans: A

49. **A 28-year-old male presents with morning stiffness and reduced movement in the lower back. His symptoms improve with activity but worsen after rest. On examination, lumbar spine flexion is limiteD- There is history of Diarrhea alternating with constipation as well.What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Ankylosing spondylitis
B- Lumbar disc herniation
C- Osteoarthritis of the spine
D- Muscle strain

Ans:A

50. **A female had aortic root dilation upto 4cm, ocuular examination showed lens dislocation. mitral valve leaflet defect with a systolic click defect in which of the following?**
A- Acquired deficiency of fibrillin
B- Inherited deficiency of fibrillin
C- Inherited deficiency of laminin
D- Acquired deficiency of Spectrin

Ans: B

51. **Apoptosis is induced by activation of:**
A- Caspases
B- Oncosuppresors
C- Bcl 2 activation
D- P53
E- Nucleases

Ans: A

52. **A women after in contact with Tb undergoes an PPD test induration of about 3mm is on arm the phenomena is due to:**
A- Type 4 hyoersensitivty
B- Type 3 hypersentivity
C- Type 1 hypersensitvity
D- Type 2 hypersenstivity

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Skin PPD test that's used for diagnosis of Tb isbasically Type 4 HSR caused by Helper T cells& macrophages.

53. **A patient suffers from appendicitis. Peripheral blood shows leukocytosis. He is having fever and Pain. Pain will be mediated by**
A- IL 1 and TNF alpha
B- Serotonin
C- IL 6
D- Ekephalin
E- Prostaglandins

Ans: E (No Bradykinin option)

54. **A patient with HIV develops pneumonia caused by Pneumocystis carinii (Pneumocystis jirovecii). At what CD4+ T-cell count does this infection most commonly occur?**
A- CD4 count < 200 cells/mm^3
B- CD4 count < 500 cells/mm^3
C- CD4 count < 1000 cells/mm^3
D- CD4 count > 500 cells/mm^3

Ans: A

55. **Proto oncogene is defined as**
A-Abnormal gene cause cell proliferation
B-Abnormal gene cause cell Suppression
C-Normal gene cause cell proliferation
D-Normal gene cause cell Suppression

Ans: C

56. **A cell was on microscopic examination large mitochondrial densities are found indicating:**
A- Reversible cell injury
B- Irreversible cell injury
C- Apoptosis
D- Necrosis

Ans: B (Robins)

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57. **A patient presents with ptosis, anhidrosis on one side of the face, and which of the following clinical features is also part of Horner syndrome?**
A- Miosis
B- Mydriasis
C- Exophthalmos
D- Diplopia

Ans: A

58. **What is codominance?**
A- A dominant gene will overpower all other genes to be the only one
B- One is recessive and other gene is dominant
C- Where two different traits are both expressed alongside each other
D- None

Ans: C

59. **A female patient presents with an adnexal mass suspicious for ovarian carcinomA- Which tumor marker is most commonly elevated in this condition?**
A- CA-125
B- AFP
C- CEA
D- Beta-hCG

Ans: A

60. **A Girl presented to her physician with concern both her mother and sister died of metastatic breast cancer before 40 year agE- She is worried about herself which of the following gene is mutated**
A- Multiparity
B- APC
C- RAS
D- BRCA-1 Mutation
E- Fibroadenoma

Ans: D

61. **Complement activation is primarily triggered by which of the following immunoglobulins?**
A- IgM and IgG
B- IgD and IgE
C- IgA
D- IgG only

Ans: A

62. **The waterproofing effect of the skin is primarily due to which of the following?**
A- Keratin
B- Melanin
C- Collagen
D- Elastin

Ans: A

63. **Kaposi sarcoma Cause by**
A- HHV8
B- HHV 6
C- HHV 7
D- B19
E- HHV 5

Ans: A

Explanation:
- HHV 8 - Kaposi sarcoma
- HHV 6 , HHV 7 - Roseola infantum
- B 19 - Parvo virus
- HHV 5 virus – cytomegalovirus

64. **Postmortem clot differentiated from clot Supernatant**
A- Chicken fat supernatant
B- Pre mortem thrombus
C- Mural Thrombus
D- Chicken lipid thrombus

Ans: A

Explanation:
Line of Zahn seen in
- Coraline Thrombus
- Pre mortem Thrombus
- Arterial Thrombus

Chicken Fat Appearance seen in
PostMortem Thrombus

65. **What type of necrosis is seen in Brain?**
A- Fat necrosis
B- Coagulative necrosis
C- Fibrinoid Necrosis
D- Liquefactive Necrosis
E- Medial necrosis

Ans: D

66. **Pleural fluid with inflammatory cells, eosinophils, mesh of threads of amorphous coagulum, type of inflammation is:**
A- Fibrinous inflammation
B- Serous inflammation
C- Chronic
D- Acute

Ans: A

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67. **Cheliosis and corneal vascularization is due to deficiency of which of the following vitamin?**
A- Thiamine
B- Biotin
C- Riboflavin
D- Folate
E- Vitamin C

Ans: C(FA-

Explanation:
- **B1 Deficiency** – Dry Beri beri, Wet Beri beri,Wernicke korsakoff
- Measured by Transketolase activity
- **B2 Deficiency** – Corneal Vascularization
- **B3 Deficiency** – Pellagra (Diarrhea, Dementia, Dermatitis)
- **B5 Required** – Co factor for Co enzyme A
- **B5 Deficiency** – Adrenal Insufficiency
- **B7(Biotin)** – Bind Avidin in egg and Carrier of One carbon
- **B7** -- Role in liver Metabolism
- **B9(Folic aciD-** – One Carbon Transfer
- **B9 Deficiency** – NTD
- **B12 Deficiency** – Megaloblastic Anemia

68. **A child presents with keratomalacia, dryness, and blurred vision. Which vitamin deficiency is most likely responsible?**
A- Vitamin C
B- Vitamin B-12
C- Vitamin A
D- Vitamin K

Ans: C

Explanation:
Vitamin A deficiency causes
- Bitot spots
- night blindness
- Corneal squamous metaplasia
- Corneal degeneration
- Night blindness
- teratogenic in excess (cleft palate, cardiac abnormalities)

69. **Which of the following has Anti-Oxidant Properties**
A- Vitamin B12
B- Vitamin A
C- Vitamin C
D- Vitamin D

Ans: C

Explanation:
- Glutathione > Vitamin E > Vitamin C > Vitamin A

70. **An elderly woman on multiple medications presents with irritability and a serum sodium level of 115 mmol/L (hyponatremiA-. Which of the following drugs is most likely responsible for causing hyponatremia?**
A- Escitalopram
B- Metformin
C- Amlodipine
D- Atorvastatin

Ans: A

Explanation:
Escitalopram, a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI), is known to cause hyponatremia by inducing the syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone secretion (SIADH), especially in elderly patients.

71. **Tetracycline's activity against Helicobacter pylori results from inhibition of which target?**
A- DNA gyrase
B- Dihydrofolate reductase
C- 30S ribosomal subunit
D- Cell-wall transpeptidase

Ans: C

72. **Which of the following disease-modifying antirheumatic drugs (DMARDs) is considered safe to use during pregnancy?**
A- Hydroxychloroquine
B- Methotrexate
C- Leflunomide
D- Sulfasalazine

Ans: A

73. **A 25-year-old male is brought to the emergency department after ingesting 40 tablets of aspirin in a suicide attempt. He is drowsy, hyperventilating, and has tinnitus. What is the most appropriate next step to enhance urinary excretion of aspirin?**
A- Administer large volume of IV water
B- Give strong acid orally
C- Administer IV sodium bicarbonate
D- Give weak acid
E- Administer weak base orally

Ans: C

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74. **A patient presents with weakness of thenar muscles and loss of sensation over the thumb and index finger. Which nerve is most likely affected?**
A- Median nerve
B- Ulnar nerve
C- Radial nerve
D- Musculocutaneous nerve

Ans: A

75. **A patient is having difficulty from sitting to standing Position.What muscle will be likely injured?**
A- Gluetal muscles
B- Hamstring
C- Popliteus
D- Obturator internus

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Difficulty in standing from Sitting – Gluteus maxmimus damage
- Difficulty in standing from sitting + Sciatic nerve injury -Hamstring damage

76. **Ligament damaged in 3rd degree prolapse**
A- Uterine ligament
B- Broad ligament
C- Round ligament
D- Inguinal ligament
E- Uteroscral ligament

Ans: E

Explanation:
- 1st Degree – Decent of Cervix within Vagina
- 2nd Degree – Decent of Cervix to Introitus
- 3rd Degree – Decent of Cervix Outside Introitus
- 4th Degree (ProcidentiA- – Whole Uterus outside Introitus
- In 1st and 2nd Degree – Uterosacral Ligament Damage
- 3rd Degree – Uterosacral > Cardinal Ligament Damage
- 4th Degree – Cardinal ligament damage

77. **A patient is lying supine on the operating table and undergoes a laparotomy.If One litre of normal saline is accidentally spilled into the open abdomen, into which anatomical spaces will the fluid most likely accumulate?**
A- Right and left paracolic gutters
B- Right and left subphrenic spaces
C- Right and left subhepatic spaces
D- Uterine pouch

Ans: A

78. **Female patient present with increased frequency and urgency was diagnosed as UTI case microscopy shows gram negative motile rods urease positive lactose non fermenting on macconkey agar likely organism involved is:**
A- Pseudomonas
B- Compylobacter
C- Proteus merabilis
D- Klebsiella
E- E- coli

Ans: C (FA-

Explanation:
Lactose fermentor
- **Fast** – (KNEE) E- coli, Klebsiella and Enterobacter
- **Slow** – Citrobacter and Serratia

Lactose non fermenters (SPYS)
- Salmonella , proteus , Yersinis , Shigella

79. **The embryological layer from which the rectum is derived is:**
A- Endoderm
B- Mesoderm
C- Ectoderm
D- Neural crest cells

Ans: A

80. **A baby's intestine does not gets back. Abdominal contents are protruding covered with amniotic layer. Most possible diagnosis is:**
A- Gastroschisis
B- Omphalocele
C- Meckel's diverticulum
D- Intussusception
E- Volvulus

Ans: B

81. **Myelination during intrauterine life begins at:**
A - Just before birth
B - At 6 months gestation
C - Before 3 months gestation
D - After birth

Ans: C

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82. A diabetic female patient has swelling over the lateral malleolus. Before the imaging scan, she is given FDG (fluorodeoxyglucosE- for evaluation. Which imaging modality is being used?
A- PET scan
B- CT scan
C- MRI scan
D- Ultrasound scan

Ans: A

83. A patient died of fat embolism, on autopsy fat embolism will be visualized by:
A- Trichome stain
B- Permanent Silver stain
C- Frozen fat sections with fat stain
D- Permanent Fat content
E- Frozen fat sections with silica stain

Ans: C

Explanation:
Fat embolism can be identified at autopsy through microscopy by using fat stains and
conducted on frozen tissues of fat emboli.

84. A female patient presents in Gynae OPD with third degree UV prolapse, which occurs due to damage of uterosacral ligament Which of the following structure attaches the uterosacral ligament to the cervix?
A- Anterior pelvic wall
B- Rectum
C- Urinary bladder
D- Round ligament
E- Posterior pelvic wall (sacrum)

Ans: E

85. Chloramphenicol causes Gray baby syndrome by which of the following pathways?
A- Glucuronidation
B- Sulfation
C- Acetylation
D- Oxidation

Ans: A

86. Which of the following DPP-4 inhibitors is primarily excreted in feces and does not require dose adjustment in patients with renal impairment?
A- Sitagliptin
B- Saxagliptin
C- Linagliptin
D- Vildagliptin

Ans: C

87. A pregnant woman complains of an early morning metallic taste in her mouth. Which taste sensation, when inhibited by potassium channels, generates action potentials leading to this sensation?
A- Sweet
B- Sour
C- Bitter
D- Salty

Ans: B

Explanation:
Sour taste sensation is generated by inhibition of potassium channels, leading to cell depolarization and action potential generation.

88. If the radial nerve is damaged, which area will experience sensory loss?
A- Narrow strip over the posterior arm and forearm
B- Medial aspect of the forearm
C- Lateral palm and thumb
D- Plantar surface of the foot

Ans: A

89. One year old child presented with diarrhea after 1 year History of some milk intake is given by mother Doctor asked her to stop giving milk to baby Cause is
A- Sprue disease
B- Lactose intoleranxe
C- Hirshsprung disease
D-Celiac disease

Ans: B

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90. **The synthesis of dopamine, GABA, and histamine from their precursor amino acids requires which vitamin as a cofactor?**
A- Vitamin B6
B- Vitamin B1
C- Vitamin B5
D- Vitamin B12

Ans: A

91. **After gastric bypass surgery, why does the patient often develop increased fat in the stool?**
A- Reduced absorptive area of the intestine
B- Food bypasses the stomach and enters the intestine too quickly
C- Increased pancreatic enzyme secretion
D- Increased bile acid production

Ans: A

92. **If the tibial part of the sciatic nerve is damaged, which nerve supplies the short head of the biceps femoris that still performs dorsiflexion?**
A- Common peroneal nerve
B- Tibial nerve
C- Femoral nerve
D- Obturator nerve

Ans: A

93. **Which of the following statements about metformin is correct?**
A- Causes weight gain
B- Is not the first-line drug for starting diabetes treatment
C- Decreases hepatic gluconeogenesis
D- Increases insulin secretion

Ans: C

94. **A young patient presents with recurrent chest infections and chronic diarrheA- What is the most likely finding on imaging?**
A- Thickened, dilated bronchi
B- Normal lung fields
C- Pulmonary fibrosis
D- Pleural effusion
E-Reticonodular Infiltrates

Ans: A((bronchiectasis)

95. **An obese woman has normal T3 and T4 but elevated TSH and is infertilE- What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Primary hypothyroidism
B- Secondary hypothyroidism
C- Diabetes mellitus
D- Primary hyperthyroidism

Ans: A

96. **A patient presents with midline neck swelling & Lumbar pains. Investigations reveal Low serum calcium levels & Elevated calcitonin levels. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- MEN 1
B- MEN 2
C- Familial medullary thyroid carcinoma
D- Sporadic medullary thyroid carcinoma

Ans: B

97. **An obese woman with a BMI of 35 has a fasting insulin of 25 μIU/mL (normal ≤20), fasting blood sugar of 110 mg/dL (normal ≤100), and elevated triglycerides and LDL levels. What is the most likely cause of her obesity?**
A- Insulin resistance causing compensatory hyperinsulinemia
B- Excessive caloric intake
C- Hypothyroidism
D- Cushing syndrome

Ans: A

98. **What is the mechanism of action of pioglitazone?**
A- Binds to peroxisome proliferator-activated receptor gamma (PPARγ)
B- Stimulates pancreatic insulin secretion
C- Inhibits alpha-glucosidase in the intestine
D- Increases renal glucose excretion

Ans: A

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99. **During which period of pregnancy does rubella infection most commonly cause congenital heart defects?**
A- First 5 months
B- First 3 months
C- Between 5 to 10 months
D- Between 5 to 10 weeks

Ans: D

100. **A patient's biopsy shows infiltration of macrophages and lymphocytes. What type of inflammation does this suggest?**
A- Chronic inflammation
B- Granulomatous inflammation
C- Acute inflammation
D- Fibrinous inflammation

Ans: B

101. **Gracilis Muscle is innervated by which of the following?**
A- Obturator nerve
B- Sciatic nerve
C- Pudendal nerve
D- Femoral nerve
B- Tibial

Ans: A

102. **A 30 years old male suddenly died after a sudden rise in blood pressure, at autopsy the ruptured vessel completely lack the tunica media at the point of aneurysm most likely aneurysm is**
A- Berry Aneurysm
B- Dissecting Aneurysm
C- Marfan Aneurysm
D- Mycotic Aneurysm

Ans: A

103. **Superficial Ulnar Nerve supplies which of the following muscles?**
A- Abductor pollicis brevis
B- Flexor carpi ulnaris
C- Opponens pollicis
D- Palmaris longus
E- Adductor pollicis

Ans: B

104. **Which of the following statements about saliva is correct?**
A- Saliva contains proteases that initiate protein digestion
B- Salivary secretion is primarily increased by sympathetic activation
C- Saliva contains amylase that begins carbohydrate digestion
D- Parasympathetic activation decreases saliva production

Ans: C

105. **A patient presents with diffuse loss of vibration sensE- Which of the following investigations is most appropriate to evaluate the underlying cause?**
A- X-ray of the spine
B- Urine analysis
C- Serum vitamin B12 level
D- Nerve conduction studies

Ans: C

106. **Which of the following best describes the mechanism of action of sitagliptin?**
A- Directly stimulates pancreatic beta cells
B- Inhibits dipeptidyl peptidase-4 (DPP-4), increasing incretin levels
C- Activates AMP-activated protein kinase to reduce gluconeogenesis
D- Enhances peripheral insulin receptor sensitivity

Ans: B

107. **Which of the following is the main pillar of medial longitudinal arch of the foot:**
A- Talus
B- Calcaneum
C- Cuboid
D- Cuneiform

Ans: A

108. **Sulphur granules containing**
A- Staph Aureus
B- Streptococus
C- Actinomycets
D- Listeria

Ans: C

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109. **A 30-year-old male is brought to the emergency department after a road traffic accident. He has a Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score of 7/15 and shows signs of significant blood loss. What is the most appropriate next immediate step in management?**
A- Assess pupils and shift to ICU
B- Perform endotracheal intubation
C- Transfuse blood immediately
D- Order urgent CT brain

Ans: B

110. **How many valves are typically present in the great saphenous vein of the lower limb?**
A- 8
B- 10
C- 15–20
D- 20–25

Ans: C

111. **During tonsillectomy increase bleeding may be due to damage of which vessel?**
A- Inferior thyroid artery
B- Sphenopalatine artery
C- Brachiocephalic vein
D- Tonsillar artery

Ans: D

112. **A 65-year-old male with memory loss, personality changes, visual hallucinations and myoclonus. Which is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Alzheimer's disease
B- Alcohol-related dementia
C- Vascular dementia
D-Lewy body dementia

Ans: D

113. **On upper part of piriformis which one pass?**
A- Superior gluteal artery
B- Inferior gluteal artery
C- Inferior epigastric artery
D- Genital branch of genitofemoral nerve
E- Superior epigastric artery

Ans: A

Explanation:
Above Piriformis
- Superior Gluteal nerve
- Superior Gluteal vessel

Below Piriformis
- Inferior Gluteal nerve and vessel
- Sciatic nerve
- Posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh
- Nerve to quadratus femoris and obturator internus
- Pudendal nerve
- Internal pudendal vessel

114. **Sciatic nerve damaged but flexion of knee is intact which structure is responsible?**
A- Popliteus
B- Sartorius
C- Gracilis
D- Adductor magnus

Ans: B(Only Suitable)

115. **A 37-year-old pregnant woman presents for antenatal screening. Her husband has a family history of Down syndromE- What is the most appropriate next step to assess the risk of chromosomal abnormality in the fetus?**
A- Alpha-fetoprotein (AFP)
B- Serum β-hCG
C- Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
D- Karyotyping of parents

Ans: C

116. **A 30-year-old woman presents with amenorrhea and milky nipple dischargE- Urine β-hCG is negativE- What is the most likely hormonal profile?**
A- Increased prolactin, decreased FSH, decreased LH
B- Decreased prolactin, decreased FSH, decreased LH
C- Increased prolactin, increased FSH, decreased LH
D- Decreased prolactin, increased FSH, increased LH

Ans: A

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7. A 50-year-old woman presents with hot flashes, dry skin, irritability, and absence of menstruation for 8 months. What is the most likely cause?
A- Menopause
B- Hyperthyroidism
C- Premature ovarian failure
D- Chronic stress

Ans: A

8. Male which CHF presents with gradual loss of near vision damage in
A-Midbrain
B-Medulla
C-Cerebrum
D-Basal ganglia

Ans: A

9. Male which CHF presents with gradual loss of near vision damage in
A-Midbrain
B-Medulla
C-Cerebrum
D-Basal ganglia

Ans: A

Note: Repeated twice in exam

10. A 25-year-old male falls on his elbow and sustains a fracture of the medial epicondyle of the humerus. He presents with numbness and tingling along the medial side of the hands. Which of the following sensory deficits is most likely in this patient?
A- Loss of sensation over the lateral side of the palmar aspect of the hand
B- Loss of sensation over the lateral side of the dorsal aspect of the hand
C- Loss of sensation over both anterior and posterior aspects of the lateral side of the hand
D- Loss of sensation over the medial [illegible] fingers and medial side of palm and dorsum

Ans: D

121. Between which vertebrae does sacralization most commonly occur?
A- L5 and S1
B- L4 and L5
C- L3 and L4
D- L2 and L3

Ans: A

122. A female patient Delivered a baby Bay has tuft of hairs at back mother was taking diet rich in proteins and carbohydrates but deficient in fruits and vegetables. What is the reason of this condition?
A- Iron deficiency
B- Folic acid deficiency
C- Vitamin B12 deficiency
D- Vitamin K deficiency
E- Vitamin E deficiency

Ans: B

123. A 29-year-old pregnant woman has been diagnosed with thalassemia minor. She is concerned about the risk of her baby inheriting a severe form of the diseasE- What is the most appropriate next step to assess the fetal status during pregnancy?
A- Chorionic villus sampling (CVS)
B- Amniocentesis
C- Hemoglobin electrophoresis after birth
D- Maternal blood smear

Ans: A

124. A 12-year-old boy presents with generalized body swelling. Laboratory investigations reveal proteinuria >10 g/day, hypoalbuminemia, and hyperlipidemiA- What is the primary mechanism responsible for the development of edema in this patient?
A- Decreased oncotic pressure
B- Increased capillary hydrostatic pressure
C- Lymphatic obstruction
D- Sodium and water retention

Ans: A

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125. **A 28-year-old pregnant woman presents with complaints of fatigue, pallor, and generalized weakness. On further questioning, she reports that she has not been taking folic acid supplements during her pregnancy. What is the most likely type of anemia in this patient?**
A- Megaloblastic anemia
B- Iron deficiency anemia
C- Aplastic anemia
D- Hemolytic anemia

Ans: A

126. **A 30-year-old female presents with fatigue and muscle weakness that worsens in the evening. She also reports difficulty in chewing and has bilateral ptosis. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Myasthenia gravis
B- Multiple sclerosis
C- Guillain-Barré syndrome
D- Lambert-Eaton syndrome

Ans: A

127. **A 16-year-old boy presents with a gunshot wound at the level of the 9th intercostal space on the right sidE- Which organ is most likely to be injured?**
A- Liver
B- Head of pancreas
C- Spleen
D- Right kidney
E- Right suprarenal gland

Ans: A

128. **A tall boy with thin, long fingers presents with increased pulse pressure and a femoral bruit. Examination reveals a water hammer pulse at the radial artery. Auscultation identifies a mid-diastolic along with a mitral systolic murmur. What is the most likely cardiac defect?**
A- Myocarditis
B- Aortic Regurgitation
C- Mitral Regurgitation
D- Aortic Stenosis
E- Tricuspid Stenosis

Ans: B

Explanation:
The findings of increased pulse pressure, water hammer pulse, and a mid-diastolic murmur (Austin Flint murmur) are classic signs of Aortic Regurgitation, where blood flows back into the left ventricle during diastole, leading to the observed symptoms.

129. **A person is having history of smoking and drinking from many years On Endoscopy there is a mass in middle third of esophagus. What could it likely be?**
A- Adenocarcinoma
B- Squamous cell Carcinoma
C- Baretts esophagus
D- Chronic esophagitis
E- Gastritis

Ans: B

Explanation:
Upper 2/3rd (Squamous cell carcinomA-
- Alcohol
- Hot Liquids
- Stricture
- Smoking
- Achlasia

Lower 1/3rd (AdenocarcinomA-
- Chronic GERD
- Barret Esophagous
- Obesity
- Smoking
- Achlasia

130. **A 45-year-old male presents to the emergency department with hematemesis and malena His vital signs are stablE- What is the most appropriate next step in the evaluation and management of this patient?**
A-Upper gastrointestinal (GI) endoscopy
B-Magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography (MRCP)
C- CT scan of the abdomen
D- Abdominal X ray
E- Abdominal ultrasound (USG)

Ans: A

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131. A 1-year-old baby presents with colicky abdominal pain, diarrhea, and passage of blood-stained stool. His diaper appears to be stained with red currant jelly-like material. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A- Meckel's diverticulum
B- Intussusception
C- Intestinal obstruction
D- Hirschsprung disease

Ans: B

132. A patient presents with a right groin swelling located lateral and inferior to the pubic tubercIE- What is the most likely diagnosis?
A- Hydrocele
B- Indirect hernia
C- Femoral hernia
D- Varicocele

Ans: C

133. A 38-year-old multiparous woman (Para 9) presents with a soft, reducible swelling around the umbilicus that increases on coughing. She has no history of previous abdominal surgery. What is the most likely diagnosis?
A- Umbilical hernia
B- Paraumbilical hernia
C- Incisional hernia
D- Epigastric hernia

Ans: B

134. Most common site of ulceration at stomach
A- Antrum of stomach
B- Pylorus of stomach
C- Lesser curvature
D- Greater curvature

Ans: C

135. What is the main arterial supply to the middle one-third of the esophagus?
A- Inferior thyroid artery
B- Bronchial arteries
C- Esophageal branches of the aorta
D- Left gastric artery
E- Phrenic arteries

Ans: C

136. Most common cause of Rheumatic Fever:
A- Group A β-hemolytic streptococcus
B- Group B streptococcus
C- Staphylococcus aureus
D- Streptococcus pneumoniae

Ans: A

137. A 36-year-old female undergoes pelvic surgery for an ovarian mass. During the procedure, the ovary is found adherent to the posterior pelvic wall and is removeD- Which of the following structures is most at risk of injury during this dissection?
A- Ureter
B- External iliac artery
C- Internal pudendal nerve
D- Round ligament of uterus
E- Ovarian ligament

Ans: A

138. A 5-year-old child is diagnosed with hydrocephalus localized to the right lateral ventricIE- MRI shows enlargement of the right lateral ventricle only, with normal third and fourth ventricles. Which of the following structures is most likely obstructed?
A- Aqueduct of Sylvius
B- Foramen of Monro
C- Foramina of Luschka
D- Foramen of Magendie
E- Central canal of the spinal cord

Ans: B

139. Why does carbamazepine reduce nifedipine's effect?
A- It induces cytochrome P450
B- Decreases absorption.
C- Blocks receptors.
D- Reduces renal excretion.

Ans: A

140. A 30-year-old female presents with weight loss, palpitations, heat intolerance, and tremors. She is diagnosed with hyperthyroidism. Which of the following medications is used as an adjunct treatment to control symptoms until definitive therapy takes effect?
A- Propranolol
B- Methimazole
C- Levothyroxine
D- Prednisolone
E- Iodine-131

Ans: A

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141. Atherosclerois plaque which of following 3 found?

A- Smooth muscle, C-T neutrophil
B- Smooth muscle lymphocyte
C- Lymphocytes
D- Smooth muscle, Extracellular matrix, intracellular matrix and lipids

Ans: D (Robins)

Explanation:

Atherosclerotic Plaque Has 3 Principle Components

Cells

- Smooth Muscle Cells, Macrophages and T cell

Extracellular Matrix

- Collagen
- Elastic Fibers

Lipids

- Extracellular and Intracellular Lipids

142. Which of the following spinal cord tracts is primarily responsible for transmitting pain and temperature sensations to the brain?

A- Lateral spinothalamic tract
B- Dorsal columns
C- Corticospinal tract
D- Spinocerebellar tract
E- Anterior corticospinal tract

Ans: A

143. Which of the following is a potent vasoconstrictor released by injured vascular endothelium to promote hemostasis?

A- Prostaglandin I_2
B- Vasopressin
C- Endothelin-1
D- Bradykinin
E- Nitric oxide

Ans: C

144. MOA of gangrene caused by clostridium perfringens:

A- Local hypoxia
B- Release of phospholipase
C- Decreased ATP
D- Release of ACH

Ans. B

145. A girl in the garden was plucking a flower when a thorn pricked her finger. She immediately withdrew her hand in responsE- Which sensory pathway is primarily responsible for this rapid withdrawal reflex?

A- Neospinothalamic tract
B- Paleospinothalamic tract
C- Dorsal column–medial lemniscus pathway
D- Spinocerebellar tract

Ans: A

146. A 27-year-old female presents with a 2-day history of right upper quadrant abdominal pain and fever. On examination, Murphy's sign is positivE- What is the next best investigation to confirm the diagnosis?

A- ERCP
B- Abdominal ultrasound
C- Contrast-enhanced CT scan of the abdomen
D- Complete blood count
E- Magnetic resonance cholangiopancreatography (MRCP)

Ans: B

147. A diabetic patient presents with a red, swollen, and painful lesion on his back. The lesion appears to be larger than a boil and has multiple pus-draining openings. What is the most likely diagnosis?

A- Carbuncle
B- Furuncle
C- Folliculitis
D- Cellulitis
E- Abscess

Ans: A

148. Glucose is primarily reabsorbed in which part of the nephron?

A- Proximal convoluted tubule (PCT)
B- Distal convoluted tubule (DCT)
C- Collecting duct (CD-
D- Loop of Henle
E- Bowman's capsule

Ans: A

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149. **Hormonal therapy can lead to regression of hormone-sensitive tumor size through which of the following cellular processes?**
A- Metaplasia
B- Atrophy
C- Dysplasia
D- Carcinoma in situ
E- Apoptosis

Ans: E

150. **Vasculitis features with purpura on the buttocks in a child seen in which of these**
A- HSP
B- Arthritis
C- SLE
D- Sjogren Syndrome

Ans: A

151. **A man hears the sudden news of his father's death and immediately becomes unconscious. On arrival, the doctor diagnoses him with shock. Which of the following best describes the underlying mechanism of this type of shock?**
A- Vasomotor Failure
B- Cardiogenic shock
C- Hypovolemic shock
D- Neurogenic shock
E- Vasodilation

Ans: A

152. **Which type of nerve fibers are carried by the dorsal root ganglion?**
A- Motor fibers
B- Sensory fibers
C- Sympathetic fibers
D- Parasympathetic fibers
E- Mixed fibers

Ans: B

153. **A middle-aged male patient presents with obesity (BMI 38), elevated lipid levels, abdominal striae, and newly diagnosed diabetes mellitus. What is the most likely underlying cause of his obesity?**
A- Hypothalamic damage
B- Type 2 diabetes mellitus
C- Leptin deficiency
D- Cushing's syndrome
E- Abdominal Carcinoma

Ans: D

154. **Down syndrome child has double bubble sign due to**
A-Duodenal atresia
B-Gastric outlet obstruction
C-Jejunal atresia
D-Hypertrophic pyloric sphincter

Ans: A

155. **A 40-year-old male from an endemic region presents with numbness and disfiguring skin lesions on his hands and facE- He reports a loss of sensation in the affected areas and has difficulty closing his eyes. Physical examination reveals thickened nerves and hypopigmented patches. What is the most likely diagnosis?**
A- Tuberculosis
B- Hansen's disease
C- Syphilis
D- Lupus erythematosus

Ans: B(Leprosy)

156. **Coagulative necrosis seen in**
A- Brain
B- Kidney
C- Heart
D- TB

Ans: C

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1. **Cheliosis and corneal vascularization is due to deficiency of which of the following vitamin?**
A- Thiamine
B- Biotin
C- Riboflavin
D- Folate
E- Vitamin C

Ans: C(FA)

Explanation:
- **B1 Deficiency** – Dry Beri beri, Wet Beri beri,Wernicke korsakoff
- Measured by Transketolase activity
- **B2 Deficiency** – Corneal Vascularization
- **B3 Deficiency** – Pellagra (Diarrhea, Dementia, Dermatitis)
- **B5 Required** – Co factor for Co enzyme
- **B5 Deficiency** – Adrenal Insufficiency
- **B7(Biotin)** – Bind Avidin in egg and Carrier of One carbon
- **B7** -- Role in liver Metabolism
- **B9(Folic acid)** – One Carbon Transfer
- **B9 Deficiency** – NTD
- **B12 Deficiency** – Megaloblastic Anemia

2. **Which of the following vitamin deficiency causes night blindness?**
A- Vitamin C
B- Vitamin B-12
C- Vitamin A
D- Vitamin K

Ans: C

3. **Digoxin toxicity increases by concurrent use of digoxin with?**
A-Thiazide diuretics
B-Loop diuretics
C-Spironolactone
D-K+ Sparing Diuretics

Ans: B

4. **Subarachnoid space in adults ends at:**
A- S2
B- S1
C- L1 lower border
D- Coccyx

Ans: A

Explanation:
In the Adult:
- Spinal cord ends at the level of lower border of the body of the L1 vertebra
- Subarachnoid space ends at the lower border of the body of S2 Vertebra

In the Child:
- Spinal cord ends at - L3 Vertebra

5. **A patient of burn given Succinylcholine after which ECG shows Tall T wave due to**
A- Hyponatremia
B- Hypokalemia
C- Hyperkalemia
D- Hypochloremia

Ans: C

6. **Patient came with complain of sinking of heart, muscle weakness and ECG shows T waves. What is the cause?**
A- Hyponatremia
B- Hyperchloremia
C- Hypochloremia
D- Hyperkalemia
E- Hypokalemia

Ans: E

7. **A patient took 12 tablets of paracetamol 500 mg, followed by a combination of paracetamol with tramadol, and then ibuprofen. He now presents with nausea, vomiting, and epigastric pain. What is the most likely cause of his symptoms?**
A - Paracetamol + Tramadol
B - Diclofenac + Tramadol
C - Paracetamol + Diclofenac
D - Tramadol alone

Ans: A

8. **Adrenal zona glomerulosa necrosis would most likely result in which of the following electrolyte abnormalities?**
A - Hyponatremia
B - HypoKalemia
C - Metabolic alkalosis
D -Hypernatremia

Ans: A

9. **Propylthiouracil is the drug of choice in?**
A- Graves disease with liver dysfunction

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B- Graves disease with sle
C- Graves disease
D- Multinodular goitor
E- Graves disease in pregnancy
Ans: E (Davidson)

Cardiac defects in fetus of mother suffering from rubella infection, infection will Occur in which time
A- 2nd to 3rd week
B- 3rd to 4th week
C- 5th to 10th week
D- 10th to 12th week

Ans: C

What is the mechanism of action of tetracycline?
A- 30S block
B- 70S block
C- Cell wall inhibitor
D- DNA dependent protein synthesis inhibitor
E- Aminocyl tRNA blocker

Ans: A

Which of the following vitamins is a precursor or essential cofactor in the synthesis of both GABA and dopamine?
A- Vitamin B6
B- Vitamin B12
C- Vitamin C
D- Vitamin D
E- Vitamin E

Ans: A

In Pudendal block which roots are blocked?
A- S2 S3 S4
B- L1 to s2
C- T12 to L2
D- L4-5

Ans: A

Temperature at which pressure becomes equal to atmospheric pressure and liquids starts vaporizing:
A- Boiling point
B- Latent heat of vaporization
C- Evaporation
D- Latent heat of fusion

Ans: A

Critical temperature of oxygen is:
A- +30
B- +60
C- 146
D- +45

Ans: C

16. **A hypertensive patient with asthma presents with dry cough, wheezing, and a heart rate of 55 bpm. Which of the following drugs is the most likely cause?**
A - Metoprolol
B - Lisinopril
C - Amlodipine
D – Hydrochlorothiazide

Ans: A

17. **Which of the following is pain mediator in inflammation**
A- Macrophages
B-Histamine
C- Prostaglandins
D-Prostacyclin

Ans: C

18. **A patient is having difficulty from sitting to standing Position. What muscle will be likely injured?**
A- Gluetal muscles
B- Hamstring
C- Popliteus
D- Obturator internus

Ans: A

Explanation:
• Difficulty in standing from Sitting - Gluteus maximus damage
• Difficulty in standing from sitting + Sciatic nerve injury -Hamstring damage

19. **A female had aortic root dilation upto 4cm, ocuular examination showed lens dislocation. mitral valve leaflet defect with a systolic click defect in which of the following?**
A- Acquired deficiency of fibrillin
B- Inherited deficiency of fibrillin
C- Inherited deficiency of laminin
D- Acquired deficiency of Spectrin

Ans: B

20. **What type of necrosis is seen in Brain**
A- Fat necrosis
B- Coagulative necrosis
C- Fibrinoid Necrosis
D- Liquefactive Necrosis
E- Medial necrosis

Ans: D

21. **Granulomatous inflammation is characterized by:**
A- Macrophages and Epitheloid cells
B- Lymphocytes, and basophils
C- B cells

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D- Antibody

Ans: A

22. **GFR is measured by:**
A- Inulin
B- Creatinine
C- PAH
D- Ammonia

Ans: A

Explanation:
- GFR Measured – Inuline
- GFR Estimated/Clinically – Creatinine
- Endogenous subtance to measure GFR – Creatinine
- Renal plasma flow – PAH

23. **A patient with asthma undergoes spirometry. Which of the following FEV1/FVC ratios is most consistent with obstructive airway disease?**
A - 0.85
B – 2.0
C - 0.90
D - 0.95
E - 1.00

Ans: A

24. **Which drug has action similar to atropine:**
A- Succinylcholine
B- Scopolamine
C- Hexamethonium
D- Carbachol
E-Oxybutynin

Ans: B

25. **Myxoid degeneration associated with**
A- Mitral valve prolapses
B- Libman sac endocarditis
C- Marantic
D- Infective endocarditis
E- Neoplasm

Ans: A(Robins+Kaplan)

26. **Atracurium can cause hypotension. What is the primary mechanism responsible?**
A - Release of histamine
B - Production of laudanosine
C- Stimulation of adrenergic receptors
D - Direct myocardial depression

Ans: A

27. **An 82-year-old man with a history of multiple myocardial infarctions presents with B/L Pedal edemA-Lung examination reveals bilateral crackles, and neck examination shows distended neck veins. In the acute setting, which of the following drugs is most indicated?**
A- Lisinopril
B- Furosemide
C- Spironolactone
D- Mannitol

Ans: B

28. **A warfare worker developed the signs and symptoms of OP toxicity, what is used for the organophosphate poisoning?**
A- Pralidoxime
B- Barbiturate
C- Naloxone
D- Lidocaine
E- Procain

Ans: A

Explanation:
- For Symptoms Reversal – Atropine
- Specific Antidote – Pralidoxime

29. **Diagnosis of colon CA made many years back CEA was raised that time pt came for regular checkup you advised CEA now what is role of CEA?**
A- For Staging
B- For Follow up
C- To confirm Malignancy
D- Cell differentiation

Ans: B

30. **Which of the following tumor marker is positive in Ca Ovary?**
A- CA-123
B- CA-125
C- AFP
D- LDH

Ans: B

31. **Which of the following is tumor marker of pancreatic adenocarcinoma?**
A- CEA
B- AF
C- LDH
D- CA 125

Ans: A

32. **Why does carbamazepine reduce nifedipine's effect?**
A- It induces cytochrome P450
B- Decreases absorption.
C- Blocks receptors.
D- Reduces renal excretion.

Ans: A

33. **Why cimetidine and sucralfate should be administered at about**

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2hours of gap in patient of peptic ulcer?
A- Because sucralfate inhibits cimetidine absorption
B- Because Cimetidine increase sucralfate metabolism
C- Because of hypothermia risk
D- Because of hypoglycemia risk
E- Because of hyperthermia risk

Ans: A

34. **Local Anesthesia is contraindicated in**
A- Penetrating eye injury
B- Glaucoma
C- Retinal detachment
D- Procedures <60mins

Ans: A

35. **In a breathing circuit or airway tubing, maximum resistance to gas flow is encountered at which of the following?**
A - A right-angle (90°) connector
B - A smooth, straight tube
C - A connector with an angle more than 90°
D - A connector with an angle less than 90°

Ans: A

36. **The rate of flow through the tube depends upon**
A-Mostly on viscosity
B-Mostly on density
C-Equally dependent on density and viscousity
D-Pressure

Ans: A

37. **Patient on chemotherapy e previous history positive for Motion sickness.For vomiting which drug is suitable?**
A- Metocloperamide
B- Aluminum hydroxide
C- Ondansterone
D- H1
E- Magnesium chloride

Ans: C

38. **Blow out fracture of orbit with Proptosis and lossof cheek sensation it's due to**
A- Cheek edema
B- Zygoma
C- Infraorbital nerve damage
D- Infraorbital nerve at its formen
E- Orbital Floor fracture

Ans: C

39. **50-years female, diabetic for 20 years, abdominal distension after meals due to diabetic gastroparesis, which of the following is most suitable drug for treatment?**
A- Metoclopramide
B- Omeprazole
C- Sucralfate
D- Ondensteron
E- Bismith

Ans: A

40. **A patient came in Unconsiousness pulsless state IV line not maintained ETT passed and CPR starte D- Which drug given through ETT is ineffective**
A- Nalaxone
B- Lignocain
C- Diazepam
D- Norepinephrine
E- Epinephrine

Ans: D

41. **Patient Has given Injection pencillin after which He develop SOB bronchoconstriction. Which of the following is the most appropriate alternative antibiotic?**
A - Erythromycin
B - Clindamycin
C - Vancomycin
D – Cephalosporin
E- Piperacillin+Tazabactum

Ans: B

42. **Cause of raised anion gap:**
A- Uncontrolled DM
B- Renal tubular acidosis
C- Diarrhea
D- Multiple myeloma
E- Addison's disease

Ans: A

Explanation:
Cause of normal anion gap (HARDASS)
- Hyperchloremia / Hyperalimentation
- Addison's disease
- RTA
- Diarrhea
- Acetazolamide
- Spironolactone
- Saline infusion

Cause of increase anion gap (MUDPILES)
- Methanol
- Uremia
- Dka

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- Propylene glycol
- Iron tablets or INH
- Lactic acidosis
- Ethylene glycol
- Salicylates (late)

Cause of decreased anion gap

- Multiple myeloma
- Hypoalbuminemia

43. **Renal papillary necrosis occur due to:**
A- Paracetamol
B- Thalassemia
C- Lead
D- NSAID
E- Hypertension

Ans: D

Explanation:

Causes of Renal papillary necrosis

- Sickle cell disease or trait
- Acute pyelonephritis
- Analgesics (eg, NSAIDs)
- Diabetes mellitus

44. **Which of the following local anesthetics has the longest duration of action?**
A - Bupivacaine with adrenaline
B - Lidocaine without adrenaline
C - Procaine
D – Chloroprocaine

Ans. A

45. **In diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA), the characteristic arterial blood gas finding is metabolic acidosis. Which of the following best explains the change in $PaCO_2$?**
A- $PaCO_2$ is increased due to hypoventilation
B- $PaCO_2$ is decreased due to compensatory respiratory acidosis
C- $PaCO_2$ is decreased due to compensatory respiratory alkalosis (Kussmaul breathing)
D- $PaCO_2$ remains normal due to renal compensation

Ans: C

46. **The primary target site of opioid analgesics in the central nervous system is:**
A- Dopamine receptors in the nucleus accumbens
B- Mu-opioid receptors in the brainstem and spinal cord
C- Serotonin receptors in the raphe nuclei
D- GABA receptors in the cerebellum

Ans:B

47. **Which part of the pancreas contains the greatest number of islets of Langerhans?**
A- Tail
B- Body
C- Uncinate process
D-Neck

Ans: A

48. **Regarding Medical Ethics:**
A- Moral code of conduct of doctor professional life
B- study of legal aspects of doctor's professional life
C- Is covered by hoppocratic oath
D- regulated by PMDC

Ans: A

49. **Patient is suffering from dysphagia, dysarthria, analgesia and thermoanesthesia on ipsilateral side of the face and ipsilateral horner's syndromE- Occlusion of which of the following artery will produce these sign & symptoms:**
A- Posterior inferior cerebellar artery
B- Superior cerebellar artery
C- Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
D- Anterior spinal artery
E- Posterior spinal artery

Ans: A

Explanation:

This is the case of Lateral Medullary (Wallenberg) Syndrome that's caused by occlusion of PICA (Posterior inferior Cerebellar Artery) & leads to Vomiting, vertigo, nystagmus, Decrease Pain and temperature sensation from ipsilateral face and contralateral body, dysphagia, hoarseness, decrease gag reflex, ipsilateral horner syndrome, ataxia and dysmetria

50. **A patient presented with paralysis of right limb and right lower face along with homonymous hemianopia lesion present in which of following?**
A- Basilar pons
B- Forebrain
C- Midbrain
D- Medulla
E- Thalamus

Ans: B

51. **Elder patient has head injury due to fall there loss of memory due to damage of:**

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A- Parietal lobe
B- Temporal lobe
C- Occipital lobe
D- Frontal lobe

Ans: B

52. **True about fat embolism**
A- Symptoms before 12 h
B- 80% fatal
C- Common cause of thrombophlebitis
D- Breast trauma
E-Severe Injury to Skeletal System

Ans: E

53. **Broca's area located in:**
A- Inferior frontal lobe
B- Superior frontal lobe
C- Superior temporal gyrus
D- Inferior frontal gyrus

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Broca aphasia – Motor aphasia + Non-fluent + area 44 and 45 + inferior frontal gyrus
- Wernicke aphasia – Sensory aphasia + fluent + area 22+ superior temporal gyrus
- Global aphasia – Both Wernicke and broca aphasia + arcuate fasciculus
- Anomic aphasia – Mild fluent aphasia + failure of word retrieval + angular gyrus

54. DOC of E- Histolytica:
A- Albendazol
B- Mebendazol
C- Praziquental
D- Metronidazole

Ans: D

55. **A patient develops pharyngitis and myalgia two weeks after treatment for middle lobe pneumoniA- Which of the following antibiotics is Drug of choice in this case?**
A - Doxycycline
B - Erythromycin
C - Clarithromycin
D – Cefixime

Ans: A

56. **Female patient present with increased frequency and urgency was diagnosed as UTI case microscopy shows gram negative motile rods urease positive lactose non fermenting on macconkey agar likely organism involved is:**
A- Pseudomonas
B- Compylobacter
C- Proteus merabilis
D- Klebsiella
E- E- coli

Ans: C (FA)

Explanation:
Lactose fermentor
- **Fast** – (KNEE) E- coli, Klebsiella and Enterobacter
- **Slow** – Citrobacter and Serratia

Lactose non fermenters (SPYS)
- Salmonella , proteus , Yersinis , Shigella

57. **A patient has hoarseness of voice and a mass on base of the skull which nerve is involved**
A- Auditory
B- Vestibulocochlear
C- Vagus
D- Glosopharyngeal
E- Accessory

Ans: C

58. **An 8 year old patient presents to the clinic with periorbital edemA- His labs showed protein greater than3.5g/dl. What is the probable cause?**
A- Potassium retention
B- Sodium retention
C- Naturesis
D- Albuminuria and sodium retention
E- Calcium retention

Ans: D

59. **For nutritional assessment of patient we assess nutrition from his weight loss by:**
A- Traces elements
B- Mineral and vitamins
C- Albumin and TIBC
D- Carbohydrates

Ans: C

60. **During Direct inguinal hernia repair surgery, which nerve is most at verge of injury?**
A) Ilioinguinal nerve, iliohypogastric nerve, and genital branch of the genitofemoral nerve
B) Ilioinguinal nerve and genitofemoral nerve
C) Obturator nerve and lateral femoral cutaneous nerve
D) Femoral nerve and pudendal nerve
E) Sciatic nerve and posterior femoral cutaneous nerve

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Ans: A

61. **Patient developed Tb taking anti tb now developed deranged LFTS which drug is responsible?**
A- Isoniazid
B- Rifampicin
C- Ethionamide
D- Pyrazinamide
E- Streptomycin

Ans: D>A

62. **Painless Hematuria is the side effect of which of the following drug?**
A- Cyclophosphomide
B- Methotraxate
C- Busulphan
D- Cisplatin
E- 5 FU

Ans: A (Katzung)

63. **Chloramphenicol causes Gray baby syndrome by which of the following pathways?**
A- Glucuronidation
B- Sulfation
C- Acetylation
D- Oxidation

Ans: A

64. **The most effective method for the prevention of neural tube defects (NTDs) in pregnancy is:**
A- High-dose folic acid supplementation
B- Vitamin B12 supplementation
C- Low-dose aspirin
D- Iron supplementation

Ans:A

65. **Which of the following is most commonly associated with median nerve injury?**
A- Thenar eminence wasting
B- Hypothenar muscle wasting
C- Claw hand deformity
D- Carpal tunnel syndrome

Ans: A

66. **A patient hears about a sudden death of a close relative and then develops sudden sweating, dizziness, bradycardia, and hypotension. What is the most likely cause of this shock?**
A- Hypovolemic shock
B- Septic shock
C- Vasovagal shock
D- Cardiogenic shock

Ans: C

67. **In pregnancy, the typical changes in cardiac output (CO) and total peripheral resistance (TPR) are:**
A - Both CO and TPR decrease
B - Both CO and TPR increase
C - CO increases and TPR decreases
D - CO decreases and TPR increases

Ans: C

68. **Uterus is most sensitive to which hormone during last trimester**
A- Progesterone
B- Oxytocin
C- Estrogen
D- Cortisol

Ans: B

69. **During pregnancy, which of the following pulmonary function test parameters typically decreases?**
A- FEV1/FVC ratio
B- Residual volume (RV)
C- Tidal volume (TV)
D-Functional residual capacity (FRC)

Ans: D

70. **Patient had eaten fried rice 6 hours ago now presented with nausea vomiting and diarrhea cause is:**
A- Staph aureus
B- Salmonella
C- Bacillus cereus
D- Vibrio cholera

Ans: C

71. **One year old child presented with diarrhea after 1 year History of some milk intake is given by mother Doctor asked her to stop giving milk to baby Cause is:**
A- Sprue disease
B- Lactose intoleranxe
C- Hirshsprung disease
D- Celiac disease
E- Whipple disease

Ans: B

72. **Parkinsonism affects which of these area:**
A- Nucleus Basalis
B- Substantia Nigra
C- Subthalamus
D- Globus Pallidus

Ans: B

73. **Baby with some red structure coming out above pubic symphasis, frequently getting wet, O/E epispadia and**

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incomplete closure of pubic symphysis:
A- Bladder exstrophy
B- Incomplete cephalocaudal folding
C- Incomplete lateral folding
D- Failed reinforcement of the cloacal membrane by underlying mesenchyme

Ans: A

74. **Neurotransmitter in slow wave sleep is**
A- Acetylcholine
B- Dopamine
C- Serotonin
D- Norepinephrine
E- Epinephrine

Ans: C

75. **Elastin plays a key structural role in preventing rupture of arteries such as the abdominal aorta by contributing to which of the following components?**
A - Elastic lamina
B - Elastic fibers
C - Smooth muscle cells
D - Collagen fibers

Ans: B

76. **Atherosclerois plaque which of following 3 found?**
A- Smooth muscle, C-T neutrophil
B- Smooth muscle lymphocyte
C- Lymphocytes
D- Smooth muscle, Extracellular matrix,
intracellular matrix and lipids

Ans: D (Robins)

Explanation:
Atherosclerotic Plaque Has 3 Principle Components
Cells
- Smooth Muscle Cells, Macrophages and T cell

Extracellular Matrix
- Collagen
- Elastic Fibers

Lipids
- Extracellular and Intracellular Lipids

77. **Child with hepatospleenomegaly streaks on hair and face abdomen protruded cause:**
A- Kawashiorkor
B- Marasmus
C- Physical abuse
D- CLD

Ans: A

78. **A woman and man has history of recurrent pregnancy , their clinical and genetic history is unremarkable but all pregnancies end up still birth how will you investigate**
A- Southern blot
B- Tandem mass spectroscopy
C- Next generation sequencing
D- Karyo typing
E- FISH

Ans: D

79. **What is the mechanism of action of Pioglitazone?**
A- SGLT2 inhibitor
B- Increases insulin secretion from pancreatic β-cells
C- Activates PPAR-γ to increase insulin sensitivity
D- Inhibits intestinal α-glucosidase enzyme

Ans. C

80. **A 2 year old boy present to you he was operated for acute abdomen and found intestinal obstruction with intucception his small bowl surgery done with removal of Whole ileum & part of Jejunum.He is now presented to you with anemia and angluar glossitis. Most likely deficiency?**
A-Vitamin B 12 deficiency
B-Iron deficiency anemia
C-Vitamin K deficiency
D-Vitamin C deficiency
E-Vitamin E deficiency

Ans: A

81. **A child present with proteinuria and edema which is responsive to steroids cause of edema is ?**
A- Increase Hydrostatic pressure
B- Increase Plasma volume
C- Low plasma oncotic pressure
D- Low Plasma filtration

Ans: C

82. **Beta blockers can cause arrhythmias by affecting which ion channel primarily?**
A- Sodium (Na^+) ion channels
B- Potassium (K^+) ion channels
C- Calcium (Ca^{2+}) ion channels
D- Chloride (Cl^-) ion channels

Ans: C

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Ans: A

Suxamethonium is a:
A Type agonist at nicotinic cholinergic receptors
B Competitive (non depolarising) neuromuscular blocker
C Acetylcholinesterase inhibitor
D Muscarinic receptor antagonist

Ans: A

A good buffer works well when:
A The pKa of the buffer is near the pH of the solution
B The buffer is a strong base
C The buffer can reversibly accept and donate protons
D The buffer is present in high concentration

Ans: A

In a patient with diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA) presenting with diarrhea, the initial management should include:
A Intravenous saline plus IV insulin plus insulin therapy
B Oral rehydration solution plus insulin therapy
C Intravenous saline without plus insulin therapy
D Oral rehydration solution and withholding insulin until diarrhea stops

Ans: A

Which antihypertensive drug is given to Ambulatory patient during pregnancy?
A [illegible]
B [illegible]
C [illegible]
D [illegible]

Ans: B

Right shift of O2 dissociation curve is due to:
A Increase PH
B Decrease PH
C Decrease PCO2
D Decrease temperature

Ans: B (DKA)

A 40 years old girl presents with a lack of regular menstrual cycle for 3 months apart pubertal. She has a normal breast growth and blood sugar levels, with no other issues. Which hormonal abnormality is most likely to be observed?
A Increased testosterone
B. Decreased IGF-1
C. Deranged T3 & T4
D. Increased insulin

Ans: B

101. A female patient presents in Gynae OPD with third degree UT prolapse, which occurs due to damage of uterosacral ligament. Which of the following structure attaches the uterosacral ligament to the cervix?
A Anterior pelvic wall
B Rectum
C Urinary bladder
D Round ligament
E Posterior pelvic wall (Sacrum)

Ans: E

103. Upon Postmortem autopsy, a patient was having a thrombus this is seen in:
A Chicken fat appearance
B Pre mortem thrombus
C Post mortem thrombus
D Chicken lipid thrombus

Ans: A

Explanation:
Line of Zahn seen in
• Ischemic Thrombus
• Pre mortem Thrombus
• Arterial Thrombus
Chicken Fat Appearance seen in Post Mortem Thrombus

104. Streptococcus pneumoniae is chronic pancreatitis is due to pancreatic enzyme deficiency. How does the body adapt?
A Increased cholesterol excretion
B Lactose intolerance
C Increased thermogenesis/heat
D Increased glucagon or glucose
E Increased gastric lipase

Ans: E

104. Hydrogen ion (H+) secretion in the kidney is primarily carried out by which type of cell?
A Principal cells
B Intercalated cells type A
C Intercalated cells type B
D Mesangial cells

Ans: B

105. The process of vagus converting an ligand to complementary base sequence to which gets bind?
A Leptonic Law
B Dalton's Law
C Henry's Law

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D - Charles's Law
E - Boyle's Law

Ans: C

106. **The water content of alveolar gas primarily depends on:**
A - Temperature of inhaled air
B - Ambient temperature
C - Body temperature
D - Respiratory rate

Ans: C

107. **Drug used in dextroamphetamine withdrawal:**
A-Lorazepam
B-Fluoxetine
C-Phenobarbitone
D-Cocaine
E-Dopamine

Ans: A(Only Suitable)

108. **Patient had an MI on ECG ST elevations in lead ll, 111 and AVF are seen, vessel involved?**
A- RCA
B- RCx
C- Marginal
D- LCA
E- LCx

Ans: A

109. **Which coronary artery is most commonly thrombosed in myocardial infarction (MI)?**
A - Left Anterior Descending (LAD) artery
B - Right Coronary Artery (RCA)
C - Left Circumflex artery (LCX)
D - Posterior Descending artery (PDA)

Ans: A

110. **Which of the following drugs can cause ototoxicity?**
A-acetazolamide
B-furosemide
C-hydrochlorothiazide
D-amiloride

Ans: B

111. **A patient presented with acute left ventricular failure & dyspnea which of the following is the drug of choice?**
A- IV Furosemide
B- ACEI
C- ARBs
D- Beta blockers
E- Digoxin

Ans: A

Explanation:
This is case of Pulmonary Edema due to left ventricular failure & in acut condition of having dyspnea we give IV Lasix (Furosemide)

112. **Myelination during intrauterine life begins at:**
A - Just before birth
B - At 6 months gestation
C - Before 3 months gestation
D - After birth

Ans: C

113. **Mid trimester erythropoiesis occurs in:**
A- Liver
B- Yolk sac
C- Spleen
D- Bone marrow

Ans: A

114. **The lymphatic drainage of the anal canal below the pectinate line is primarily to which lymph nodes?**
A) Para-aortic
B) Superficial inguinal
C) Deep inguinal
D) Medial inguinal
E) Internal iliac

Ans: B

115. **Proto oncogene is defined as**
A-Abnormal gene cause cell proliferation
B-Abnormal gene cause cell Suppression
C-Normal gene cause cell proliferation
D- Normal gene cause cell Suppression

Ans: C

116. **A 2-year-old child presents with meconium ileus at birth, chronic foul-smelling diarrhea, and persistent cough. Which vitamin deficiency is most likely associated with this condition?**
A - Vitamin A
B - Vitamin C
C - Niacin (Vitamin B3)
D - Vitamin B6 (Pyridoxine)

Ans: A(Cystic fibrosis)

117. **Which of the following anti-HIV drugs is known to cause renal calculi?**
A) Zidovudine
B) Efavirenz
C) Indinavir

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E-Saquinavir

Ans: C

118. A patient has CLD- no other co morbids. The choice of anesthetic would be?
A- Ketamine
B- Cisatracurium
C- Rocuronium
D- Succinylcholine

Ans: B

119. Potency of volatile anesthestic depends on:
A- Mac
B- Lipid solubility
C- Albumin
D- Water solubility

Ans: B

120. The somestheticassociation area responsible for interpreting tactile sensations is located in which part of the brain?
A- Parietal lobe
B- Occipital lobe
C- Temporal lobe
D- Frontal lobe

Ans: A

121. A Patient presented with severe asthma FEV1 less than 50 and he is cyanosed treatment given B2 agonist but not working what is next treatment?
A- Octerotide
B- Ipratropium
C- Bronchodilator
D- Steroid
E- Bronchodilator +steroid

Ans: B

122. Fluid of choice in paradoxical aciduria?
A- 10%Dextrose
B- Normal saline
C- Ringer lactate
D- 5% dextrose

Ans: B

123. Sulphur granules containing
A- Staph Aureus
B- Streptococus
C- Actinomycets
D- Listeria

Ans: C

124. A 65-year-old male is resuscitated using hydroxyethyl starch (hetastarch). Which of the following adverse effects is most commonly associated with hetastarch use?
A) Thrombotic thrombocytopenic purpura
B) Elevated levels of factor VIII
C) Elevation of serum creatinine
D) Hyperbilirubinemia
E) Cross blood group reaction

Ans: C

125. Halothane Anesthesia given to patient before surgery. His temperature rises and other symptoms. What was the cause?
A- Skeletal muscles heat production
B- Malignant hyperthermia
C- It's a side effect of halothane
D- Halothane directly affect the set point of hypothalamus

Ans: A

126. Pure mucinous glands are:
A- Submandibular
B- Sublingual
C- Parotid
D- Adrenal glands
E- Pineal glands

Ans: B

127. Cervical carcinoma differs from benign lesion:
A- Invasion of basement membrane
B- Dysplasia
C- Pleomorphic
D- Mitosis
E- Decrease N/C Ratio

Ans: A

128. In child cause of rheumatic fever is:
A- Group A Streptococcus
B- Group B Streptococcus
C- Staph aureus
D- Streptococcus virdian
E- Streptococcus pneumoniae

Ans: A

129. Which of following is used for Reversal of Heparin toxicity immediately
A- Vitamin K
B- FFP
C- Protamine
D- Blood

Ans: C

130. Cimetidine interaction with warfarin:
A- Increase hepatic clearance of warfarin

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B- Decrease hepatic clearance of warfarin
C- Increase half-life of warfarin
D- Decrease half-life of warfarin

Ans: B

131. **Diagnostic test for pheochromocytoma:**
A- Increase cortisol
B- Dexamethasone suppression test
C- VMA in urine
D- Urine dipstick test

Ans: C

132. **A patient presents with sore throat and runny nose before exams. Which of the following drugs is most appropriate to relieve allergic symptoms?**
A) Loratadine
B) Paracetamol
C) Amoxicillin
D) Ibuprofen

Ans: A

133. **Pulse oximeter will show erroneous reading in:**
A- Patient with dark skin pigmanetation
B- Methemoglobinemia
C- Patient with having high HbF
D- High O2

Ans: B

134. **Right Lower lobe has foreign body because it is:**
A- It Is wider shorter vertical
B- It is horizontal wider
C- It vertical narrower longer
D- It is horizontal narrow long

Ans: A

135. **Which bronchopulmonary segment is absent in the left inferior lobe of the lung?**
A) Anterobasal
B) Posterobasal
C) Medial basal
D) Lateral basal

Ans: C

136. **After dehydration, in which part of the nephron is the most hypotonic urine likely to be found?**
A- Early Distal convoluted tubule (DCT)
B- Proximal convoluted tubule (PCT)
C- Cortical collecting tubule (CCT)
D- Loop of Henle

Ans: A

137. **Chronic exposure to loud noise primarily damages which of the following structures in the inner ear?**
A - Organ of Corti
B - Outer hair cells
C - Tympanic membrane
D - Auditory nerve
E-Scala media

Ans: B

138. **Child with machinery like murmur likely due to**
A- AS
B- MS
C- MVP
D- PDA
E- PS

Ans: D

Explanation:
- AR – Early Diastolic murmur
- AS – Ejection Systolic murmur
- MS – Mid Diastolic murmur
- MR,TR and VSD – Pansystolic murmur
- PDA –Continous Machinery Murmur

139. **A patient is taking a high dose of corticosteroids. She suddenly stops taking steroids. Which of the following is most likely to occur?**
A- ACTH suppression
B- Anti-inflammatory effect
C- Hyperglycemia
D- Osteoporosis

Ans: A

140. **In HIV patient surgery done then which antiseptic to use after surgery to clean floor?**
A- 1% hypochlorite
B- 4% hypochlorite
C- Glutaraldehyde
D- Soap & water
E- Water

Ans: A

Explanation:
- Floor – 1% Hypochlorite
- Instruments – 2% Glutradehyde

141. **A 40 year old housewife is suffering from gastric ulcer and toothache a safe drug to give her relief from toothache would be:**
A- Aspirin
B- Ibuprofen
C- Indomethacin
D- Paracetamol

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E- Diclofenac

Ans: D

142. **Knee reflex involve which of following**
A- Merkel disc
B- Pacinaian
C- Meissner
D- Free nerve ending
E- Muscle spindle

Ans: E

143. **A Girl presented to her physician with concern both her mother and sister died of metastatic breast cancer before 40 year agE- She is worried about herself which of the following gene is mutated**
A- Multiparity
B- APC
C- RAS
D- BRCA-1 Mutation
E- Fibroadenoma

Ans: D

144. **Myelination of Corticospinal tract by**
A- Schwan cells
B- Oligodendrocytes
C- Astrocytes
D- Fibroblast

Ans: B

145. **Virulence of staph aureus strain Measured by**
A- Ability to hemolyze
B- protein A
C- IgA protease
D- Fragility positivity
E- Drug Sensitivity positivity

Ans: B

146. **In 1918 H influenza pandemic was the worst pandemic and killed many people why was it so lethal?**
A- B- It was resistant to antibiotics There was mutation in DNA of H influenza
C- Reassortment
D- Phenotype mixing
E- Antigenic shift due to animal proteins

Ans: E

147. **During prolong surgery of 8 hours the temperature of patient is monitored by:**
A- Probe Near machine
B- Probe Near Y port
C- Probe between Tube & Machine
D- Probe in Tympanic membrane
E- By Hamstring muscle

Ans: D

Explanation:
- Probe in distal esophagous is easy and reliable method specially in children.
- Probe in tympanic membrane also good method but it is invasive can perforate tympanic membrane and may give initial false reading.
- Pulmonary artery catheter with distal tip thermistor is invasive and gold standard method for measuring core body temperaturE-

148. **The capillaries can withstand high internal pressures without bursting is explained using:**
A- Bernoulli's principle
B- Laplace's law
C- Poiseuille Hagen law
D- Fahraeus-Lindquist effect

Ans: B

149. **Ethylene oxide gas requires how many hours to effectively sterilize medical equipment?**
A - 1 hour
B - 3 hours
C - 6 hours
D - 12 hours

Ans: C

150. **Edema fluid due to inflammation:**
A- Exudate
B- Transudate
C- Serous
D- Fibrinous

Ans: A

151. **In a patient with SLE on long-term corticosteroids, which strategy is most important to prevent side effects?**
A - Using the lowest effective dose
B - Increasing dietary sodium intake
C - Avoiding calcium and vitamin D supplements
D - Skipping regular monitoring of blood pressure and blood glucose

Ans: A

152. **Left pons connection with:**
A- Right cereum and right cerebru
B-Left cerebellum and left cerebrum
C- Right cerebellum left cerebrum
D-Left cerebllum and right cerebrum

Ans: C

153. **True regarding Nitrous Oxide:**

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A-It is combustible Like Oxygen
B-It has solubility like sevoflurane
C-It has High blood Gas Coefficient
D-It has H ions combustible

Ans: C

154. **In a patient with angina and left ventricular hypertrophy (LVH), the preferred drug to manage angina is:**
A - Beta blockers
B - Calcium channel blockers
C - Nitrates
D - ACE inhibitors

Ans: A

155. **A girl plucks a rose and pricks her finger on a thorn. She immediately withdraws her hanD- Which neural pathway is primarily responsible for mediating this withdrawal reflex?**
A - Dorsal column-medial lemniscus (DCML) pathway
B - Polysynaptic spinal reflex arc
C - Spinothalamic tract
D – Corticospinal tract

Ans: B

156. **A patient sustains a cervical spine hyperextension injury leading to communited fracturE- During airway management, which of the following is most appropriate to prevent further injury and ensure safe intubation?**
A - Use of McCoy laryngoscope
B - Use of a bronchoscope
C - Head tilt–chin lift maneuver
D - Reinforcement of endotracheal tube (ETT) cuff pressure

Ans: B

157. **Patient showing no improvement with H2 blocker is likely due to**
A- Gastric Ulcer
B- Zollinger Ellison syndrome
C- Pernicious Anemia
D- ITP

Ans: B

158. **Which muscle of the levator ani group is most important for pelvic organ support?**
A - Pubococcygeus
B - Puborectalis
C - Iliococcygeus
D – Coccygeus

Ans: A

159. **Follicular CA of thyroid feature is**
A- Vascular invasion
B- Psammoma bodies
C- Lymphatic invasion
D- Lymphatic Spread

Ans: A

160. **In a hypovolemic patient with an impalpable femoral pulse where venous cannulation is difficult, what is the best next step to secure central venous access?**
A - Insert a central venous catheter via the internal jugular vein
B - Attempt peripheral venous cannulation again
C - Perform a subclavian vein cannulation
D - Use intraosseous access

Ans: A

161. **A 3 months baby born to a perfectly healthy mother presented with single palmar crease, Protruded tongue & Prominent epicanthal folds. Baby was diagnosed to have congenital heart disease at birth. The heart abnormality associated with this disease is derived from which structure in embryonic life?**
A- Bulbus cordis
B- Truncus arteriosis
C- Neural Crest Cells
D- Primitive atria
E- Primitive ventricle

Ans: C

162. **A patient with obesity is most likely to develop which of the following metabolic abnormalities?**
A) Insulin resistance and hyperinsulinemia
B) Insulin deficiency and ketoacidosis
C) Increased glucagon secretion and hypoglycemia
D) Autoimmune destruction of pancreatic beta cells

Ans: A

163. **Circadian rhythm is primarily regulated by:**
A) Body temperature fluctuations only
B-Alternating light and dark exposure
C) Food intake schedule
D) Blood pressure variations

Ans: B

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In a patient with hepatitis B infection, the presence of HBeAg and elevated ALT indicates:
A) Active viral replication and liver inflammation
B) Resolution of infection and immunity
C) Latent infection without liver damage
D) Chronic carrier state without active disease

Ans: A

Which property is characteristic of the anesthetic gas T10?
A) Increased blood-gas pressure
B) Decreased solubility in blood
C) Rapid onset and offset of action
D) Low potency compared to other gases

Ans: C

During endotracheal intubation in an unconscious patient when the tube cannot be passed, the recommended maneuver is:
A) Manual neck placement to align airway axes
B) Use of muscle relaxants only
C) Blind nasal intubation
D) Immediate tracheostomy

Ans: A

The main protein responsible for cardiac muscle contraction is:
A) Myosin light chain (3–5 μm)
B) Actin thin filament only
C) Troponin T
D) Titin

Ans: A

Administration of haloperidol can cause side effects that may be treated with:
A) Atropine and glycopyrrolate
B) Beta blockers and ACE inhibitors
C) Calcium channel blockers
D) Dopamine agonists

Ans: A

Warfarin therapy decreases the activity of which vitamin?
A) Vitamin K
B) Vitamin D
C) Vitamin C
D) Vitamin A

Ans: A

A patient suspects they have diabetes mellitus. The best initial step is to:
A) Assess risk factors and order appropriate screening tests
B) Start insulin therapy immediately
C) Ignore symptoms if no family history
D) Prescribe metformin without investigations

Ans: A

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